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"By the forms of its language a nation expresses its very self. Our language is the loosest, the most analytic of all European languages. And we, then, what are we? what is England? I will not answer, A vast obscure Cymric basis, with a vast visible Teutonic superstructure? but I will say that that answer sometimes suggests itself, at any rate,—sometimes knocks at our minds' door for admission, and we begin to cast about and see whether it is to be let in. * * This whole question as to the mixture of Celt with Saxon has been so little explored, people have been so prone to settle it off-hand according to their prepossessions. * * The indications of this in our language have never yet been thoroughly searched out."—MATTHEW ARNOLD ON THE STUDY OF CELTIC LITERATURE.

CHAPTERS

ON THE EAST ANGLIAN COAST.

PART II.

THE DIALECT AND PROVINCIALISMS,

"By sev'ral crowds of wandering thieves o'er-run,
Often unpeopled, and as oft undone;
While ev'ry nation that her powers reduced,
Their languages and manners introduced;
From whose mix'd relics our compounded breed,
By spurious generation does succeed;
Making a race uncertain and uneven,
Derived from all the nations under heaven.

The Romans first with Julius Cæsar came,
Including all the nations of that name,
Gauls, Greek, and Lombards; and, by computation,
Auxiliaries or slaves of ev'ry nation.
With Hengist, Saxons; Danes with Sweno came,
In search of plunder, not in search of fame.
Scots, Picts, and Irish from th' Hibernian shore;
And conq'ring William brought the Normans o'er.
All these their barb'rous offspring left behind,
The dregs of armies, they of all mankind;
Blended with Britons, who before were here,
Of whom the Welch ha' blest the character.
From this amphibious, ill-born mob began,
That vain ill-natured thing, an Englishman.

The customs, surnames, languages, and manners,
Of all these nations, are their own explainers;
Whose relics are so lasting and so strong,
They've left a Shibboleth upon our tongue;
By which, with easy search, you may distinguish
Your Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, English."

[T.O.]

"These are the heroes that despise the Dutch,
 And rail at new-come foreigners so much :
 Forgetting that themselves are all derived
 From the most scoundrel race that ever lived ;
 A horrid crowd of rambling thieves and drones
 Who ransack' kingdoms, and dispeopled towns ;
 The Pict and painted Briton, treach'rous Scot,
 By hunger, theft, and rapine, hither brought ;
 Norwegian pirates, buccaneering Danes,
 Whose red-hair'd offspring everywhere remains ;
 Who, joined with Norman French, compound the breed
 From whence your true-born Englishmen proceed.

And lest, by length of time, it be pretended,
 The climate may this modern breed have mended ;
 Wise Providence, to keep us where we are,
 Mixes us daily with exceeding care ;
 We have been Europe's sink, the jakes, where she
 Voids all her offal out-cast progeny ;
 From our fifth Henry's time the strolling bands,
 Of banish'd fugitives from neighb'ring lands .
 Have here a certain sanctuary found ;
 The eternal refuge of the vagabond,
 Where in but half a common age of time,
 Borrowing new blood and manners from the clime,
 Proudly they learn all mankind to contemn,
 And all their race are true-born Englishmen.

Dutch, Walloons, Flemmings, Irishmen, and Scots,
 Vaudois, and Valtolins, and Hugonots,
 In good Queen Bess's charitable reign,
 Supplied us with three hundred thousand men :
 Religion—God, we thank thee!—sent them hither,
 Priests, Protestants, the devil, and all together ;
 Of all professions, and of every trade,
 All that were persecuted or afraid.
 Whether for debt, or other crimes, they fled,
 David at Hackelah was still their head.

Thus from a mixture of all kinds began,
 That heterogeneous thing, an Englishman.
 * * * * * begot,
 Betwixt a painted Briton and a Scot :
 Whose gend'ring offspring quickly learn'd to bow,
 And yoke their heifers to the Roman plough ;
 From whence a mongrel half-bred race there came,
 With neither name nor nation, speech or fame,
 In whose hot veins new mixtures quickly ran,
 Infused betwixt a Saxon and a Dane.
 Which medley, canton'd in a heptarchy,
 A rhapsody of nations to supply,
 Among themselves maintain'd eternal wars,
 And still the ladies loved the conquerors.
 The Scot, Pict, Briton, Roman, Dane, submit,
 And with the English Saxon all unite :
 And these the mixture have so close pursued,
 The very name and memory's subdued ;
 No Roman now, no Briton does remain :
 Wales strove to separate, but strove in vain :
 The silent nations undistinguish'd fall,
 And Englishman's the common name for all.
 Fate jumbled them together, God knows how ;
 Whate'er they were, they're true-born English now."

Defoe's True-born Englishman.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL AND COMPARATIVE

GLOSSARY

of the Dialect and Provincialisms

OF

EAST ANGLIA,

With Illustrations derived from native Authors.

BY

JOHN GREAVES NALL.

"I think it will become those of us who have a more hearty love for what is our own, than wanton longings after what is others, to fetch back some of our own words that have been jostled out in wrong, that worse from elsewhere might be hoisted in; or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and workhousen, that well-fraught world of words that answers works, by which all learners are taught to do, and not to make a clatter."—FAIRFAX'S BULK AND SELVEDGE OF THE WORLD 1674.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER.

1866.

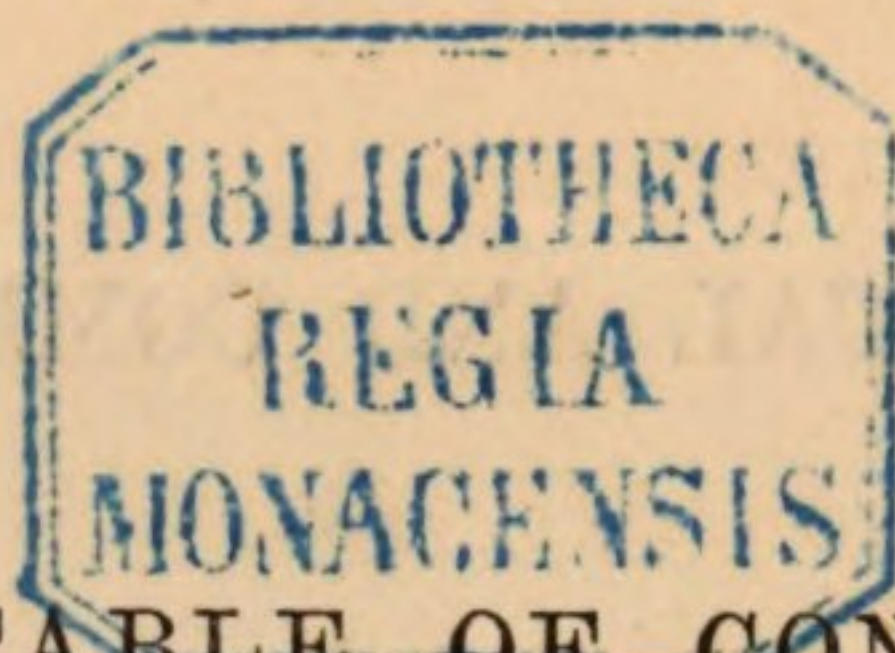


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ORIGINALS OF THE EAST ANGLIAN DIALECT ...	426-450, 699-706
Keltic	426-436, 699
Teutonic	437-444, 701
Scandinavian	445-450, 700
Romance	701-2
East Anglian Writers	463-473
,, Pronunciation	485-490
Characteristics of our English Dialects ...	452-461, 493-504, 704
Some causes of their non-appearance in our Dictionaries	474-480
East Anglicisms current in America	479
The class Dialects of East Anglia... ..	480-484
GLOSSARY	505-688
Additions and corrections to the Glossary	689
Analysis of the East Anglian Dialect... ..	699-706
<i>Note</i> on the strong Scandinavian features of the North Anglian Dialect	704
<i>Note</i> on the Anglian colonization of the Scotch Low- lands	Preface, p. v.

PREFACE.*

ONE of the greatest services an author can sometimes render to his readers in a preface, is to frankly confide to them what he has unlearned in the course of his labour. And if that labour is to have any value, his road will have frequently lain over the ruins of many preconceived theories and foregone conclusions. So it fared at least with the present writer, who had not advanced many pages in this Glossary before he felt all the grounding of his youth in early English History giving way beneath him, and Hengist and Horsa, Rowena and Vortigern vanishing like 'the baseless fabric of a vision.'

Whilst disclaiming the eagerness of the new born convert to decry his earlier faith, he cannot help avowing his belief, that, ere many years elapse, his educated countrymen will look back with surprise at that unreasoning credulity of our historians which, without adequate proof, so readily assumed the complete disappearance of the Kelt and his language from English soil. The precise arguments adduced to show the failure of Dane and Norman to overpower or absorb the Anglo-Saxon nationality, availed equally to demonstrate, not the extermination of the Kelt by the Teuton, but the gradual degradation of the former, leading in the course of centuries through intermarriage of the intruding settlers with the women of the vanquished, to a blending and amalgamation of the two races.

At this moment the past and present existence of the Kelt in these islands offer a field of ethnological and philological investigation of unsurpassable interest. A few words on the stage which the inquiry has reached, will not be out of place. Since attention was drawn to the evidences of race by the brilliant paper of Mr. W. F. Edwards, published in 1839—'*Des Caractères Physiologiques des Races Humaines*,' dedicated to Thierry, in which he declared that in England he found abundant traces of the physical type which he had established as the Kymric, still existing in our population, his researches have been followed up, and the lineaments, hair, stature, skulls, and physique of the various types of English people studied and compared. The fair hair, blue eyes, the frames and physical characteristics ascribed by ancient authors to the Norseman and Teuton, are shewn to constitute a proportion of the present English race largely exceeded by the darker hair, more oval faces, and longer crania, which recent writers on ethnology assign to the Keltic stock; the former being most commonly found amongst our rural population, the latter types predominating in the towns.

* This preface was not written until more than two years after the Introduction which it precedes had been printed. It was added on finding it advisable to make the Glossary detachable from the earlier portion of the work,—though not before several copies had got into circulation.

The Anglo-Saxon, a lover of country life, 'liked better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep.' In Roman times, it was noticed of the Britons, that they strove to congregate in towns. Modern antiquaries assert that our most prized municipal institutions, the charters of our most ancient cities, those self-governing institutions, which are the boast of Englishmen, have come down to us, not from the Anglo-Saxon, but from the Romans, through the hands of British townspeople. The teachings of all past history have exploded the extermination theory, excepting where the savage comes in contact with highly civilized races. The evidence of language proves the Briton to have attained, under centuries of Roman tutelage, a stage of material comfort and well being, superior probably, in some respects, to that of his Teutonic invaders. To this day the Kelt holds his own against the Saxon in Wales, in Ireland, and Scotland.

In the interminable civil wars of the Anglo-Saxon era, the British cities were arks of refuge, often powerful enough to maintain their neutrality, in after centuries gathering strength to break the yoke of Norman feudalism. Throughout the bloody irruptions of the Danes, it was the coast line and the district occupied by Anglian and Frisian races which lay exposed to slaughter and devastation, the Midland Mercian region with its mixed Brito-Saxon population, and the purely British West, escaping comparatively unscathed.

IN a recent address by Archbp. Trench, 'On the Influence upon the English Language of the Battle of Hastings,' a subject described as one of immense importance and interest, he traced out with his wonted felicitous power of illustration the probable character the language might have assumed had it been left undisturbed to evolve itself from its own native forces. How that development was rudely arrested, how it has been continuously forced during eight centuries into new and alien channels, and the momentous influences which thereby resulted to our dialects, have been noticed in the following pages (p. 450.) Dr. Trench's lecture was restricted to a rehabilitation of the Teutonic elements of our speech, and to pointing out their inherent power of supplying by compounds, apt and forcible expression for most of the terms we have since derived from the Latin and its Romance descendants. How far, to what extent and degree, the Keltic dialects then wide spread on the lips of the people would have had opportunity and vitality for self-assertion and renewed outgrowth, was left untouched. The extreme interest of such an investigation it is needless to remark. Great assistance would be gained by our knowing better than we do at present, the steps by which the French language has been gradually wrought from its originals, Keltic, Frankish and Romance, to its present form.

Out of this Battle of Hastings, the very pivot and turning point of the destinies of that mighty Anglo-Saxon race which, ere long, bids fair to over-shadow the world, and to mould its future history, arises also another train of conjecture of almost equal interest, connected with the Scandinavian side of our language. The day this paragraph is written, is the eight hundredth anniversary of that Battle of Stamford Bridge, which witnessed the final effort of the Norseman for dominion in these islands. All our historians have

allowed this North Anglian encounter, and the vast issues which might have resulted had it ended differently, to suffer total eclipse from the great Southern battle which followed a fortnight later.

In the three great leaders who fought for the mastery of England, all the rival forces which then grappled for supremacy, are wonderfully embodied and summed up. In Harold, the Hector of our Ilium,—the national hero in whose person the better qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, after long smouldering and decay, flashed out in one grand expiring flame,—the Saxon and Danish races who occupied England, North and South, were alike represented.* Son of that powerful Earl, who held the timid Confessor on his throne,—on his mother's side, the sister of Eric, Jarl of Denmark, Harold was half a Dane. In Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, England saw, and ceded, 'seven feet of English ground for a grave,' to the last, and in the incidents of his career, the most remarkable of that great race of Norsemen who, in the course of that century, changed the face of Europe. The most adventurous of her Vikings,† the warrior poet of her sagas,—Scandinavia in him put forward her most famous champion,—whilst in the persons of William the Bastard, and of many of his followers, the Norman blending of Norse and Keltic strains was represented, and in their victory the wrongs of Keltic Britain were avenged. Had Harold Hardrada gained that battle at Stamford Bridge, which the chroniclers tell us was long, obstinate, and bloody,—backed by the Norwegian and Danish populations of North and East Anglia, that able and politic sovereign might have repelled any permanent occupation by the Norman invaders, and have built up a mighty Scandinavian state, with its seat of empire on the Humber,—and the race, the speech and the character of Englishmen become far different.‡

The patient methodical toil of German scholarship has brought down the study of Keltic philology from that fanciful cloud-land of conjecture in which Erse and Kymric writers had plunged it, bewildering alike themselves and their readers, and has placed it on a sound scientific basis. Its grammatical structure and dialectic affinities have been worked out by Zeuss, Pott, Diez and others. As regards its vocabulary, it is not many years since the late Rev. R. Garnett, in a Quarterly Review article, surprised English readers with a scanty list of Kymric words existing in the English language. The caution which that sound scholar displayed in theorising on the extent of a Keltic element in our daily speech, supplies proof of the novelty of the discovery, and the narrow limits to which its explor-

* Harold, the last of our Saxon Kings, was the first to drive back and restrain the Britons within the borders of Wales.

† Harold, the son of Sigurd, the most valiant of the Scandinavians, the last among those who led the adventurous life whose charm has vanished with the religion of Odin.—*Thierry's Norman Conquest*.

‡ In some recent numbers of the North British Review, a series of papers have appeared, (ascribed to Mr. Dasent,) in which the story of Harold Hardrada is wrought out of the old Norse Sagas, preserving all the rude simplicity and charm of the originals. Their republication is needed. We are far too destitute of any popular literature on our Scandinavian and Keltic precursors.

ation had been pushed. Although every year the Keltic origin is demonstrated of additional words in our standard written and spoken language, it is obvious that the most abundant vestiges of the speech of our British progenitors, will be found on the lips of their living descendants, in the fields, and at the firesides of our hamlets and towns, amongst our labouring classes. That it has not hitherto been discovered to any large extent in our dictionaries, arises from its not having been looked for, derivations having been assiduously sought in Teutonic, Scandinavian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, in short every language but that lying nearest to us.

The 'dialectic' evidences still remain to be searched out, but there are philologists who tell us that an Englishman scarcely ever utters a sentence without introducing sounds, for which he is indebted to the Kymric language, and probably to that alone. Vocal utterance is one of the most imperishable traits of individuality implanted in the family and in the race. We have touched upon it, and on some of the physical causes, constitution, organic conformation, temperament, climate, &c. which help to develop or modify it (pp. 491-2, 503.) Cardinal Mezzofanti, apart from his belief in the existing proofs of language and of face, professed to recognise the descendant of the Britons by his voice.

Of proofs of a living Keltic element, derived from the evidence of language, the writer believes the present Glossary after the sifting which he trusts his etymologies may undergo from more practised scholars, will supply a contribution, not unacceptable, as proceeding from a district where its presence, to any extent, has hitherto been unsuspected. The proportion of East Anglian words of Gaelic or Kymric origin gathered up in the pages which follow, constitute nearly a fifth; a large amount to find still flourishing amongst a population popularly believed to be intensely Teutonic and Scandinavian in origin. But the very isolation of the district has probably aided in keeping them alive.

The Kelt has never displayed a strong predilection for the sea, hence few of their maritime terms are to be found here, and those, relating to the fisheries. The bulk are words of inland use employed by the farming population. A number seem to be derived from their neighbours of the opposite coasts of France, from Normandy Brittany, Anjou, Picardy, and Maine, like our own western shores, the stronghold of the Kymry, the cradle of our Norman and Plantagenet Kings, the sources whence for centuries French influences flowed in upon us, the soil whence sprang a large part of the armies of the Conqueror and his descendants.

In tracing out his etymologies, the writer was repeatedly struck with the affinities existing between the Keltic and Scandinavian vocabularies, and in a lesser degree, the Keltic and Low German, unaware at the time that a school of philologists assign to the races of North Europe, a Kymric origin, prior to their being Teutonized, and that Low German is regarded as more nearly allied to Keltic than High German.

The writer has already received contributions of East Anglian words which had escaped his notice, together with offers of assistance towards rendering a future edition more complete. For any single individual, even in a life-long labour, to gather up all the

dialect of a district, however limited its area, would be a task of obvious impossibility. The field is one requiring many gleaners, and it is a matter of regret that it has not been entered upon and explored systematically by the Archæological Societies of our various counties. As a province of antiquarian research, extending through a continuous series of linguistic 'vestiges' up to the dawn of man's appearance on this island, it far surpasses in interest and in the reliability of its evidences, all others. In its vocabularies, the successive material stages of civilization and intellectual stature of the races who have peopled its surface at each successive epoch of the national life, are imperishably embalmed. In this quest there is no need to disturb the ashes of our British and Saxon fore-fathers, their living posterity will supply the data we require. No class possesses such advantages for noting down our dialects as the clergy, who, form the *élite* of our antiquarian societies, none are brought into such intimate and unreserved communion with the people. Were every occupant of a village cure to note down during twelve months the peculiarities of speech of his parishioners, a mass of materials, of priceless value for future philological study, would be rescued from that extinction which the present rapid spread of education, acting with an irresistible tendency towards uniformity of speech, now threatens. Probably before another generation has passed away, the loss of these materials will be irreparable. No dialect more urgently requires investigation at this moment than the dialect of Lincolnshire, the link connecting the speech of North and East Anglia. In commencing this Glossary the writer was surprised and disappointed to find that no vocabularies of it existed. He believes, also, that many interesting words of Norse origin, current in the mouths of the coast population, still remain ungathered.

September 25th, 1866.

NOTE OMITTED AT PAGE 704.

* *The North Anglian Colonization of the Scotch Lowlands*, page 704.—Two causes which mainly contributed to this are recorded in *Roger de Hoveden's Annals* of the reign of the Conqueror: 1st—The frightful devastation of the kingdom of Northumbria by William, converting North Anglia into a dreary waste for the space of nine years, without one inhabited town between York and Durham, the famine driving the survivors either into exile, or to sell themselves into perpetual slavery; 2nd—Later, the incessant incursions and ravages of the Scotch under Malcolm, for years preventing any settlement of the wretched inhabitants. "The young men and young women, and whoever besides seemed adapted for toil and labour, were driven away in fetters in front of the enemy, to endure a perpetual exile in captivity as servants and handmaids."—"In consequence of this," adds the chronicler, writing more than a century later, "Scotland became filled with men servants and maid servants of English parentage, so much so, that even at the present day not only not even the smallest village, but not even the humblest house is to be found without them."

Dialect and Provincialisms of East Anglia.

"What are called our rustic dialects are, strictly speaking, nothing more than those colloquial words and phrases peculiar to particular localities, which have not been adopted by our authors, but which are not the less genuine members of that Teutonic stock of which the written language forms only a part. That language, which is now called the established language of literature, and which has rejected some of these provincialisms and adopted others, might, under different political circumstances have contained these elements in a different proportion. If the metropolis of England had been on the Severn, the Humber, or the Tyne, who can say how much the written language might have been affected by this circumstance?"—*Eng. Cyclopædia*.

"Language has no independent substantial existence. Language exists in man; it lives in being spoken; it dies with each word that is pronounced, and is no longer heard. It is a mere accident that language should ever have been reduced to writing, and have been made the vehicle of a written literature. Even now, the largest number of languages have produced no literature. It is a mistake to imagine that dialects are everywhere corruptions of the literary language. The real and natural life of language is in its dialects. Even in England the local patois have many forms which are more primitive than the language of Shakespeare, and the richness of their vocabulary surpasses on many points that of the classical writers of any period. Dialects have always been the feeders rather than the channels of a literary language. Any how, they are parallel streams which existed long before one of them was raised to that temporary eminence which is the result of literary cultivation."—*Max Muller on Language*.

"The English are barbarians—stable in their manners, and firmly continue to employ the same words, which are also dear to the gods."—*Jamblichus*.

Sir Thomas Browne, the learned antiquary and physician, on his settlement in Norfolk in 1636, appears to have been struck with the local terms peculiar to the county, and to have made a beginning in the collection of "words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries." In his posthumous Tract, No. eight, 'Of Languages,' he gives a list of about thirty, as a sample,* and 'of these and some others of no easy originals,' he writes, 'when time will permit, the resolution (or reduction to their origin) may be attempted; which to effect, the Danish language new and more ancient may prove of great advantage, which nation remained here fifty years upon agreement,† and have left many

* "Bawnd, bunny, thurck, enemmis, sammodithee, mawther, kedge, seele, straft, clever, matchly, dere, nickled, stingy, noneare, feft, thepes, gosgood, kamp, sibrit, fangast, sap, cothish, thokish, bide owe, pax-wax," comprise the examples of Sir T. Browne's collection.

† According to the monkish historians the district was overrun and conquered by the Angles, *circa*, A.D. 527. The invasion of the Danes is placed under the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 787. In 871 they overran and devastated East Anglia, putting to death Edmund, the King. In 878 the province of East Anglia was ceded to Guthrun the Dane, by King Alfred. This seems to be the agreement to which Sir T. Browne refers.

A few years later, 884, their treaty engagements seem to have been broken by the Danes. The piratical Norsemen of Norway now commencing their career of Southern Conquest, made a landing at Rochester, and were beaten off by Alfred, some dispersing into East Anglia, when the Danish

families in it." Time or inclination to turn from his other multifarious scientific pursuits seem to have been wanting to the learned knight, for this Tract remains as his sole contribution to philology, a circumstance to be regretted, as his fitness for the task, and his extensive intimacy with the most eminent scholars, his contemporaries, would have drawn attention to our provincial dialects before so large a portion of their vocabularies had become obsolete or extinct.

Of the great commixture and alterations in our English speech he remarks, at the commencement of his Tract, "Nations that live promiscuously under the power and laws of conquest do seldom escape the loss of their language with their liberties." * * * "The Saxons, settling over all England, maintained an uniform language, only diversified in dialects, idioms, and minor differences, according to their different nations which came in under the common conquest, which may yet be a cause of the variation in the speech and words of several parts of England, where different nations most abode or settled, and having expelled the Britons, their wars were chiefly among themselves, with little action with foreign nations until the union of the Heptarchy under Egbert; after which time, although the Danes infested this land, and scarce left any part free, yet their incursions made more havoc in buildings, churches and cities, than in the language of the country, because their language was in effect the same, and such as whereby they might easily understand one another." The later Norman infusion, he adds, "proved not of ability to abolish the Saxon words, for from the French we have borrowed many substantives, adjectives, and some verbs; but the great body of numerals, auxiliary verbs, articles, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, which are the distinguishing and lasting part of a language, remain with us from the Saxon, having suffered no great alteration for many hundred years."

Nearly a century before Sir Thomas Browne's attention had been drawn to the Norfolk dialect, a work had appeared and run settlers gave them aid. Alfred sent out a fleet which, at the mouth of the Stour, after capturing 16 ships of the Vikings, was overcome by another fleet hastily collected by the inhabitants. Alfred would subsequently have driven Guthrun from the country but for the help the latter received from Rollo, the future Duke of Normandy.

The treaty of Guthrun with Alfred is still extant, and defines the boundaries of the Danish rule, viz., the Thames, the Lea to its source, then to the right as far as Bedford, and thence up the Ouse to the Watling Street. At the date of it East Anglia had already been in the possession of the Danes fourteen years. *Lappenberg* remarks that East Anglia alone continued for any long duration a strictly Danish kingdom, forming, at the same time, the principal point of the settlement of the Danes in England, which only in later times, when East Anglia had again become English, was transferred to Northumbria.

through many editions which, beyond its priceless antiquarian value as a rude but faithful picture of the agriculture and social condition of the farming life of our ancestors, has a still further interest, inasmuch as it is the richest storehouse of the rustic dialect of East Anglia. In 1557 appeared our English Hesiod's "A hundreth good Pointes of Husbandrie," enlarged to Five hundreth Points in 1573. Like the Pilgrim's Progress, Tusser's homely rhymes found their admiring readers in the homestead rather than the hall; and well thumbed, were passed down from father to son till they crumbled away in the turning over of the leaves; and all the earlier editions, as a result, have become of an almost unique rarity. From his antiquated diction Tusser has been styled the British Varro: his work is the earliest instance of a book written largely in a provincial dialect, establishing a permanent position in English literature; it may be fairly termed the only one, for all others of this description are comparatively modern, and written mainly for the purpose either of rescuing from oblivion decaying local provincialisms, or of raising a laugh.

It is somewhat strange that Sir Thomas Browne makes no allusion to Tusser. Still more curious is it that the local words which abound in Tusser have had a much greater vitality than those collected by the knight. Of the twenty-six words which he cites, nearly two-thirds are now utterly obsolete and disused. And of the remainder, the larger part are not words confined to the locality, or strictly dialectic. Tusser's consisting chiefly of terms used in husbandry and the protection of the marshlands of East Norfolk from inundation, have come down with but little change to the present day. Words like these, employed in the daily occupations of the people, are only liable to be superseded by violent and revolutionary changes. In this out of the way nook of our island, native words, as Sir Thomas Browne observes, "shut up in angles and inaccessible corners, divided by laws and manners, often continue long with little mixture." This isolated condition of the district has been compared to that of the county palatine of Chester, with its separate jurisdiction till the days of Queen Elizabeth, the chief families intermarrying with each other, and rarely forming connections out of the county, and a resemblance has been sought to be set up by Mr. Wilbraham, the compiler of the Cheshire dialect, of it with that of Norfolk. A careful collation of his enlarged glossary with the copious East Anglian vocabulary by Forby, has led the present writer, who was brought up on the borders of Cheshire, to a different conclusion. The only feature they possess in common is that each has retained within its borders an unusual number of local provincialisms and Archaic words, but they possess hardly a dozen of these in common. In Archaic words mainly confined to the use

of its own district, words strictly falling under Max Müller's term of class dialect—words employed in the colloquial speech of the marsh farmer and of the fisherman—East Anglia was particularly rich : in dialect, as defined by Richardson—"peculiar style or manner of expression, speech or language"—it is surpassed by the far broader pronunciation of Somerset, Lancashire, and other districts. To an archæologist the study of the former must ever be the more interesting, although the latter opens up very interesting questions in ethnology.

Philology, the study of language, like its kindred science in the realms of physics, geology, is of recent date. Dealing like that most fascinating of modern studies, with problems of the greatest interest to our race, it has attracted many of the keenest of European intellects, whose energies, directed to the cultivation of an almost untrodden and virgin soil, have already brought to light a rich harvest of discoveries. Some of the most valuable have been lately exposed to the public gaze in the brilliant series of lectures delivered by M. Max Müller. For the dignity of his science, he claims the place of honour.

"Language," he exclaims, "has been called sacred ground, because it is the deposit of thoughts. We cannot tell, as yet, what language is. It may be a production of nature, a work of human art, or a divine gift. But to whatever sphere it belongs, it would seem to stand unsurpassed—nay, unequalled in it—by anything else. If it be a production of nature, it is her last and crowning production, which she reserved for man alone. If it be a work of human art, it would seem to lift the human artist almost to the level of a divine Creator. If it be the gift of God, it is God's greatest gift; for through it God spake to man, and man speaks to God in worship, prayer and meditation. * * * It is the one barrier of demarcation between animal and man which no one has yet ventured to touch."

The study of the science of language has many points of resemblance to that of Geology. Much of its exploration lies amid the debris of perished realms, extinct formations, bygone periods in the history of language, in the petrified strata of ancient literatures. "The study of words may be tedious to the schoolboy as breaking of stones is to the wayside labourer, but to the thoughtful eye of the geologist these stones are full of interest—he sees miracles on the high road, and chronicles in every ditch. Language, too, has marvels of her own, which she unveils to the inquiring glance of the patient student. * * *

The saying that 'familiarity breeds contempt,' would seem applicable to the subjects of both these sciences. The gravels of our walks hardly seemed to deserve a scientific treatment." So of our rustic dialects, the scorn of vulgar prejudice. To the student of language, "Dialects, which have never produced any literature at all, the jargons of savage tribes, the clicks of the Hottentots, and the vocal modulations of the Indo-Chinese are as important, nay, for the solution of some of our problems, more important than the poetry of Homer or the prose of Cicero."

We have to thank M. Müller for directing attention to the value of our English dialectic vocabularies, and to the important place they occupy as the well-springs of that English language which seems destined to play so great a part in the world's future. Recurring, once more, to geologic phraseology there are, perhaps, no dialectic strata of greater interest than those of East Anglia. From East to West of Britain flowed the successive waves of Continental invaders, each leaving their deposit of language for the explorer of future ages to disinter, and decipher. Aboriginal, British, Gaelic, Kymric, Belgic, Roman, Anglian, Frisic, Saxon, Danish, Norwegian and Norman,—vestiges of every period and formation exist.

The dawn of European history is veiled in an obscurity which the most patient research has as yet but imperfectly explored. From East to West we dimly discern in the misty twilight the movement of successive swarms of Caucasian hordes across the plains of Central Europe, received in thinly peopled regions by the over-awed native populations as peaceful colonists, and exchanging their ancient nomadic and pastoral, for agricultural pursuits, or in more densely settled countries occupied by warlike races, waging exterminating strife with the aborigines for possession of the soil. In their apparently erratic movements,—in the ebb and flow of the various tribes, now driven forward by the hindward pressure of following multitudes—now shattered in their advance by the shock of opposing native or Roman armies—now compelled by famine, inundation, or pestilence—or by impoverishment of the soil from imperfect tillage,—a soil whose area was largely covered with forests and morasses—to seek fresh settlements,—there is a mingling and a confusion, which the very meagre historic records we possess fail to unravel, and which leave open to controversy a host of unsettled points in history, chronology, philology and ethnology.

At the earliest date of our history, we find Britain occupied by two Keltic races, the Gael and the Kymry. This duality of the race has been left to modern philological research to establish.

Camden and other British antiquaries affirm that the Kymry evidently once inhabited all the Eastern parts of England and Scotland.* Both races had migrated hither from the adjoining shores of Gaul. By some East Anglian scholars the presence of any Keltic element

* The writer of the introductory notice of Norfolk, in Kelly's Directory of the County, asserts that the names of its rivers are of Euskardian or Iberic origin, but adduces no proof. The Westward movement of the Iberic tribes is placed earlier by historians than that of the Kelts, by whom they were thrust into Spain. The solitary remnant of their dialects survives, but little impaired, in the Basque provinces of the Pyrenees. They are said to have crossed the Bay of Biscay to the coast of Cornwall. *Dr. Arnold*, in his *History of Rome*, Vol. 1, accepts the judgment of *Humboldt*, that the Iberians were a people quite distinct from the Kelts. *Humboldt* expressed his disbelief in the Iberian extraction of any part of the inhabitants of the British islands.

in the antiquarian remains, or in the dialect of the district, has been denied; all vestiges, they assert, having been obliterated by the Saxon conquerors. "The whole history of mankind," writes *Mr. Forby*, "does not afford a stronger, perhaps not so strong an instance of the entire conquest and extermination of a whole people by an invading enemy. Of all proofs of such a conquest the most cogent and demonstrative is that of language. In our case, the language of the invaders so totally superseded that of the original inhabitants, as to have soon become in body and substance the language of the nation." Unfortunately for *Mr. Forby*, the test of language to which he appeals is conclusive against him. There is no instance recorded of any nation having been exterminated by its conquerors. Apart from the considerable Keltic ingredient in our standard English dictionaries, there are many provincial words of daily use in East Anglia which, as our glossary appended shows, are of Keltic derivation. The steady Teutonic influx setting in upon our Eastern shores would very early banish the Kymric as the prevalent colloquial speech, and no evidence exists to show that it was used in either the Eastern or Midland counties at any modern period.*

Whilst the Anglo-Saxon etymologies of our language have been frequently and carefully traced out, the examination of the fragments of its "earlier formations" as existing in the Keltic, has but recently been taken up. Possessing the charms of comparatively undisturbed strata, certain to reward the patient explorer, the task has been entered upon with ardour, and many Keltic derivations of the highest interest and value have been brought to light; the only drawback attaching to the pursuit being the possibility of enthusiastic philologists extracting from their Keltic roots, deductions more sweeping than they fairly warrant. At the present day, Keltic is daily spoken by nearly six millions of the people of the British Islands, but the Kelts are no longer an independent race, having passed under the sway of the Teutons. In the earliest authentic annals we find them in possession of Germany, Gaul, Belgium and Britain; of Switzerland and the Tyrol; dwelling along the banks of the Danube; and in the fertile plains of Northern Italy, as far south as Etruria; and under

* An apocryphal story is told of St. Guthlac, of Croydon, to prove the existence of Britons in the Fenlands at a period long posterior to their conquest by the Angles. The Saint being disturbed one night by a horrid howling, was seriously alarmed, thinking that the howlers might be *Britons*: upon looking out, however, he discovered that they were only devils—whereby, he was comforted; the Britons being the worse of the two.

Mr. Kemble was one of the first to question the assumed extermination of the Keltic stock, from finding many names in our earliest records which he could not interpret from Teutonic sources, and "only to be understood by reference to Kymric or Pictish roots; and thus tending to suggest a far more general mixture of blood among the early conquerors that has generally been admitted to have existed."

Brennus (Welsh *Brenhin*, King), the terror and scourge of the infant Roman Republic. It is natural, therefore, to anticipate that considerable vestiges of their dialects should exist imbedded in the present languages of South and Central Europe.* We have abridged in the foot notes below, the most recent conclusions of modern scholarship on their existence in Britain, and on the Continent.†

* "The Keltic languages which still exist in these islands," remarks Dr. Arnold, *Roman History*, Vol. 1, are in all likelihood the solitary survivors out of a multitude of languages or dialects once spoken by the various branches of the great Keltic family, from the Atlantic to the source of the Danube, from the Mediterranean to the Northern extremity of the British islands."

† One of the best accepted accounts of the origin of Gaelic is the theory of *Humphry Lhuyd*, which makes the entire original population of the British Isles to have been Gaelic, to the exclusion of any Britons. It makes a large portion of the Continent also Gaelic. The Britons were a later and intrusive population; a population which effected a great and complete displacement of the earlier Gaels; their relation to the aborigines being thus that of the Anglo-Saxons to themselves at a later period. Gaels first, then Britons, lastly the Angles.

The Rev. John Davies, and other eminent living Keltic scholars, see no reason for denying the substantial accuracy of the Kymric History of Britain, —According to the *Welsh Triads*, the Island of *Prydain*, or Britain, was divided into three parts—*Albyn*, which lay to the North of the Clyde and Forth—*Lloegria*, which lay to the East and South, and *Cambria*, which comprised the intervening districts to the North and West of the Lloegrians., All were aboriginal and Keltic. Later, three invading tribes permanently settled among these native inhabitants; the *Coranians*, or *Coriniadd*, who came from the country of *Pwyl* (Poland); the second were the Irish Picts who came to Albyn by the North Sea; the third were the *Saxons*. The *Coranians* settled on the Humber, and the shores of the German Ocean; the Picts in Albyn, about the shore of the Sea of Denmark; the *Coranians* and *Saxons* united, and by violence and conquest brought the Lloegrians into confederacy with them; and, subsequently, took the crown of the monarchy from the tribe of the *Cambrians*. And there remained none of the Lloegrians that did not become Saxons, except those that are found in Cornwall, and in the Commot of Carnoban, in Deira, and Bernicia (Yorkshire and Durham).

Another theory, which derives the Welsh Kymry from the *Cimmerians*, is that mentioned by *Camden*, and more recently adopted in *Rawlinson's Translation of Herodotus*, Notes to Book IV.—Between B.C. 800—600, the *Cimmerii*, *Gimiri*, or *Gomerim*, were powerful in Western Asia and Eastern Europe. This is noticed by Greek writers from Homer to Herodotus, and Ezekiel speaks of *Gomer* as a nation. In the Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions, the Scythic population spread over the Persian Empire are called *Gimiri*. When the Scythians crossing the Don fell on the *Cimmerians*, dwelling on the shores of the Black Sea, the latter, it is argued, must have gone West. Whither did they go? We can only find them among the Kelts, who had an unvarying tradition that they came from the East, and of whom one branch bears the special name of Kymry, a name shared with the *Crim Tartars* of the *Crimæa*, one of their ancient homes.

'The most numerous people of primæval Germany were the Gaelic branch. They were, also, the earliest to arrive. This is indicated by the fact that throughout Germany we find no Kymric, Slavonic or Teutonic names which have undergone a Gaelic metamorphosis. Hence we may infer the Gaels on their arrival found Germany unoccupied, and that their migration was of a

No traditional account of the Keltic occupation of East Anglia has been handed down by either the British bards, or the Saxon chroniclers. Of the earliest in point of time, the Gaelic, it would have been impossible to prove that it had ever taken place, but for the results of modern etymological investigation, which seem to confirm the opinion broached by several Keltic scholars, that East Anglia was Gaelic, rather than Kymric, in the pre-Roman epoch. The few Gaelic topographical names in England, are met with chiefly in the Eastern parts of the island, along the coast. Whilst the Anglo-Saxons altered the names of the towns, cities, and hamlets of the country, the original Keltic appellations of the mountains, rivers, and valleys, were left unchanged, and appear to possess an imperishable vitality. A number of these Keltic names, existing in East Anglia, will be found in the note below.*

peaceful character Next came the Kymry, as conquerors, and in numbers fewer than the Gaels they found in possession. This we gather from the fact that there are comparatively few pure Kymric names in Germany, but a large number of Gaelic which have been Cymricized. From the topographical distribution we infer the Gaels arrived from the East, the Kymry from the South.—*Rev. Isaac Taylor's Words and Places.*

Lastly, we give the opinion advanced by Henry Morley, in his *English Writers*, Vol. 1, 1864.—“ I think there can be little doubt that the first Kelts who came to Britain were the Gaels, and that they settled in Ireland and the West of England. Irish and Spanish histories and traditions agree in asserting that the Irish Gael came from Spain. From Ireland the Gael crossed to the Western Islands of Scotland, and re-crossed also into Wales. Welsh scholars have at all times observed traces of a previous Gaelic occupation of their land. One vestige is the constant use by the Romans of *Isca*, *Isca Silurum*, &c., for river or water in the West of England, the word being the Gaelic *uisge* which is not Kymric, and still survives in the Exe and Esk. The tradition of the common people in North Wales asserts that the original inhabitants were Gwythelians or Irish.

After the departure of the Romans, the Kymry made common cause with the Saxons against the Gaels and the Picts, forcing them back into Ireland. Very remarkable illustration of this is afforded by the recurrence five and twenty times in Wales, and 20 out of the 25 in North Wales, of the name *Gwyddel* (for *Gaedhel*), attached to places which may have been remaining strongholds held by the Gaels after their main body had been expelled. All the sites indicate pressure from the East towards the sea, and are in old passes, morasses, or places at which a last stand could be made.

Whilst the Gaels have maintained their footing in the Highlands, the Picts, whom etymology has proved to have been of Kymric origin, and who occupied Lowland Scotland, were later absorbed by the influx of Irish Gaels on the western coast, and of Teutonic tribes on the east and south.

Tacitus says that the Silures or people of Wales, and the Brigantes, or people of the North of England, in his time resembled the people of Spain more than they did the other Gauls in language and appearance. *Silures* (men of the *Syl*, plural *Sylur*, Kymric, of the soil). *Brigant* is Welsh for thief and highlander.

* In the following and later etymological notes great assistance has been derived from the labours of a distinguished East Anglian scholar, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, whose *Words and Places*, 1864, forms an epoch in English topographical research.

Gaelic etymologies.—The Gaelic form of *Cean*, headland, as distinguished from the Kymric *Pen*, head, is traceable in the five great headlands of East

The British or Kymric was closely, the Gaelic more distantly allied to the ancient tongue of the Gauls. From this affinity, remarks *Latham*, we obtain an argument *against* any extreme antiquity of the Britons of the British Isles. The date of their separation from the tribes of the continent was not so remote as to obliterate and annihilate all traces of the original mother tongue.

That the Latin tongue was not established in Britain as in Gaul by the Romans, is shown by its non-appearance in the occupations or religion of the natives.* This has been sought to be accounted for in the fact of the Roman legionaries being drawn from a diversity of the races which the empire had subjugated and drafted into its armies. That Roman civilization had taken root rapidly in Britain is shown by the early existence of lawyers and money lenders. Within twenty years of their first contact with the Romans, we find the sudden calling in of a heavy loan of 10,000,000 sesterces, (£81,000) by the philosopher Seneca, assigned as one of the causes of the revolt of the Iceni. During the Keltic period, British civilization was far more advanced than is ordinarily supposed. The country which Cæsar traversed during his invasion he observed to have been cleared and ploughed, and he found the corn harvest gathered in. We read of war chariots (*rhodawg*, from *rhod*, a wheel,) forming the chief military strength of the natives, and for these, roads would be requisite.

A chief cause of the displacement of the Keltic by the Anglian, Britain, from Cantyre (*Cean-tor*, head of the land) to Kent, by the old names of tribes, Cantii, Iceni, Cantæ, Cantabridgæ, (Cambridge) Canty Bay, and the Pentland Hills and Frith, where the Kymry next in possession have only half transformed the name of *Kentland*.

Magh, Gaelic, for plain or field. Dunomagus, the present Dunmow, Essex. Sitomagus, the present Thetford. Three rivers called Ouse are found on our East Coast, derived from the Gaelic *uisge*, water, current, whence also Ousebeach, Wisbeach, &c.

Kymric etymologies.—The river Yare, *flumen Gariensis*, Welsh *garw*, rough, (river) the Waveney, *wafien*, waving or troubled; the Deben, in Suffolk, *debyn*, the steep or headlong; the Thorne, in Norfolk, *dwr*, water, the Stour, Suffolk, *ys dwr*; Venta, the common name of the Roman chief cities in Britain, as Venta Icenorum. (Caistor) is a Latinization of *Gwent*, a chief city. Lynn, *lyn*, a lake or pool, the city of the pool. Trowse, Norwich, *traws*, a pass; Brandon, Suffolk, is the anglicised form of *Dinas Bryn* common in Wales, from *dinas*, a city, *bryn*, a ridge. A ridge in Essex is also called Brandon: Braintree, Essex, and Brancaster, Norfolk have the same root.

Mr. Taylor remarks that in Essex and Suffolk there is a smaller proportion of Keltic names than in any other district of the island, which would indicate that the Germanization of these counties was of a very ancient date.

* There can be little doubt that a number of Latin words were imported into the speech of the Britons—names of objects with which their contact with the Romans first familiarized them. The introduction of some of these was subsequently attributed to the Latin missionaries of the Anglo-Saxon era. Rome gave to Britain, besides its roads and buildings, the framework of its laws, commerce and material civilization.

lay in the total dissimilarity of their grammatical structure.* Failing, also, in that rude and barbarous stage of our history, the aid to be derived from any written literature, the language of the conquered gave way to that of the victors, who, undoubtedly, however, borrowed from them the use and names of many objects of civilization which the Roman occupation had introduced, and which were new to the Teutonic invaders.† The majority of the

* From these causes it has mainly resulted that the Keltic has never incorporated itself with any adjacent English provincial dialects.

“It is not the least remarkable feature in the dialect of Shropshire, that it should have borrowed scarcely any words directly from the contiguous territory of Wales, and I think this fact may serve to prove that the English language as spoken by Salopians, in an agricultural district is marked by extreme accuracy and purity. Totally dissimilar in all its forms of speech, and in its terminations, the language of Wales seems to have presented an insurmountable barrier.”—*Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua*.

“The Herefordshire dialect, although spoken on the borders of Wales, and coming in contact with the Welsh language, contains few words borrowed from the Welsh.”—*Sir G. C. Lewis' Glossary of Provincial words in Herefordshire*.

Of the tenacity of a mother tongue many instances abound, “It is a curious fact,” says a writer in the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xx., p. 490, “that the hills of King's Seal and Craigy Burns, which form the lower boundary of Bowally, Perthshire, have been for centuries the separate barrier of the English and Gaelic. In the first house below them, the English is, and has been spoken; and the Gaelic in the first house, not more than a mile distant above.”—*Lewis's Romance Languages*.

† The Angles and Saxons, writes *Lappenberg*, when they had established themselves in Britain, dwelt within Roman walls, and walked amid spacious structures and beautiful works of Roman art. The remote Caerleon had its theatres, temples and palaces, of which *Giraldus* speaks in terms of high admiration. *Beda* mentions the Roman towns, lighthouses, roads and bridges existing in his time.

However skilled the Romanized Britons may have been in husbandry, it must nevertheless be observed that all the agricultural implements in use among the Anglo-Saxons bear German names, as *egida*, harrow; *plow*, plough; *sicol*, sickle; *flegil*, flail; *raca*, rake. The measures of land are also German, *æcer*, acre; *rod*, rood.

The late *Rev. R. Garnett*, in his *Philological Essays*, writes;—“The inquiry with which we are more immediately concerned is, whether the Germanic tribes, and more particularly the Anglo-Saxons, adopted words of Celtic origin, and to what extent? That some such process did take place is probable in itself, and confirmed by the experience of many parallel cases. The Romans themselves adopted various Gallic words; and our intercourse with the East has served to introduce a number of Persian, Indian, and even Chinese terms into our own language. We learn from *Cæsar*, and other Roman writers, that the Gauls, though inferior to the Greeks and Romans in civilization, were more advanced than the Germans, and we know that the colonial Britons, prior to the breaking up of the Roman Empire, had acquired all the useful and ornamental arts of the Romans. The invading Franks and Anglo-Saxons consequently found many implements, processes, and artificial productions, of which they previously knew little or nothing; and what is more likely, that they should partially adopt the names by which they were designated.” Mr. Garnett proceeds to give a lengthy list of Welsh names for familiar objects, all of which have been grafted into the English language.

Among proofs of the extinction of a British population in East Anglia, we

latter intermarrying with the British women, their children would imbibe, as it were, with their mother's milk, more or less of the maternal dialect, and to this source we owe that large and unsuspected Keltic element, which to this day intermingles with the Anglo-Saxon staple.

Cæsar writing of his conquest of Gaul, speaks of Britain as already densely populated, "Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque ædificia." He adds, "that the interior of Britain is inhabited by those who are recorded to have been born in the island itself; whereas the sea coast is the occupancy of immigrants from the country of the Belgæ, brought over for the sake of either war or plunder. All these are called by names nearly the same as those of the states they come from." Whence then did these Belgæ come? Of the three races occupying Gaul in the time of Cæsar, the Belgæ were the people occupying the northern portion, comprising Holland, Belgium, Flanders, Picardy, part of Normandy, and other coast provinces. They were the most powerful of all Gaul, as farthest removed from the Romans they had been least subject to their contact, and as nearest to the Germans with whom they were always at war, their martial habits were kept in exercise. The Belgæ had expelled the Gauls or Kymry from their territories, the latter crossing over to Britain, and forming the bulk of the race later driven westward by the Saxons into Cornwall and Wales. The fate of Britain was similar to that of Gaul; the conquering Kymry having found the Belgæ at their back before they had time to turn themselves round in the habitations of the vanquished Gaels. Whilst Dr. Pinkerton and other English writers of last century have held that the Belgæ, described by Cæsar, were of Teutonic race, and altogether separate from a Keltic stock, more recently, the contrary opinion has been upheld by French and German historians and philologists, who pronounce them to have been of Keltic origin; and that the Welsh, or find that in Domesday Book, 25,000 of the native population are registered as theowas, esnas, unfree or servile. They appear most numerous in the territories where the British population maintained itself the longest, on the South Wales border, where a proportion of one slave to every third freeman existed, and in Cornwall, Devon and Staffordshire, where it was 1 to 5. The farther we remove from the border, the smaller is the proportion, yet in all the Saxon States, and in Kent, it always constitutes an average of one-tenth. In the old East Anglia, their proportion is scarcely half that last mentioned. From the want of replenishment by prisoners of war, and also through the influence of the clergy, it later wholly ceased.

'In Wales, the change of language now in progress is accompanied by very little infusion of Saxon blood. And so, in Mercia and Wessex we must believe that the bulk of the people is of Celtic blood. The Saxon keels cannot have translated any very numerous population, and the Ceorls or Churls were, no doubt, the pure blooded descendants of the Celts of Britain.'

'In the will of King Alfred, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts and Devon are enumerated as "Wealh-cynne," a phrase which proves that these counties were then thoroughly Keltic in blood and language, although politically they belonged to the Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth.'—*Rev. I. Taylor.*

Britons, were descended from them.* This view was maintained by Thierry in his *Histoire des Gaulois*, and by the distinguished modern historians of Rome, Niebuhr and Dr. Arnold, but is now disputed by [several modern philologists. Ptolemy mentions that there were British tribes having the same names with communities in Belgic Gaul. On our South coast were a tribe called merely *Belgæ*, whose capital was *Venta Belgarum*, or Winchester. East of them were the *Regni* and the *Rhemi*; and North of these the *Atrebatii*, all tribes synonymous with Belgic tribes in Gaul.† Parallel with the *Atrebatii*, to the East were the *Iceni*, a powerful tribe, occupying Norfolk and Suffolk; and the *Trinobantes*, dwelling in Hertford and Essex—tribes connected by political relations with Belgic States on the Continent; and, therefore, to be included with the greater probability among the tribes of Belgic origin. Reasoning from these premises, Dr. Prichard, in his *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, concludes it probable that the *Iceni*, who were among the most civilized of the Britons, were also *Belgæ*.‡ Before invading Britain, B.C. 55, Cæsar, who lived for nine years in the heart of Gaul, and who was the first Roman to cross the Rhine, enquired of the *Belgæ* into the character and condition of the island. They asserted that many of their race had migrated thither the century preceding; and that a close connection had been maintained between the kindred tribes.|| Cæsar complains that his enemies in Gaul had frequently received succour from an invisible arm stretched forth to them from their allies in these

* If we look at the local, national and individual names of the *Belgæ*, we find that they agree so closely in form with those of the undoubted Gauls as to be wholly undistinguishable, and the names of their chiefs are equally Gallic.—*Latham's Ethnology of British Islands*.

† “In Ptolemy's survey of Britain, the *Belgæ* are said to have occupied a district including nearly the whole of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Somersetshire, stretching across from the Hampshire Coast to the shore of the British Channel. The people of Sussex and Surrey were then called the *Regni*. *Rhegn* in Kymric is ‘cursed,’ and *Belg* is a ‘ravager.’ Celsus quoted by Oudendorp, says that the *Belgæ* were indignant if they heard themselves called Gauls; nor did they speak of themselves as *Belgæ*. The name ‘ravagers’ would be given them by the Keltic tribes they dislodged.”

‡ Merivale, in his *History of the Romans under the Empire*, remarks that the Belgians who, in Cæsar's day were the latest settlers on the British shore, “seem to have been easily reclaimed from the wild habits of their forest life by the civilizing influences of the coast and a navigable river. * * * The extraordinary rapidity with which the Eastern ports sprang into commercial celebrity, discovers a natural aptitude in the race, which their subsequent history has so fully confirmed.”

|| B.C. 57, the Britons of Kent first appear as either tributaries or subjects to one of the Gallic chiefs Divitiacus, King of the *Suessiones*, or people of *Soissons* in Champagne; so that they are members of an important political federation before a single Roman plants his foot on their island. Next year we find the *Veniti* of Brittany calling on the Britons for aid, which is afforded them in ships and sailors, the *Veniti* being amongst the most maritime of the Gallic populations.

remote colonies.* It is not until a century later, that during the conquest of Britain under Claudius, we meet with the first recorded account of a native race occupying East Anglia—the Iceni.† Unfortunately, the narrative by Tacitus of the first six years of Claudius is lost, and we are deprived of his story of the invasion of Britain under Aulus Plautius, A.D. 43. We read from Dion Cassius, and other meagre sources, that the troops mutinied when their destination was first announced. After the Roman forces had established their footing they were joined by Claudius. The southern neighbours of the Iceni, the Trinobantes of Hertford and Essex, who, in the time of Cæsar were described as the most powerful of all the British tribes, were the first to be attacked.

‘With the Emperor himself at their head, a spectacle not beheld since the days of the valiant Julius, the Legionaries traversed the level plains of the Trinobantes, which afforded no defensible position, till the natives were compelled to stand at bay before the stockades which encircled their capital Camulodunum,’ (Colchester). In the engagement which followed, the Trinobantes were utterly routed, and their city wrested from them became the base of the Roman military operations.

The Iceni, jealous of their neighbours, had stood aloof under their wealthy King, Prasutagus, (in the words of Tacitus, *longâ opulentiâ clarus*), yielding as tributaries, until later, the vexatious imposts of the Romans goaded them into insurrection and defeat.

Plautius was succeeded, A.D. 47, by Ostorius Scapula. To insure the Roman supremacy, he determined to disarm all whom he suspected, and overawe them by a chain of forts; a policy resisted by the Iceni, in the words of Tacitus, “*valida gens, nec præliis contusi*,” but who were now to meet with a retribution for their desertion of the Trinobantes. Under their leadership the neighbouring tribes chose a battle-field which, debarred from egress at the rear, occasioned them a sanguinary defeat. The Ninth Legion was stationed in their territories to watch over them. A.D. 61, occurred the revolt under Boadicea, widow of

* *Quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat*, are Cæsar's words. Enumerating the British tribes he places next to the Trinobantes, the *Cenimagni*, a name which has given rise to much conjecture. *Lipsius* and *Camden* regard it as a corruption of Iceni, Cangi. It may be Iceni Magni. We read, amongst the tribes of Gaul, of the *Cenomani* whose capital *Suindinum* lay at no great distance from the angle where the coasts of Brittany and Normandy unite. Were the *Cenimagni*, the inhabitants of East Anglia, a colony from this Gallic tribe?

† The Iceni,—or Ikeni, compare the local names Ickleton, Icklingham, Ickworth, Ixworth, on the line of the Ickniel Street which ran through the centre of their territory. Ickniel Street, the road of the Iceni went from Yarmouth, or Caistor, past Taesburgh, Icklingham, Exning, Ickleton, Royston, Baldock, Dunstable, Tring, Wendover, to Streetly on Thames, whence the Ridge-way along the hills, or Ickleton Street, went on to Salisbury, and thence by another Ridge-way to Weymouth. At Icklingham, in Suffolk, were settled the Icelings, the noblest family of Mercia.

Prasutagus, the most memorable incident in the Roman occupation of Britain—a revolt provoked by the outrages of the Roman military colonists.

‘Prasutagus,’ writes Tacitus, ‘king of the Icenians, a prince long renowned for opulence, had by will appointed the emperor joint heir with his own two daughters: judging that by such an instance of loyalty, he should place his kingdom and family out of the reach of harm: a design which turned out so contrary to his anticipations, that his realm was ravaged by the centurions, and his house by slaves; as if they had been the spoils of war. First of all, Boadicea his wife was subjected to stripes, and his daughters ravished, and, as though the entire region had been a donation to the plunderers, all the principal Icenians were spoiled of their hereditary possessions, and the relations of the king were made slaves of. Enraged by these indignities, and dreading oppressions still more severe, for they were reduced into the form of a province, they flew to arms; having roused the Trinobantes to join in the revolt; as well as all others who, not yet broken by the yoke of servitude, had secretly covenanted to recover their liberty, from their implacable antipathy to the veterans. For those who had been recently planted in the colony of Camulodunum had thrust the people out of their houses, and driven them from their lands, calling them captives and slaves. These outrages of the veterans were encouraged by the common soldiers, from similarity of occupation and the hope of enjoying the same privilege. They had also before their eyes a temple erected to the deified Claudius, which they regarded as the citadel of endless domination; priests too were appointed, who, under pretence of religious rites, exhausted their whole substance.’

In the same historian’s pages will be found, briefly told, the story of the revolt; the frenzied uprising of the Britons; their slaughter of 70,000 Romans, “*civium et sociorum*”; their sack and destruction of London and Verulam, and the obliteration of the twenty years’ civilizing labours of the hated oppressor. By the promptitude and resolution of the Roman general, Suetonius, the insurrection was brought to an end in the battle fought near Colchester, where, after relating the utter rout and butchery of the Britons, Tacitus adds, “the soldiers spared not even the lives of the women, nay, the very beasts, pierced with darts, served to swell the heaps of the slain.” Almost 80,000, he records to have perished. Fresh troops were brought over from Germany, on whose arrival *the ranks of the Ninth Legion were filled up*; the cohorts and allied cavalry were posted in new winter quarters; and such of the British tribes as had been doubtful or opposed, were ravaged with fire and sword. Nothing, however, distressed their enemies so much as famine, for in their brief triumph they had neglected to sow the ground; and their people of every age had been sent to the war, anticipating a certain spoliation of the Roman supplies.

So, quenched in blood, perished the kingdom of the Iceni, the earliest race recorded as occupying East Anglia. The question arises, were they of the Keltic or Teutonic stock. Mr. Merivale, the most recent of our historical writers, inclines to the latter opinion—

“There can be no doubt that Frisians, Saxons and Danes had settled on the

Eastern coast of Britain before the Roman invasion. It seems probable that the Anglican character of the population of Norfolk and Suffolk dates from the pre-Roman period. Hence we might account for the want of union between the Iceni and the Trinobantes. The name Iceni, still retained in many localities of the district, as Icknield, Ickworth, &c., has certainly a Teutonic sound."—*History of the Romans under the Empire*, Vol 6.

Later on, after narrating the revolt under Boadicea, he adds, "From the slender account we have received of this outbreak, it would seem to have been confined to the Iceni, which makes it the more probable that these people were a different race from the Celtic Britons." Mr. Merivale, however, cites no writer, Greek or Latin, in support of this view. If the Iceni had been of a different race, the Roman historians would have probably noticed the fact, and we might have expected to find them at war with their neighbours. The only ill-feeling existing seems to have been a jealousy of any supremacy of the adjoining tribes. From the large forces engaged in the revolt it could not have been confined to the Iceni. Tacitus describes the insurgents as "*gentes præferoces*," and includes amongst them by name the Trinobantes. In both the struggles of the Iceni against the Romans, he speaks of them as influencing and leading other tribes.* Mr. Merivale's conclusions are also at variance with his notice (Vol. 1) of the Belgæ settled on the coasts of Britain in the time of Cæsar, whom he admits to have been of Keltic derivation, and whose aptitude for commerce, as very early displayed on our Eastern coast, he eulogises. We incline to the opinion that the Iceni were like the neighbouring British tribes, Keltic. Their final revolt led to exterminating reprisals; and their desolated and confiscated lands were occupied by the German colonists,† who recruited the Ninth legion, and from this very early date in the Roman occupation, a Teutonic influx set steadily in upon East Anglia.

* *W. Baxter*, the antiquary, first suggested in his *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, 1733, that the territory of the Iceni extended quite across the centre of England, embracing several tribes, a theory adopted by *Mr. Beale Poste*, and other modern writers. The *Cenimagni*, mentioned by Cæsar, are placed in Norfolk and Suffolk, with Sitomagus (Thetford) as their capital. Next to them came the Iceni *Girvii*, (cattle-tenders) named by Bede, occupying Cambridge and Hunts. Adjoining them dwelt the *Iceni Coritani*, of Tacitus and Ravennas, peopling Lincoln, Notts, Rutland, Leicester, and Northants. Westward lay the *Cangi*, in Derby and Staffordshire. South-west dwelt the *Cornavii*, of Cheshire and Salop, the *Ordovices* of North Wales completing the chain of tribes. Some other writers, whilst assigning to the Iceni territories stretching to the West, as did those of the Trinobantes, place them lower down; a theory resting chiefly on the statement of Tacitus, that the first uprising of the Iceni against the Roman power was caused by the erection of forts on the Severn and Avon by Suetonius, designed to overawe them. The most generally received accounts, following the opinion of Camden, restrict the Iceni to Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Hunts, preferring to read the *Aufona* (Avon) of Tacitus, as the *Autona* (the Nene).

† We gather from a number of notices in the later Greek and Roman annalists that the bulk of the Roman legions stationed in Britain were composed of the German races.

The materials for a thoroughly authentic account of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest of England do not exist; nor have we any reliably accurate geographical description of the countries whence the invaders migrated. Modern criticism has shattered the credibility of the accounts compiled by the monkish chronicles, and accepted by Sharon Turner and other historians.* Philologists have latterly turned their attention towards the chroniclers who recorded the Saxon Conquests of Charlemagne, for evidence of the localities, manners, customs and languages of the various German races, and to Tacitus, and other Roman historians for still earlier evidence, and to obtain an internal evidence, have submitted such fragments of manuscript literature as have come down to us, to the searching test of comparative grammar, dealing with the literary and provincial dialects generally and collectively, as elements and ingredients of a single tongue.

The Anglo-Saxon which has come down to us, and which forms the groundwork of the English language, is not grammatically identifiable with the remains of any Continental dialect, but approaches nearest to the Low German, or Old Saxon branch of the Teutonic. This agrees with the early history of North Germany and the Netherlands, at the period when the Roman armies dislodged from Central Europe and drove North and West large masses of half-civilised races, whose line of retreat lay along

Towards the close of the period of Roman occupation, the '*Notitia utriusque Imperii*,' compiled between the years 369 and 408, describe the administration of a Saxon Shore, (*Littus Saxonicum*) in Britain and in Gaul. The *Littus Saxonicum*, in Britain, appears from the places named in it,—Bran-caster, and Burgh Castle, in Norfolk; Othina in Essex, (now engulfed in the sea,) Dover, Lympne, Reculvers, and Richborough, in Kent; Pevensey and the river Adur, in Sussex;—to have extended from the Wash, to Southampton Water.

* As they are still accepted by some writers as authentic, we give the assigned dates of the six recorded settlements of England:—commencing A.D. 449, they are distinguished as follows:—I.—A.D. 449, a mixed invasion of Kent, chiefly Jutes. II.—477, Old Saxon invasion under Ella, and settlement of the kingdom of Sussex, or the South Saxons. III.—Landing under Cerdic in 495, and establishment in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight of the Saxon Kingdom of Wessex, or the West Saxons, later the most important. IV.—530, Saxon settlement of Essex, and kingdom of the East Saxons. V.—Anglian settlement of Norfolk and Suffolk, cotemporary in time with No. 3. VI.—547, Anglian settlement under Ida of the districts between the Tweed and Forth, extending later South as far as Nottingham. Each of these settlements working slowly their way inland increased their area of conquest.

Note omitted from preceding page:—

* A further proof that Tacitus did not limit the insurrection to the Iceni, is given in his *Agricola*. Narrating that commander's engagement with the Britons at the foot of the Grampians, he places in the mouth of Galgacus, their leader, the following among other incitements addressed to his troops.—'The *Trinobantes* under the conduct of a woman, extirpated a colony and forced their castra, and if success had not slackened their diligence they might have entirely freed themselves from the Roman yoke.'

the banks of the Rhine, the Elbe and their tributaries;* a movement which, lasting over several centuries, peopled the flat and swampy shores of the German Ocean with a multitude of fragmentary tribes and languages. Pliny has described these lowlands as undiked, the people living on artificial mounds, whilst vast woods and morasses kept the population scattered and apart, grouped into hostile clans, with rival interests and dialects of widening divergence. Anglen, the district which has given its name to the migration—was a small triangle in Sleswick, not larger than Rutland, and although we read that it was depopulated by the wholesale departure of its people, could not have supplied singly the swarms who invaded and conquered the British occupants. Throughout the whole of Germany there is no one district which in its existing dialect shows definite signs of descent from the ancestors of the Angles of England. Their Continental progenitors are either exterminated or fused with other German races, a fusion largely effected by Charlemagne's conquest and conversion of the old Saxons. "It was in a period of darkness and disturbance when classical literature had died out, and the literature of Christianity had not developed, that Keltic Britain became transformed into German England."

The colonization of England by the Germanic tribes is shewn by modern philologists to have extended over many centuries, commencing much earlier than the dates conjectured by our monkish chroniclers. It was not the work of pirates and savages, bent on plunder and havoc; rather a steady migration of pastoral and civilized races, urged by the selfsame causes which, in our day, impel the surplus population of Europe to the shores of the

* *The Rev. C. Kingsley* in his *The Roman and the Teuton*, preface to Lecture III, leans to a theory that the Teutonic races came originally from Scandinavia, Denmark, the South Baltic, &c., forcing their way, wave after wave along the line of least resistance, between the Roman Empire and the Slavonians, downwards by the valley of the Danube; and that the Teutonic populations of England, North Germany and the Baltic, are the descendants much intermixed, and with dialects much changed of the portions which were left behind. This theory, which Mr. Kingsley alleges is held by several great ethnologists, it will be seen entirely reverses the direction taken by the European migrations of the pre-historic era, and is opposed to the current of almost all previous traditional, historical, and philological speculation. Could the scanty populations of Scandinavia throw off swarms of sufficient magnitude to effect this movement? Their descents upon our own little island effected no permanent conquests, or any sensible change in its people or dialects. Is it possible to harmonise this theory with that Indo-Germanic origin, and steady westward tidal flow of races and languages which now finds universal acceptance? What becomes of the Keltic races and dialects occupying Central Europe at the date when Mr. Kingsley places this migration? The grave philological difficulties involved, Mr. Kingsley thus very summarily dismisses:—"If philological objections are raised to this, I ask (but in all humility), did not these southward migrations commence long before the time of Tacitus? If so, may they not have commenced before the different Teutonic dialects were as distinct as they were in the historic period? And are we to suppose that the dialects did not alter during the long journeyings through many nations?"

New World. The new settlers brought with them a higher civilization, which coming in contact with a lower, gradually overpowered the latter, incorporating in the process many of its institutions, usages and dialect. From internal evidence drawn from their language, we have proof that the new settlers came provided with a knowledge of letters; of metals and their uses, of nearly all the domestic animals; that they cultivated oats, barley, wheat, rye and beans;* built houses of timber, and thatched them; and acknowledging the right of private property; they hedged their fields and fenced their gardens. With that steadfast tenacity, and that love of order which are the great characteristics of the race, they laid their foundations broad and deep over the length and breadth of England, stamping in the soil their laws and languages so firmly that the later invasions of Danes and Normans proved unable to efface or obliterate them.

"The history of the smaller states," remarks *Lappenberg*, "contributing to form what by later writers has commonly, though erroneously, been called the Heptarchy, is almost wholly lost * * * None of these States excites the curiosity of the historical enquirer so much as that of East Anglia, which, inhabited by Germans, probably before the time of Hengist and Horsa, entirely surrounded by German neighbours in no contact with the Britons, must necessarily have presented a most faithful picture of Teutonic antiquity.† Even at the present day, in no other part of England do so many well preserved German names of places declare who where their ancient lords and founders. Many remarkable traditions, though hitherto not sufficiently investigated and sifted for use as materials of history, are preserved relative to this district.‡ Its position was particularly favourable

* Dr. R. C. A. Prior, in his recently published *Popular Names of British Plants*, 1864, deduces from their derivations some interesting conclusions. The German settlers must have migrated from a colder country; whilst the names of Teutonic derivation comprehend the oak, beech, birch, hawthorn and sloe; trees that extend far into Northern Asia: they do not comprise the elm, chesnut, maple, walnut, holly, sycamore, or any evergreen, except of the fir tribe, or any fruit tree except the apple. For all these they adopted Latin names; a proof that when they first came in contact with the Romans on the Lower Rhine, they were not settled inhabitants, but foreigners, newly arrived from regions where those trees were unknown.

† Authentic records of their Essex neighbours are equally scanty. "The history of no Anglo-Saxon state is so defective as that of the East Saxons."—*Lappenberg*.

‡ East Anglia, writes *Lappenberg*, contains a rich store, little known, and still less investigated, of old traditions. Among its Sagas existing in MS. are those of King Atla, of Northfolk, the founder of Attlebury, a poem of 12,000 verses; and that of Roud, King of Thetford. It owns also the more wide spread one of Havelok or Cuharan, (Cwiran) king of Northfolk, and son of Ethelbert the Dane, who dwelt in that county before the time of Hengist and Horsa.

The old poem of *Beowulf*, pronounced by a competent critic, Mr. Garnett, to be the most remarkable production in the whole range of Anglo-Saxon literature, is believed by Mr. Kemble to be an Anglian poem, founded on

to an intercourse with the old Saxons, and we may regard not only London, in those remote times, but also the East Anglian ports, Lynn, Yarmouth, and Dunwich, as resorts for Frisic, Saxon, and Gallic mariners, and members of the several commercial guilds or 'hausers.' "

The Teutonic conquest of England was effected mainly by two kindred races, the Angles and the Frisians; the latter occupying the coast from the present Belgium northwards to Friesland, the former dwelling in the territories lying to the east and north of the Frisians, the present Oldenburgh, Hanover, Holstein, and Jutland. The country of the Angles appear to have been beyond the outstretch of Roman domination, and its people would probably first come in contact with its civilization in Britain. Reinforced by kindred tribes from inland, migrating hosts set forth sufficient for the gradual overpowering of the British. The question arises, How came the name of Saxons to be applied to them? It was unknown to Tacitus and Strabo, and first appears in Ptolemy. As a new name for the coast population, spread north and south of the Elbe, it came into use during the second century, supplanting the other local names. All the settlers in England called themselves alike the Angle folk, and the name was probably applied to them by the Kelts and Romans, like that of Welsh (foreigner) given by the Angles to the Kymry.* The word Anglo-

legends which existed previous to the Angle conquest. Its German translator Ettmüller, remarks that neither the name of Angle or Saxon occurs in it. Recently, the Rev. D. H. Haigh, an East Anglian scholar, in his *Anglo-Saxon Sagas examined*, 1861, ascribes its composition to a Northumbrian, and enters into an elaborate argument to prove that its events are laid in England, and not in Sweden or Denmark, as previous critics assert. The royal residence of Hygelac he places at Uggheshall in Suffolk. Covehithe is the port of Beowulf's embarkation for Hartlepool. His later wars with the Mere-Wiowings, or Sea Wiwings, the founders of the East Anglian kingdom in the sixth century, are traced to their settlement of Wiveton in Norfolk.

The names of nations appear to have been affixed to them from without:—

* Cæsar, Tacitus, and other Latin authors, speak much of the *Germani* as a Teutonic people; but the Teutonic nation that we now know as Germans, call themselves *Deutsch*; and there are but slight grounds for believing that they ever called themselves German, or that *Germani* is a Teutonic word. Who, then, first bestowed the name of *Germani* on the tribes of Germany, or of the banks of the Rhine? We say the *Gauls*, or a Celtic people, since the words *German* and *Allman*, or *Allemanni*, are Celtic words. In Welsh, *All-man* is a man of (*all*) another (*man*) place, and *Ger-man* is a man of (*Ger*) Near (*man*) place, or a neighbour; and so I conclude that the Gauls called some near tribe on the banks of the Rhine *German*, and more remote ones *Allmann*. The French of our day call the Germans beyond the Rhine *Allemands*, and their land *Allemagne*.—Rev. W. Barnes.

The etymology of Saxon has been derived from the *seax*, a short knife-like sword, the use of which was a distinctive mark of the Low German races. So, also, the origin of the Franks has been derived from their use of the *franca*, a kind of javelin; and the Longo-bards or Lombards, from their long *partisans* or *halberd*.

Neither of the Keltic branches seem to have called themselves Britons; nor

Saxon is said to appear first in Asser's Life of Alfred, where he is termed *Anglo-Saxonum Rex*. It seems to have been employed subsequently to distinguish the English or Anglo-Saxons from their continental progenitors. At the close of the settlement of England, the Britons are found in Cornwall and Wales, the Jutes in Kent, the Saxons in Wessex, along the Thames and in the southern counties previously colonised by the Belgæ. In northern, central, and eastern England, the Anglian element prevails. Whilst laying down these boundaries, all writers on the period fail to define clearly the differences of race and original home of the Teutonic invaders.

An attempt has recently been made by Donaldson, in his *Essay on English Ethnography*, to define the distinctive characteristics which mark the Anglian from the Frisic or Old Saxon elements in the Anglo-Saxon invasion, placing the Frisic in our Southern Counties, and the Anglian in the Northern or Eastern; but the only proofs, in the existing absence of reliable historic records—those based on similarity of race or dialect are altogether wanting in his argument.* What distinctive differences mark at the present day the physique, dialect, and mental characteristics of the natives of Wessex, East, Middle, and North Anglia still remain to be discriminated, and to trace them backward to their prototypes, drawing sharp lines of demarcation where for a thousand has any clue to the name been found in their dialects. It appears to have been applied from without, from the Iberic mariners, the Basque or Euskarian *itan* signifying a country, supplying the root.

Wales, a peculiar and curious word, now the name of a country, was formerly that of a people, *Wealhas*, plural of *Wealh*. Of Teutonic origin it indicated the outside dwellers on their borders, other than *Deutsch*; *Welschland* is a German name for Italy. The root appears in the *Valais Walloons*, *Wallachia*.

* Dr. Donaldson seeks to prove the identity of Saxon and Angle. The Old or Low Saxons he points out were a race differing from the present High German stock occupying Saxony, and who did not assume the name of Saxons until 1423. The Frisians, or Batavian Saxons he places upon the coast from Belgium northwards to Bremen; and from that point eastwards including Hanover and Holstein, he locates the Angles. Accepting the six settlements of England recorded by our chroniclers, as given in our note, page 437, he assigns to the *Friso* Saxons of the Batavian coast, who, he asserts, had High German ingredients in their composition, what are known as the Saxon settlements of England—Essex, Sussex, Middlesex and Wessex—the *Anglo-Saxons* colonising East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria. Later on, when he comes to notice the dialects of the various districts, those traits which characterise Suffolk, 'which belongs to that part of East Anglia where the Anglian element was purest,' Mr. Donaldson shows to be 'regular Frisian.' But this, and the whole of the concluding part of his Essay are at direct variance with its earlier propositions. 'It is the Anglian portion of England,' he asserts, 'which has most consistently preserved those characteristics to which this country owes its greatness.' Surely, it is not to the Hanoverian and Pomeranian that England owes by descent her seamanship, her love of freedom, commercial instincts, perseverance, tenacity, learning, solid sense, but to the Hollander, as Dr. Donaldson himself admits. Then what becomes of his argument that the Anglians are not of Frisic origin?

years all has been movement, intermixture, and fusion, would be a task of as great difficulty as it will be five hundred years hence to distinguish in the valley of the Mississippi the precise localities of the original settlers from Munster and Connaught. The provincialisms of more than half our counties have been as yet but imperfectly catalogued, and a considerable advance on the present condition of English linguistic palæontology will be requisite.* Along our Eastern coast we find the largest proportionate Teutonic element, and on the Western and Southern Coast, of Keltic. The compilers of the meagre glossaries of our Southern Counties have persistently looked to the Anglo-Saxon for their derivations, ignoring the three primary Keltic strata of Gaelic, Kymric, and Belgic, although no part of England suffered less invading disturbance than Wessex, which lay farthest from the homes of the Northern immigrants. It was in the Anglian districts that the largest Teutonic occupation took place, and it was also in them that the Danes later made their chief inroads and settlements.†

The Rev. Isaac Taylor, has described an unsuccessful search for the home of the invaders in Hanover, between the Elbe and Weser, in the etymological nomenclature of that region. Continuing his examination Southwards, he came upon the Northern half of Wurtemberg, a district anciently known as Swabia, the land of the Suevi,‡ a race whom Tacitus locates near the Angli, and whom

* Not the least of the inherent difficulties of the task would arise from the circumstance that the Teutonic tribes migrated hither at a period when their native dialects were at their maximum of multiplication, instability and confusion. *Mr. Marsh* remarks that the dwellers on the coasts of the North Sea have now been Christianised for a thousand years, during which period all religious and all political influences have powerfully tended to the extirpation of local differences of speech, and to the reduction of the multiplied patois, if not to one, to two or three leading dialects. And yet, at the present day, every hour of travel as we advance from the Rhine to the Eider, brings us to a new vernacular. "Within the space of three hundred miles we meet with at least a dozen mostly unwritten dialects; not only so discrepant as to be mutually unintelligible to those who speak them, but often marked by lexical and grammatical differences scarcely less wide than those which distinguish any two Gothic, or any two Romance tongues. There is not a shadow of proof; there is no semblance of probability, that the inhabitants of these coasts spoke with more uniformity fourteen centuries ago than to-day, but every presumption is to the contrary."

† "We find the central kingdom Mercia, though mainly Anglian, containing more of the old native ingredients than any of the kingdoms of the coast. For, as the invading hosts advanced, they necessarily left part of their forces behind to secure their communications, and the coast populations would thus increase in Teutonic intensity by every contribution to the German central population. Many years elapsed after the Conquest before the Northern part of the kingdom was subdued."—*Donaldson*.

‡ "Both Tacitus and Ptolemy," writes Mr. Garnett, "describe the Angli as a tribe of Suevi, an account which we believe to be confirmed by the numerous coincidences between the dialects of South Germany and those of our Anglian and Northumbrian counties. Indeed, we have our reasons for

Ptolemy speaks of, as one division of the Angles. The local names Mr. Taylor, found to be surprisingly identified with those in Anglo-Saxon charters. Of 344 patronymics in *ing*,* 266 occur also in England, proving conclusively that the village of Wurtemberg and many of those in England, were settled by men bearing the same family names. These Swabian names terminate almost universally in *ing-en*.†

The Low German branch of the Teutonic includes amongst its ramifications the Old Saxon, Friesian, and Dutch, all of which are more or less fused in English speech. Our rustic dialects are as old as the Anglo-Saxon colonisation of this country; and their distinctive peculiarities are partly due to the dialectic differences of the various Northern tribes who gradually settled over the face of the kingdom, clinging together for mutual support. The very large element infused by the Friesic and Batavian races, whose homes lay opposite our Eastern shores, has been overlooked by many writers. Their legendary traditions claim Hengist and his invading host as their countrymen.‡ Our colloquial words of every-day life are more nearly allied to the old Friesic than to any other branch of the Platt-Deutch. Our modern English sign of the infinitive mood *to*, in connection with the Anglo-Saxon thinking that the language of the Angles was in many respects more a German than a Saxon dialect, and that it differed from the speech of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex, both in words and grammar."

"In what place the Angles lived is a debated point, and the opinions concerning it are various. Most authors place them in Westphalia, where Engern now stands, and where the Suevi-Angli, mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolemy, had their abode. With whom I agree, if they mean of Tacitus' age; but I fancy they came down afterwards to the sea coasts."—*Camden's Britannia*.

* *Ing*, the most important of Anglo-Saxon names, is the family patronymic occurring usually in names of places as a medial syllable, ex., *Billingham*, the home or residence of the family of Billings. It has much the same significance as the prefix *Mac* in Scotland, *O'* in Ireland, it is the clan (Gaelic *cluin*, children) name. Whilst the Saxon immigration was one of clans, the Scandinavian colonization was that of soldiers of fortune, and hence the names of their settlements are those of the individual adventurer, whilst those of the Teutonic race are the names of the family or clan.

Where, as is most frequent, *ing* appears as a medial syllable with the terminations *ham*, *worth*, &c, Mr. Kemble suggests that these were "filial settlements, or, as it were, colonies from the others." The greatest number of these forms, in proportion to the size of the counties, Mr. Donaldson states are to be found in Kent and Norfolk, the counties in which the first mixed and the first Anglian settlements respectively were planted.

† This *ing-en* is probably a phonetic corruption of *ing-hen*, and its Teutonic variations, *heim*, *hem*, *ham*, and the common Anglo-Saxon ending *ing-ham* is thus arrived at.

‡ The legendary names of the chiefs who led the invading hosts to Britain, Hengist and Horsa,—Dr. Donaldson asserts are synonymous terms, one signifying "a horse," in High German, the other, the same animal in the Low German, *hingst* being Frisian for horse, and *hros* Anglian. The *White Horse* was the ensign of the invaders, the Frisians calling it their *Hengist*, and the Anglians their *Horsa*.

termination in *an* or *en*, is found in this language alone of the Teutonic stock. *Wick*, a termination of common occurrence in Norfolk, as in Holland, is of Friesic origin.* *Ham*, the most frequent of all East Anglian local endings, is Frisic;† and found along the whole coast of the North Sea. It is equally common on the south eastern side of Cambridgeshire, gradually fading away as we advance westward. A common dialectic peculiarity of this district, specially in Suffolk, which is not a corruption, but an archaism—the pronunciation of land, sand, and other words where *a* follows *n*, as *lond*, *sond*, is pure Friesian, and is of frequent use in old English writers.‡

* It is pronounced *veih*s in Gothic, *wich* in High German, *wik* in Friesian.—*Professor Leo*.

† *Ham* is found only in the proper Friesic and Anglian territory. Fries, *ham*; Old Sax, *hem*; Germ, *heim*; Old Fries, *hama*, *hemma*, to enclose. Whatever obstructs or is obstructed, hems in, or is hemmed in, is called *hamm*, or *hemme*; whether it be a forest, a fenced field, a meadow, a swamp, a reed bank or isolated lowlands won by circumscribing with palisades an area in the bed of a river; indeed, even a house or a castle was so called by the Friesians.—*Professor Leo's Treatise on the Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons*.

Outzen also writes that, "in the country of the Angles, as well as here (in North Friesland), every enclosed place is called a *hamm*."

Wedgewood, in his *Dict. of Eng. Etymologies*, under *ham-let*, writes, "In Friesland the term *ham* is used to designate a piece of marshland, or the piece of land in which a village is situated," quoting the *Bremisch Nieder-Sachsisches Worterbuch*.

Francis Junius, after a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages, after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race; after a stay of two years (1652-4) in those parts of Friesland noted as tenacious of their old manners and language—this scholar declared it as his opinion that of all the Germanic tongues none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian.—*Bosworth, preface to his Ang.-Sax. Dictionary*.

‡ A paper was published in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1858, by M. de Haan Hetteema on what Elements are to be found common to the Dutch, Friesian and English languages. This gentleman states that after an examination of the English Provincial Glossaries compiled by Forby, Grose, Halliwell and Wright, he proceeded to write down above 4,000 words which are, with slightly varied forms, the same in all these languages. In this collection he has purposely omitted words which being allied with Anglo-Saxon, exist also in Dutch and Frisian, and also those words which, seemingly derived from the Latin or French, are also almost the same in Dutch and Frisian.

M. Hetteema disparages the four glossaries cited above, as containing principally words which are found in old English authors, and but very few which have been taken down out of the mouths of the people. As regards Mr. Forby's glossary, this accusation is so singularly incorrect that it weakens the value of M. Hetteema's other critical assertions. The most marked feature of Forby's collection is, that the words were taken direct from the lips of the people, and are *not* accompanied by illustrative quotations from old writers. Had Mr. Forby appended a series of such extracts, gleaned from East Anglian authors, the value and interest of his labours would have been considerably enhanced in the eyes of students of the English language. The glossaries of Wright and Halliwell professedly garner up the gatherings of local collectors, appending to them extracts from early writers to show their existence and current use at particular eras in the history of the language, their purpose being literary rather than philological elucidation.

Of his list of 4,000 kindred words, M. Hetteema publishes 1,000 as a

The Danish conquest of East Anglia, the earliest of their English kingdoms, has been already noticed (page 442). Lying too near the centre of the Anglo-Saxon power, it was neither so permanent or enduring as their more northern settlements. Its colonization appears to have been mainly confined to the sea-board and along the courses of the rivers, and as these Danish settlements are chiefly derived from the names of individuals, they would seem to have been rather the head quarters of chieftians than the permanent abodes of a number of colonists. *Dr. Latham* infers that these settlements were generally small, from the extent to which the names are compounded in *by*, and a noun in the genitive case singular. The Yarmouth Danish settlements, he concludes, may have been either direct from Scandinavia or secondary settlements from Lincolnshire. Of the existing ethnological evidences of the Danish occupation of this coast, the writer is unable to offer an opinion,* but large and indubitable proof of it exists in the remarkable patronymics which abound along the whole line of seaboard.†

specimen. In examining these we confess to a feeling of disappointment at finding how small a proportion are strictly East Anglian provincialisms; but in the absence of the remainder and much larger body, it would be hazardous to draw any positive conclusions, more especially as he admits that he has used Mr. Wright's glossary as his chief groundwork. Such as are East Anglian we have noted in our glossary. The words M. Hetteema has printed are purely provincial words met with all over the kingdom, and help to confirm the belief advanced by Junius, Bosworth and others of the large Friesic element in the English language. They supply, however, no proofs in aid of Mr. Donaldson's Friso-Saxon theory, quoted in note, page 441.

* Among the fishermen of Hastings, who are evidently a distinct race from the generality of the townsmen, there appear to be marks of a descent from the Frisians or Danes: there is a close resemblance between them and the men of Yarmouth, in the neighbourhood of which there are traces of the Danes, particularly in the termination '*by*' in the names of places (which termination does not exist in Sussex), and in the pronunciation of the Hastings fishermen. —*Cooper's Provincialisms of Sussex*.

† The following names drawn exclusively from Yarmouth and the villages of the Broads and the coast northwards to Cromer, have been taken from Kelly's Directory. From a considerable number copied out, a selection has been made. We give 1st, those of probable Scandinavian origin:—Skipper, Trory, Frary, Siely, Gedge, Kerridge, Kettle (*Ketill*), Harbord, Rutten, Tubby, Wigg, Thaine, Juby, Womack, Bane, Skoyles, Nockolds, Shreeve, Trett, Sowels, Muskett, Agus, Hallock, Shalders, Shrimplin, Fiske, Postle, Atlee, Cliperton, Thurtle (*Thor-ketill*), Seago, Garthon, Olley (*Olaf*), Mack, Rounce, Sidle, Vial, Brock, Crome, Gedney, Gourlay, Tolver, Bessey, Hacon, (*Haco*) Shaull, Shuckford, Teasdel, Yaxley, Costerton, Fabb, Feek, Blake, Cory, Minner, &c.

Names with the Scandinavian patronymic *sen*: Belson, Morrison, Hutson, Empson, Grimson, Kerrison, Annison, Waterson, Dowson, Watson, &c.

Names with the Saxon patronymic *ing*:—Rising, Eagling, Witting, Utting, Hardingham, Suffling.

Donaldson, in his Essay on English Ethnography prints a long list of Suffolk surnames, waiting for elucidation. Of this list, the Rev. I. Taylor remarks that several are to be found also in the *Landnamabok* of Iceland. He adds, 'The sons of Njal were Skarphethin, Helgi, and Grimmer; these three names are common in Norfolk, in the form Sharpin, Heely and Grymes.

The most important of the Danish settlements in East Anglia were those in the Hundreds of East and West Flegg (Norse *Flegg*, Danish *vlak*, flat), lying at the back of Yarmouth, on the margin of those Broadlands which once formed part of the original extensive estuary of the Yare and its tributaries. The names of almost every hamlet are of Norse derivation, compounded of some common Danish personal name and the suffix *by*,* spelt in Domesday *bei*,—ex., Billockby, Clippesby, Filby, Herringby, Hemsby, Maltby, Ormsby, Rollesby, Scratby, and Stokesby. A number of other Danish names are found scattered over the County of Norfolk—some of which since the compilation of Domesday Book have undergone alteration†—as in Henstede Hundred, the village of Fiskele, now called Bexley; Kirkebei, now Kirby Bedon; Porrikelanda, Rokelunda, and others; and in Clackclose Hundred, Torpelanda has merged into Wallington. The Danish village of Thurketeliart, near Aldby, has been engulfed. Carbois-torp is now Shouldham Thorpe. Other Danish names are Wormegai, Corpestig, Kestelstuna, Thurstuna, Overstrand, Syderstrand, North and South Repps, and those ending in *thorpe*. Norwich is also probably Norse.

The most reliable test of the original settlement and relative extent of occupation of a country by various races is that derived

* Mr. Robberds in adducing evidence to support his geological theories on the Eastern vallies of Norfolk, discusses the termination *by*, which is commonly assumed to indicate a Danish occupation, and denoting a dwelling; a meaning, however, which the Ang.-Sax. *bye* possesses equally with the Danish. In opposition to Spelman, Camden, and Gibson, he prefers, in the Norfolk examples to look for their original derivation in the Ang.-Sax. *byge*, a corner, bay or bight. In every instance in the district he asserts that the places ending in *by* stand upon the bendings of the valleys up which, at a former period, the tidal waters flowed. Of the numerous villages terminating in *by* in Lincolnshire, most of them he describes to be similarly situated in the fen districts which were formerly overflowed. Along the Baltic the same ending occurs under the same physical conditions.

Mr. R. C. Taylor, replying to Robberds, describes a different nomenclature as existing in Suffolk. The numerous small bays in Lake Lothing, Oulton, and other Broadlands being provincially called *hams*. Of the 40 parishes skirting the edge of the marshes between Norwich and the sea at Kirkley, a district abounding in similar interior bays, one parish only terminates in *by*, six in *ham*, and sixteen in *ton*. He remarks that all the boundaries of the counties, hundreds and local jurisdictions of the district are the rivers which wind through the various marshy valleys.

† ‘These topographic words,’ remarks the Rev. I. Taylor, ‘which float down upon the parlance of successive generations of men, are subject in their course to less phonetic abrasion than the other elements of a people’s speech.’

What says another Suffolk writer, Major Moor, on this point? “As in other counties, we have a habit of altering in discourse the names of places. For instance, East Bergholt we call Barfel; Burgh, Bath; Bruisyard, Bridgit; Dunningworth, Dunnafr; Waldringfield, Wannaful, &c.”

And is not the ‘phonetic abrasion’ of the names of the various stations, as bawled out by railway porters, a never-failing source of amusement to passengers?

from the names of its localities. An analysis of the nomenclature of Norfolk, taken from Kelly's Directory of the County, gives the following results.—168 places end in *ham*, 135 in *ton*, 78 places (chiefly the 'hams,') have *ing*, as a medial syllable, and 24 places end with *ing*, 26 end in *thorpe*, 21 in *ford*, 21 in *by*, 19 in *burgh* or *boro'*, 19 in *ley*, 15 *ey*, 13 *wick* and *wich*, (almost all inland,) 13 in *sted*, 9 in *field*, 8 *worth*, 7 *sett* or *sæt*, 6 *wood*, 8 *well*, 4 *hoe*, 4 *den*, 3 *holme*, 5 *toft*, 3 *bourne*, 2 *thwaite*, 2 *wold*, 2 *strand*, 3 *haugh*, 6 *mer*, 1 each, *holt*, *shaw*, *heath*, *cot*.

The Rev. I. Taylor's analysis of Suffolk endings, gives 84 *ham*, 88 *ton*, 17 *ing*, 5 *thorpe*, 12 *borough* or *bury*, 31 *field*, 27 *ley*, 1 *wood*.

The relative proportions of these endings in the two counties are not greatly dissimilar, both exhibiting a preponderance of habitable localities, and an extreme paucity of hilly or woodland sites. The per centage of Keltic, Saxon, and Danish nomenclature in Suffolk, Mr. Taylor computes at 2 per cent. Keltic, 90 Anglo-Saxon, 8 Norse.* In Norfolk, from the number of *thorpes*, *tofts*, *bys*, *fields*, the Norse per centage is larger.†

* The Rev. I. Taylor in his *Words and Places* gives a table of 'the intensity of the Scandinavian element of population as indicated by village names. The actual number of names he states to be—in Lincolnshire, about 300; in Leicestershire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and each of the Ridings, about 100; in Norfolk, Northampton, Notts., and Lancashire, about 50; in Durham and Northumberland, 20; in Suffolk, Derby, Cheshire, Rutland, and Pembroke, 12; in Bucks., Beds., and Warwick, half that number.

† A number of places on the Essex coast have Danish names ending in *ford* (fiord), *ness*, *hoe*, *by*, *wick*, and *thorpe*.

In Suffolk,—Ipswich, Dunwich, Walberswick, Orford, Chillesford, Thorpe, Barnby, Kirkley, and Lowestoft are Danish.

North and South Repps are from the Icelandic *hreppr*, plotted out by the hrepp or rope, as the Saxon *hyde* was measured off by a leathern thong.

The whole of the Essex coast is lined with names ending in *wich*. About thirty of the farm houses in the salt marshes bear this name. Their more probable derivation is thought to be from the Ang.-Sax. *vic*, a marsh, German *weich* soft.

Thorpe, *thorp*, or *trop*, is a gathering of men or houses, in villages. Old Norse, *thyrping* a gathering, Fries., *thorp*. Very common in Denmark and East Anglia: it is very rare in Norway; does not occur in Lancashire; only once in Cumberland.

Toft, a homestead, is also distinctively Danish and East Anglian, and rare in Norway and Cumberland.

Holm, Norse, denotes an island in a river; *Haugh*, Norse, *haugr*, a mound; *Holt*, Frisic, a wood.

Thwaite is distinctively Norwegian, denoting like the Saxon *field*, a forest clearing; common in Norway, it occurs 43 times in Cumberland, and not once in Lincolnshire; while *thorpe*, the Danish word occurs 63 times in Lincolnshire, and once only in Cumberland.

By or *bye* is the Norse term for a dwelling or single farm. North of Watling Street there are 600 instances of it; south, hardly one. There are scores of it in Jutland and Sleswic, and not half-a-dozen in the whole of Germany.

Ton, Anglo-Saxon, is 'an enclosed place or homestead; Old Norse, *tun*; Dutch *vertuinen*, to hedge about, the root existing in all Teutonic dialects,

Turning to the Scandivian sources of our language, we find that at an early period a unity of speech pervaded the Norse races; and that at a time not far remote, the Icelandic tongue was spoken in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Shielded in its Slavonic, *tuin* a hedge. It has been made a test word to discriminate the site of Anglo-Saxon settlements. Although the most common of English local terminations, Latham and Taylor remark that there is scarcely any instance of its occurrence throughout the whole of Germany. In Doomsday Book it is invariably written *tuna* or *tune*, and in this form occurs not unfrequently in Sweden.

Ley is a pasturage, *ey* or *oe* an island, Anglo-Saxon and Norse; *sted*, Anglo-Saxon, *stede* a place, *worth*, Anglo-Saxon, like *garth*, denotes an enclosure, a place *warded* or protected, *hoe* Teutonic, a hill, *mer*, Anglo-Saxon, a fen or marsh, *mere* a lake or pool.

The Ang.-Sax. *fords* are passages for men and cattle across rivers; the Norse *fords* or *fiords* are passages for ships up arms of the sea.

Ford Ang.-Sax. and Norse, is in either case derived from *faran*, to go.

Ford, Welsh, means a road or passage, whether over a stream or dry land

The Ang.-Sax. *wick* was a station on land, the Norse *wic* a station for ships, a creek or bay; and hence the *Vikings*, or 'creekers,' derived their name. Endings in *wick* and *wich*, so common in England, are found on the continent only in Friesland and Old Saxony.

Ness *næs*, *naze*, Norse, a promontory or nose of land, Lat. *nasus*—of frequent occurrence from the Thames to the Humber.

Beck, a brook; *haugh*, or *how*, a hill; *with*, a forest; *tarn*, a pool, and *dall* a dale, are Norse terms, more frequent in Norwegian than in Danish regions.

Norwegian *dale*, Ang.-Sax. *dell*, Germ *thal*. When *dal* is a prefix, it is usually a corruption of the Keltic *dol*, a field.

Burgh and *Brough* are Anglian and Norse, as are probably four-fifths of the *boroughs*, while *bury* is the distinctively Saxon form.

Anglo-Saxon forms are *Church* and *Ship*, whereas, Danish are *Kirk* and *Skip*, as *Orms-kirk* and *Skip-ton*. The distribution of these last forms over the British Isles closely coincides with that of the compounds in *by*. Generally, in compounds of this kind, the Danish form *Kirk* is a prefix, the Anglo-Saxon *Church* an affix; e.g. *Kirkly*, *Offchurch*.

Where the Angles said *Chester*, the Danes used *Caster*; the Danes also used *orm*, rather than *worm*, ex., *Ormesby*, *Ormskerk*, *Ormesgill*. Our patronymics ending in *son*, are Danish, ex. *Thomson* *Jackson*, *Johnson*, *Stevenson*, *Nelson*, &c: the Ang-Saxon term for descent being *ing*. *Johnson*, one of the commonest of English names, is also of equally frequent occurrence in Iceland.

In our English names of localities, which are almost universally compounds the wider and more general signification comes last; e.g. *Stantun*, or *Sandwich*, the *town* characterised by *stones*, the *wic* characterised by *sand*. The same remark equally applies to the Anglo-Saxon personal names.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his *Words and Places*, remarks that the distinctive characteristics of English local names indicate that reserve and seclusiveness which form the most striking feature of the national temperament. Their commonest terminations *ton*, *ham*, *worth*, *burgh*, *bury*, &c., all denote inclosure or protection, ideas of private right, which the Teutonic suffixes on the Continent do not carry to the same effect. As more than half of the Keltic names contain the roots *llan*, *kil*, *bally*, which have a similar import, he draws the conclusion that this love of inclosures is due, more or less, to the Celtic population absorbed by the Saxon colonists.

If we turn to a good Atlas of Europe, we shall find the most frequent terminations in the North of Europe to be as follows:—In FRIESLAND,

native county by isolation, it has undergone but slight change; whilst in the Scandinavian kingdoms it has been exposed to a variety of alien influences. The difference in the articulation of kindred dialects, exposed to identical influences has, as yet, been but slightly investigated; and falls within the province of ethnology. Great discrepancies exist at the present day between the pronunciation of Swedish and Danish, which no known facts account for. Whether the Danish element existing in the English language—notably in its dialects—was brought over by the colonising Angles, or is due to the piratical Norsemen who ravaged the North of England, and were the scourge of its Eastern shores, is a disputed point. Philologists have remarked that the number of Danish idioms is by no means proportionate to the preponderance of the forms in *by*. The occupation of England by the Danes was of too brief a duration to affect very materially the character of the people or their language. It was limited, also, in its extent. The Danish language never seems to have exerted any profound influence on the English or Anglo-Saxon. It was too nearly allied to the Anglo-Saxon to produce any great change in the idioms of the country. Its greatest peculiarity the post fix; its negative *ikke*, and its plural form of the substantive verb, as well as its numerals have never been transferred to our language. Most of the so-called Danish words are derived from the parent stock, the old Norse, to which Frisian, Flemish, and Low Dutch are allied. Many words of Norse derivation, terms of seafaring and fishing import, and hitherto not included in our provincial glossaries, are in use at the present day along the east coast seaboard and in the fishing villages.

The Norman invaders were of Norwegian rather than Danish descent. It was in the reign of Alfred that they first settled in France, and marrying the Keltic women of Normandy became fathers of a race which early forgot its origin; conjecturing its cradle to have been upon the Danube. From the blending of the Norse high courage, daring, and adventure, with the Keltic vivacity, a race was created, which crossed with the stedfast and stubborn Anglo-Saxon, has produced the noblest stock of existing European races. Compared however with the existing English population, the influx of a Norman element was of a limited character.

The incursions of the Scandinavian races are the latest which

OLDENBURG, and HANOVER, *ham* or *heim*, often corrupted to *um* and *en* varied occasionally by *dorf*, *hausen*, *holt*, *stedt*, and *berg*. In HOLLAND, *heim*, *um* and *en* are most prevalent; *dam*, *dorp*, *berg*, *veld*, also occur. In SCHLESWICK, *en*, *stedt*, *dorf*. HOLSTEIN, *strup*, (corruption of *thorpe*) *sted*, *dorf*, *worth*. JUTLAND, *ing*, *berg*, *by*, *rup*. ZEALAND, *by*, *sted*, *bek*, *berg*, *sted*, *lov*, *ing*. SWEDEN, *bo*, or *by*, *fors*, *holm*, *berg*, or *borg*, *skar*, *vik*, *stad*, *strand*. NORWAY, *stad*, *thal*, *fyord*, *nes*. ICELAND, *holt*, *fell*, *dalr*, *stadr*, *berg* and *borg*: on the coast, *nes*, *sandr*, *hofn*, *vik*: in the creeks, *fjodr*.

have exercised any material influence on our English rustic speech. With the Norman Conquest, England ceased to be the battle field of the Gothic races and their dialects. At this stage, the infusion of the Teutonic and Norse elements into the English language terminate; and henceforward commences that process of blending with the Latin and its Romance dialects, which, continuing over nigh a thousand years, has so amplified, enriched, invigorated and refined our native speech; developing into one harmonious whole the two noblest languages of Europe, the Teutonic and the Romance; the former supplying the material ground work; the latter, the intellectual conceptions. An unconscious reaction set in; and we behold all those great writers from Chaucer, downwards, who have built up for us our unrivalled literature, turning successively to the language and writings of Latin descent for materials to enrich the warp on which their great imaginings were inwoven. It is a strange and unique spectacle, that sudden, total, and complete severance through so many ages of the English language and genius from its parent stem. It has been reserved for a writer of our own day, Thomas Carlyle, to call the attention of his countrymen to the excellencies of the neglected and depreciated literature and language of their Teutonic kinsmen.

Up to this period, the English language had been almost exclusively colloquial. The native Anglo-Saxon literature was very meagre and scanty;* the perpetual state of war distracted the attention of rulers; the Latin introduced by the Church engrossed the study of the clergy; and such literature as was produced in the monasteries, from the imperfect existing means of multiplication and circulation, addressed, also, purely to a very limited body capable of reading, was too insignificant to exert much influence in shaping the structure of the language.† This colloquial speech had taken many centuries to weld into an imperfect degree of uniformity. It was now brought into steady and persistent contact, by our Norman rulers, lay and clerical, with the Romance languages of the South, which, full of youthful vigour and growth, were derived indirectly from sources, durable, fixed and petrified, in that classic Latin which generations of grammarians, orators, poets, and historical writers had elaborated and

* *The genuine Anglian dialect*, Mr. Thorpe, one of our chief Anglo-Saxon scholars, pronounces to be that which is usually denominated the Northumbrian. The near resemblance which existed in Anglo-Saxon times between the Northumbrian and East Anglian dialects, he illustrates in his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, by several examples. The most remarkable deviations of the East Anglian dialect from pure Anglo-Saxon were the use of *b* for *f*, *e* for *æ*, *u* for *w* and *b*, *i* for *e*, and *a* for *o*, *l* for *hl*, *i* for *ge* prefix. A fragment of Anglo-Saxon poetry, of appalling power, which has come down to us, *The Grave*.—‘For thee was a house built,’ &c., is written in the East Anglian dialect.

† We find the spelling of the Ang. Sax. M.S.S. diverse, uncertain, and confused. Of the word “give,” no less than eleven different spellings appear.

polished to a fastidious perfection, resulting, as has been so forcibly shown by Max Müller, in the destruction of its native vitality.*

Our language may be said to diverge from this point into two main streams, a colloquial and a written; the one, henceforward, fed mainly by native, the other by foreign tributaries. The latter, strengthened and enlarged by the continued influx from the new and living springs opened up, forming also the language of the governing classes, and supported alike by the powers of Church and State, it was easy to foresee would, in process of time, overshadow the other. The Anglo-Saxon element grew weaker with each successive age. From the Conquest to the thirteenth century, we have a dialect termed *semi-Saxon*. What has been called by philologists *Old English*, extends from the latter date to the close of the fourteenth century; passing into *Middle English*,

* "After having been established as the language of legislation, religion, literature, and general civilization, the classical Latin dialect became stationary and stagnant. It could not grow, because it was not allowed to change or to deviate from its classical correctness. It was haunted by its own ghost. Literary dialects, or what are commonly called classical languages, pay for their temporary greatness by inevitable decay. They are like stagnant lakes at the side of great rivers. They form reservoirs of what was once living and running speech, but they are no longer carried on by the main currents. * * No literary language can ever be said to have been the mother of another language. As soon as a language loses its unbounded capability of change, its carelessness about what it throws away, and its readiness in always supplying instantaneously the wants of mind and heart, its natural life is changed into a merely artificial existence. * *

The classical Latin is one out of many dialects spoken by the Aryan inhabitants of Italy. It was the dialect of Latium, in Latium the dialect of Rome, at Rome the dialect of the patricians. It was fixed by Livy, Ennius, Nævius, Cato, and Lucretius; polished by the Scipios, Hortensius and Cicero. It was the language of a restricted class, of a political party, of a literary sect. Before their time, the language of Rome must have changed and fluctuated considerably. Polybius tells us that the best informed Romans could not make out without difficulty the language of the ancient treaties between Rome and Carthage. Horace admits that he could not understand the old Salian poems; and he hints that no one else could. Quintilian says that the Salian priests themselves could hardly understand their sacred hymns.

As soon as the literary language of Rome became classical and unchangeable, the first start was made in the future of those Romance dialects which even at the time of Dante are still called vulgar or popular. A great deal, no doubt, of the corruption of those modern dialects is due to the fact that in the forms in which we knew them after the eighth century, they were really Neo-Latin dialects as adopted by the Teutonic barbarians; full, not only of Teutonic words, but of Teutonic idioms, phrases and corruptions. French is provincial Latin as spoken by the Franks, a Teutonic race; and to a smaller extent the same barbarising has affected all other Roman dialects. But from the very beginning, the stock with which the Neo Latin dialects started, was not the classical Latin, but the vulgar, local, provincial dialects of the middle the lower and the lowest classes of the Roman empire. Many of the words which give to French and Italian their classical appearance, are really of much later date, and were imported into them by mediæval scholars, lawyers, and divines; thus escaping the rough treatment to which the original vulgar dialects were subjected by the Teutonic conquerors."

which endured to the end of the Tudor dynasty, periods nearly corresponding to the developments of our Gothic architecture. With the Stuarts, *Modern English* commences. Slow as is the growth of a language, its vitality is proportionately tenacious. We can have no better proof than the fact that whilst the vocabulary of the English language is estimated at a number ranging from 40,000 to 50,000 words (M. Thommerel, who has made a careful computation, gives the number as 43,566 words, of which 29,853 come from Classical, and 13,230 from Teutonic sources), we have in Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, upwards of 51,000 words which do not appear in our ordinary dictionaries. Setting apart the considerable number obsolete, and no longer spoken, the colloquial language at this day equals the written one, in spite of the vast number of words the latter has appropriated from its stock, and of an equally large number of provincial words long since extinct and uncatalogued.

Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary contains 28,000 words, and the existence of so ample a vocabulary is a decisive proof of the high material and intellectual status of its possessors. The greater part of these have disappeared from our speech;* the weaker perishing under that struggle for existence which applies to the intellectual no less than to the physical world. With them also has perished a probably equal number† of Anglo-Saxon dialectic

* Of the large proportion of Anglo-Saxon words which have become obsolete, *Sharon Turner* gives some illustration. In three pages of King Alfred's "Orosius," he found 78 words out of 548 had grown obsolete. In three pages of his "Boetius," he found 143 words out of 666 obsolete; and in three pages of his "Bede," 230 out of 969.

† "Sufficient allowance has not been made by many writers on philology, on the great discrepancy in mediæval times between the language of books and that of the field and market. This widely marked difference is visible at the present day in the spoken dialects of Northern France. Besides its numerous local dialects, Anglo-Saxon had its general colloquial forms, differing widely from the written tongue. Our Anglo-Saxon English is derived probably not so much from that written Anglo-Saxon which has come down to us, as from a spoken tongue, which, beyond what has been incorporated in our literature, and the fragments which still linger in the dialectic speech of our rural districts, has utterly perished."—*Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language*.

Dr. Latham writes in the prefatory remarks to his New Dictionary of the English Language:—"The older form of many of our words is not known in Anglo-Saxon, but is preserved in some one of its congeners. This implies that the Anglo-Saxon literature, as it has come down to us, fails to give an adequate representation of the language, and such, along with that of many competent authorities, but against the doctrine of others, is the Editor's deliberate opinion on a point upon which there is but little unanimity. It is certain, however, that the compositions which have come down to us are by no means conspicuous for either their bulk, or the variety of subjects with which they deal. Of the poetry the proportion is large; but its language is pre-eminently artificial, and farther removed from that of common life than the poetic dialect of any other European nation, with the exception of the Icelandic. * * * * It is clear that there must be many words in English which, though really of Anglo-Saxon origin, cannot at present be traced to that language.

and colloquial words, which although current in the mouths of the people, found no place in the scanty literature which has come down to us. Whence then arose that copious vocabulary of our provincial speech which the pious labours of modern archæologists has gathered up? From the perpetual undergrowth of our rural dialects, which, from the very conditions of their existence were—whilst quickened into a jungle-like growth of rank luxuriance,—at the same time subject to a perpetual law of change and decay.* Purely colloquial and traditional; aided by no printed or written literature; no recognised spelling even to fix and stereotype them, they were exposed to a constant variation of pronunciation, and to an equally constant change of meaning. How great and rapidly progressive these might prove may be realised if we consider the extent of the chasm which already separates us in manner and tone of thought from our ancestors of but a single century back. We regard many of their sports as brutal; their manners profligate; and their language as coarse; and much of this last we have discarded accordingly. A spade is no longer called a spade. For its ever multiplying and varying† conventionalities, ‘society’ daily introduces a swarm of periphrastic and intentionally indirect utterances, and the vigour of language is either pared down, or diluted into unmeaning nothings, and its expression painted on the mental retina by neutral tints

* “There were many more names for man, as there were many names for all things in ancient languages. Any feature that struck the observing mind as peculiarly characteristic, could be made to furnish a new name. The sun might be called the bright, the warm, the golden, the preserver, the destroyer, &c. Hence that superabundance of synonymes in ancient dialects, and hence that *struggle for life* carried on among these words, which led to the destruction of the less strong, the less happy, the less fertile words, and ended in the triumph of *one* as the recognised and proper name for every object in every language. On a very small scale, this process of *natural selection*, or as it would better be called *elimination*, may still be watched, even in modern languages such as French and English. What it was at the first burst of dialects, we can only gather from such isolated cases as when Von Hanmer counts 5,744 words relating to the camel.”—*Max Müller*.

“It is said that in Arabic there are 500 names for the lion, 200 for the serpent, more than 80 for honey, 400 for sorrow, and (what is quite incredible, unless every periphrasis be counted a name,) no less than 1000 for a sword.”—*Farrar’s Origin of Language*.

“The Icelandic prose Edda, or Art of Poetry, enumerates more than a hundred names for the sword, and a large number for the ship, and for other objects conspicuous in Northern life. * * * *

The power of substituting a hundred epithets for the proper name of the object to which they are applied, is not a proof of the copiousness of a language, even while the etymology of the epithets is remembered, and while they are consequently descriptive or suggestive; but when their origin is forgotten, and they become synonymes, they are hindrances rather than helps, and even in poetical diction are little better than tinsel.”—*Marsh*.

† It is manifest that all new affected modes of speech, whether borrowed from the court, the town, or the theatre, are the first perishing parts in any language; and, as I could prove by many hundred instances, have been so in ours.”—*Swift*.

blending into '*nuances*' of indefinable gradation. So continually are words acquiring new shades of meaning, that quotations of an old author's words often involve gross anachronisms, conveying to the minds of later generations meanings altogether different to those intended by the writer and understood by his contemporaries. In the chronological examples, which give a special value to Richardson's Dictionary, we have striking evidence of the strange mutations in meaning which many of our standard words have undergone; of that silent, spontaneous, and unconscious, but ceaseless development which all living languages must of necessity undergo if they are to faithfully reflect the advance* or retrogression in civilization of their utterers;† but, compared with these, most

* 'Nothing more tends to keep a man in mental degradation than the poverty of his language. You cannot impart to him more than the words which he understands, either now contain, or can be made intelligibly to him to contain: language acting as the limit and restraint of thought.

With the advance of a people's material well-being, its moral and intellectual growth is usually found to keep pace, and a multitude of higher wants, refining influences, and new mental associations are created. All these require the aid of words and definitions to define and fix them; for ideas, conceptions and trains of thought are apt to slip from the mental grasp, unless their names have been driven like nails into the memory.'—*Archbp. Trench*.

'Language is often called an instrument of thought, but it is also the nutriment of thought; or rather it is the atmosphere in which thought lives; a medium essential to the activity of our speculative powers, although invisible and imperceptible in its operation. * * * The most familiar words and phrases are connected by imperceptible ties with the reasonings and discoveries of former men and distant times.'—*Whewell*.

† "Every part of nature, whether mineral, plant, or animal, is the same in kind from the beginning to the end of its existence, whereas, few languages could be recognised as the same after a lapse of but a thousand years. The language of Alfred is so different from the English of the present day, that we have to study it in the same manner as we study Greek and Latin. Historical changes of language may be more or less rapid, but they take place at all times and in all countries. They have reduced the rich and powerful idiom of the poets of the Veda to the meagre and impure jargon of the modern Sepoy; they have transformed the language of Virgil into that of Dante; the language of Ulfilas into that of Charlemagne; the language of Charlemagne into that of Goethe. * * * It has been found that among the wild and illiterate tribes of Siberia, Africa and Siam, two or three generations are sufficient to change the whole aspect of their dialects. The language of highly civilised nations becomes, on the contrary, more and more stationary, and sometimes seem almost to lose their power of change. Where there is a classical literature, and where its language has spread to every town and village, it seems almost impossible that any further changes should take place. Nevertheless, the language of Rome, for so many centuries the queen of the whole civilised world, was deposed by the modern Romance dialects, and the ancient Greek was supplanted in the end by the modern Romaic. And though the art of printing, and the wide diffusion of Bibles and Prayer Books, and newspapers have acted as still more powerful barriers to arrest the constant flow of human speech, we may see that the language of the authorised version of the Bible, though perfectly intelligible, is no longer the spoken language of England."—*Max Müller*.

Professor *Craik*, in his *History of the English Language*, argues that it was the overthrow of the Western Roman Empire and of Western civiliza-

of our dialectic words were but as straws floating upon the stream, at the mercy of every village schoolmaster and rustic wit. The existence of a national literature is of itself alone inadequate to the reduction of dialects to an uniform standard.* An educated people to profit by it is indispensable, a class in England hitherto in a large minority.† To the universal diffusion of education in the United States, the absence of local dialects is ascribed by its philologists. Our English speech is at this moment undergoing the later phases leading to unity. It has passed through the primary stage of a confused simultaneous existence of numerous dialectic varieties,‡ and from the secondary stage, that of an

tion, which occasioned the extinction of the old grammatical Latin as a living language, the conquest of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks, bringing the old Greek, in like manner, to a similar end; and so, he adds, did the Norman Conquest overthrow the old grammatical English of the Anglo-Saxon era.

*“Germany had a written language and literature earlier than our composite English; its famous epic of the Nibelungen Lied dating *circa*, A.D. 1200. Now, it is true of orthography and grammar, as of literary form, that there is no unity until great authors arise and become recognised as standards of authority. It is equally true that the tendency of such standard writings is to harmonise the discordances of dialectic languages; and yet, though we have sufficient evidence that for many centuries dialects have been dying out, and that German has been spoken and written with increasing uniformity, in spite of all this, the collection of German dialects spoken at the present day, which has been brought together by Firmenich, includes some hundreds; and Stalder has given us the parable of the Prodigal Son in forty-two German, and twenty-seven Romance patois employed in Switzerland alone. These numbers are, of course, greatly exaggerated by the propensity of dialect collectors to give phonographic spellings of the colloquial pronunciations of words in every day use, which are really the same everywhere, and which have simply shades of difference no greater than will be found in the articulation of any two members of the same family. Hence much of this alleged diversity of dialect is imaginary.”—*Marsh*.

† To this unlettered condition of the peasantry, and to the want of facilities of local communication, it is owing that at the present day, by large numbers Welsh is spoken in Wales, Irish in Ireland, Gaelic in Scotland, and Manx in the Isle of Man.

‡ ‘About twenty of the Italian dialects have been reduced to writing and made known by the press. Champollion Figeac reckons the most distinguishable dialects of France as fourteen. The number of modern Greek dialects is carried by some as high as seventy. Pliny states that in Colchis there were more than three hundred tribes speaking different dialects, and that the Romans in order to carry on any intercourse with the natives, had to employ one hundred and thirty interpreters.

In modern times, missionaries to savage tribes have been seldom able to acquire more than one out of many dialects; and this, when mastered, reduced to writing, and made the medium of civilising intercourse, has become supreme, and left the rest behind as barbarous jargons.

We read of missionaries in Central America compiling with great care the dictionary of the language of savage tribes, embodying every word they could lay hold of. Returning, after an absence of ten years, they have found their labour had become antiquated and useless, so many old words had disappeared, and new ones risen to the surface.’

“Such,” observes *Max Müller*, “is the life of language in a state of

isolated and independent existence of dialects, it is now emerging to that fusion of them which produces uniformity.

If we examine a collection of Archaic and Provincial words, we shall find them largely made up of those monosyllabic words which characterise the Anglo-Saxon and other Northern languages, and of indigenous compound adjectives and substantives, the facility of forming which is part of our Teutonic lingual inheritance; but these, concurrent with the introduction of the Latin element, we seem to have lost the art of splicing together. Besides a host of words of Keltic, Saxon, Frisic and Norse descent, are a number of Norman words and of mediæval Latin corruptions, which after finding no rest for the soles of their feet in our dictionaries, have been gleaned up in local glossaries. Of these last, many relate to the rites, ceremonies, and observances of the Romish church, and the hunting sports and warlike pastimes of our Norman rulers. Of the Anglo-Saxon, and larger portion, many illustrate their wassail, feasting and good fellowship, many are flouting epithets on physical defects, and personal failings and vices, and mark that propensity for nicknames which exists in all primitive communities, accompanied by that unconscious felicity of application, which—inherent in the people, but absent in scholars and philosophers—forms one of the strange mysteries of language. Great numbers relate to the daily operations of husbandry, the diversities of soil, variations of weather, popular prejudices and superstitions; the gratulations and gibes of wakes, merry-makings, harvest homes, rustic games, and jocular sports; the popular names of flowers, herbs and simples, and the young of birds and beasts; the technical terms of common handicrafts; local names of food, clothing, dwellings, furniture; in short, all that has to do with the social habits, modes of thought, and the environments of daily life in our village homes.*

nature, before the bit and bridle of literature has been thrown over its neck. Before there is a national language, there have always been hundreds of dialects in districts, towns, villages, clans, and families."

A noticeable statement, as conflicting with that of an universally multiplying tendency of dialects in unlettered countries, was made by *Sir R. Murchison*, in the course of a discussion at the Ethnological Society, Jan. 26, 1864. His own written words are—"I instanced the striking contrast between Russia and England proper; both countries being flat, or undulating in outline. In the former, the very same dialect, even to exact pronunciation, prevails, from the West of St. Petersburg, across all Northern Russia to the easternmost shores of Siberia—a distance of nearly 4,400 miles. In England proper, on the contrary, in a length of 400 miles only, there are many dialects," due to its former conquest by various nations, and the existence for a long time of various sub-kingdoms. "In Russia and Siberia, where the peasant travels in winter hundreds of versts in his sledge to market, and where one dominant race of White Russians has occupied the whole territory in question, the uniformity of dialect is as easily explained, as is the diversity in England."

* A most prolific multiplier of our dialectic words has been that principle of language known as *onomatopœia*, the formation of words by imitative sounds

A digest of the gatherings of modern glossarists has shown how much of our provincial dialect is universally diffused and common of the objects it is intended to characterise. Mr. Wedgewood, the able exponent of this theory as originating a considerable part of the vocabulary of every people, has been treated with undue asperity by M. Müller, in his strenuous advocacy of an almost entire derivation of language "from a small number of monosyllabic 'roots' (the cores of groups of related words, skeletons of articulated sound,) possessing the inherent power of throwing out with advancing thought new roots to an extent practically unlimited." To the question what primal motive power called into existence the 400 or 500 roots which form the constituent elements in different families of language, M. Müller answers—By an instinct of man in his primitive and perfect state, as irresistible as any other instinct; a divinely given inherent percussive faculty; an inward vibration and ring responding by vocal expressions to man's outward sensations." M. Müller proceeds—"So far as language is the production of that instinct, it belongs to the realm of nature. Man loses his instincts as he ceases to want them. His senses become fainter, when, as in the case of scent they become useless. Thus the creative faculty which gave to each conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain a phonetic expression, became extinct when its object was fulfilled. The number of these phonetic types must have been almost infinite in the beginning, and it was only through the same process of *natural elimination* which we observed in the early history of words, that clusters of roots more or less synonymous were gradually reduced to one definite type. We must suppose that the first settlement of the radical elements of language was preceded by a period of unrestrained growth, the spring of speech—to be followed by many an autumn."

This theory M. Müller states was propounded years ago by Professor Heyse of Berlin. Long before, however, Leibnitz had beautifully pictured the soul of the first man as a concentric mirror of nature, in the midst of whose works he lived.

An instinct implanted in man to fulfil a function so important as that of supplying—to use the happy simile of Carlyle—"the flesh-garment of thought"—a garment which has been subject to incessant wear and tear, renewal and decay, change of fashion and form—a function whose operation constitutes the boundary line between man and the lower creation, would seem to belong to his divine and imperishable part. Like our other instincts, so long as it is satisfied, it may remain dormant. The faculty 'must have existed in man,' declares M. Müller, 'because its effects continue to exist.' It does not also follow that it must have ceased to exist. If the number of phonetic types produced in the origin of language was infinite, without stint or limit to the strict necessities of the emergency, has not a similar active evoking of the same instinct been witnessed, producing the same results in later ages in the vigorous youth of the world's great races.

It may be granted that words imitative of sounds have not the vital propagating force of "roots," that they may be echoes from the chambers of the memory, rather than percussive vibrations of man's inner consciousness, but they are a class of words we should naturally expect to find abundant among primitive and unlettered races. They are, moreover, words of a kind not likely to be easily superseded by other synonymes, whatever the purity of their 'root' lineage. Their derivations lie on the surface, and are obvious to the meanest capacity, whilst your roots lie often deep underground, and take 'a mort of digging up.' M. Müller compares these words to artificial flowers without a root. In such East Anglian words as *quackle*, *krinkle*, *rumple*, *slammaken*, *slappy*, *slobber*, *snuggle*, sound answers to the sense. Still more palpable onomatopœias are *bang*, *crack*, *purr*, *whizz*, *hum*, *pee-wit*, *cuckoo*, *click*, *cluck*, *twitter*, *coo*, *caw*, *bark*, *yelp*, *snarl*, *growl*, *grunt*, *bleat*, *mew*, *snap*, *smack*, *thwack*. These words, it is safe to predict, will last as long as the language—(can any better be found to replace them?)—and no amount of inundation is likely to submerge them. Attempts have been made, but e.g. *cracking* is not very likely to succumb to *strepitation*, or *barking* to *latration*.

to every part of England, and that the bulk of this when winnowed of corruptions and contractions of our current speech, shrinks considerably. The most fertile multiplier of local words and phrases is the nomenclature of agricultural operations. Nor is this to be wondered at, when the vast diversity of clime, situation, and soil is considered, grazing, dairy, arable, moor, fen, flat, marsh, fell, upland, clayey, gravelly, peaty, lean, fat, stubborn, hot, cold, hungry, sterile. Each and all of these conditions have called into existence dialectic phrases peculiar to themselves.* Of these almost every county has a separate coinage of its own terms of husbandry almost unintelligible beyond its own borders;† the very exuberance of these unwritten words tending to make them unintelligible even to neighbours but little remote.

Before printing had set up a common standard of language of universal currency,‡ the requirements of every centre of fairs, markets, and other gatherings, would necessitate for mutual communication, the coinage of many words and phrases. The same want of a convenient circulating medium in specie, led formerly to the frequent issue of local coins and tokens. Of this verbal coinage, unlike its more durable counterfeits, immense numbers have become extinct. We have reason to believe that multitudes have never found their way into print, and gone down to the 'eternal silences.' An universal burden of lament is raised by every collector of provincialisms over the large number of archaic words which he meets with or hears of from the gaffers and greybeards, words once current in the hamlet and by the fireside, but which are now empty symbols, conveying no meaning to the living generation. 'Names and words,' exclaims Robertson,

* We can hardly form an idea of the unbounded resources of dialects. When literary languages have stereotyped one general term, their dialects will supply fifty, though each with its own special shade of meaning. These are not local and provincial, but also class dialects, such as those of shepherds, sportsmen, soldiers and farmers.—*Müller*.

† "The limited locality of many rustic words is worthy of remark; many archaisms retained in one parish, are unknown at the distance of a few miles. A farmer residing on the borders of Warwickshire, removed to the Leicestershire side of the county, not more than eight miles distant, and found many of the agricultural terms quite new to him; while some of those he had always been accustomed to were never used, and scarcely understood: and a labourer who resided fourteen miles west of Northampton, went seventeen miles east to see his relations, and said he could not understand them."—*Baker's Glossary of Northamptonshire*.

‡ Until the numerous petty states and communities of the middle ages were absorbed in the larger, and until a national literature had been created, and a fixity and universality given to linguistic forms by the discovery of printing, local differences of speech were continually augmenting. This discovery, and increased facilities of intercourse have served as a corrective to bring back all deviations to normal forms. In England, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, from the absence of a national literature, there was probably more diversity of dialect than exists in any European nation of equal numbers at the present day.—*Marsh*.

‘soon lose their meaning. In the process of years and centuries the meaning dies off them, like the sunlight from the hills. The hills are there—the colour is gone.’

To the women of our rural districts we owe the preservation of many of our most precious literary archaisms.* From their lips have been taken down the finest examples of our ballad poetry; those old wives’ budgets crammed with ghosts and witches, and that folk lore, which by turns soothed their children into slumber, or awed them into wondering silence. As an intellectual diet, though rude and scanty, its weird and marvellous legends sufficed to still the cravings of imagination; and, oft-repeated, sank deep into the reciters’ memories; whilst the jocular wit of their husbands; the ale-house ditties; the lyrics of the harvest-home and sheep-shearing; the jests, the byewords, and the humorous traditions of many a country side, have perished with the village Yories. To their nimble and fluent tongues we doubtless owe, moreover, the wonderful corruptions which some of the Latin ingredients of our written English (notably the legal, judicial, clerical and medical) have undergone in their colloquial transition from mouth to mouth.† Many words issued bright and clear from the mintage of scholars, must have come back to their perplexed parents so clipt, defaced and battered with “phonetic abrasion,” as to be scarce identifiable. Another large class, those modern words of French importation, at once the shibboleths and the slang of fashionable “society;” and the vocabularies of its milliners, coiffeurs, cooks and *petit maitres*, travelling downwards through the butler’s pantry, the utterances of the ladies’-maid,—eagerly caught up and misappropriated by a shallow brood of

* “For my part, when I hear my mother-in-law Lœlia (for it is easier for women to keep the purity of antiquity, because by keeping less company than men, they always stick to what they first learned.), I think that I am conversing with *Plautus* or *Nævius*; so simple, so unaffected in her tone, that she appears quite void of all ostentation or affectation. Thence, I conclude that her father spoke in the same manner; that he again spoke in the same manner with his forefathers.”—*Cicero*.

“Before all things let the talk of the nurses be free from erroneous pronunciation.”—*Quintilian*.

“Not the least the women, who particularly preserved the ancient tongue.”—*Plato’s Cratylus*.

† To place words of this kind into the mouths of country bumpkins was a stock recipe with the play and farce writers of the last century.

Sir Thomas Browne has been credited with having first called the attention of scholars to our dialects. Three centuries, however, earlier, Chaucer had put in the mouths of his characters from Craven and East Anglia, dialectic words of those localities. Ben Jonson had slightly employed them. In 1634, Heywood had given in his *Lancashire Witches*, what passed for the dialect of the county. In 1682, *Thomas Shadwell*, born in Norfolk in 1640, brought out on the stage his comedy of the *Lancashire Witches*, in which *Clod* and *Thomas o Georges* discourse in a jumble of the Cheshire and Lancashire dialects. In his *Squire of Alsatia*, Shadwell makes considerable use of the Thieves’ slang of his age.

aping imitators amongst the middle classes, have developed, in their gradual progress inland, into a jargon by the side of which our rustic dog-latin is an honest, harmless and unsophisticated compound.*

Despite all the neglect, adulteration, and decay to which our provincial speech has been abandoned, it has come down to us an abundant reservoir from whence later generations will replenish and re-invigorate our English tongue. Whenever that great want shall have been supplied—of a complete English dialectic gradus—the raciness, vigour, and copiousness of that speech will be understood. For many of the neglected words of our Gothic language, no less than for our Gothic architecture, a renaissance is in store. That our rustic idioms contain a living fibre for which no Latinised English can furnish equivalents, has been conclusively shown. Strip the dialect from the poetry of Burns, the pathetic idylls of Barnes, the songs of ‘canny Cummerlan’, from *Adam Bede*, and *Mary Barton*, and what remains but soulless skeletons.† Those dialects are dearer to us than we think. In them, our fathers found an utterance for their loves, griefs, laughter, anger, tears. To many of us their children ‘in populous cities pent,’ the rustic burr, the old world phrase, chance heard, brings up a rush of recollections of happy boyish days never more to be lived again, on broad moorland heights, in deep sequestered dales.

“And oh! ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves,
Think not of any severing of our loves!
Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your might.”

Large as is the proportion of Anglo-Saxon which has been superseded by the continual incorporation of newer elements, sufficient has remained to set its ineffaceable impress upon the English language. The names of all those common and familiar

* *Socrates*,—“But do you not know, blessed man, that the names first formed are now overlaid by those desirous of travestying them in a skilled style; and who, for the sake of an elegant pronunciation, add and take away letters, and twist them in every way, partly for ornament and partly through time?”—*Plato’s Cratylus*.

“No expression can become a vulgarism which has not a broad foundation. The language of the vulgar hath its source in physics: in known, comprehended and operative things: the language of those who are just above the vulgar is less pure, as flowing from what they do not in general comprehend. Hence the profusion of broken and ill-assorted metaphors which we find in the conversation of almost all who stand in the intermediate space between the lettered and the lowest.”—*Walter Savage Landor*.

† General Paoli remarked to Dr. Johnson that languages were formed on the particular notions and manners of a people, without knowing which, we cannot know the language. We may know the direct signification of single words, but by these no beauty of expression; no sally of genius; no root is conveyed to the mind. All this must be by allusion to other ideas. “Sir,” said Dr. Johnson, “you talk of language as if you had never done anything else but study it, instead of governing a nation.”—*Boswell’s Johnson*.

objects of our daily life, which appeal to the outward senses; the products of the animal and vegetable kingdom; all the movements of the body and the workings of the mind, its emotions, passions, hopes, fears; the ties of home and kindred; the never forgotten utterances of childhood; the practical pursuits which environ our daily existence; the speech of the market, the shop, the farm, the street, the fireside; the greetings, glad or sorrowful, of weddings and burials. In its homely phrases the proverbs of the people are clad. The strong veins of humour and satire, which underlie the surface of our Anglo-Saxon character, find their most trenchant utterances in native idioms. Almost all the terms of anger, hearty contempt, or scathing scorn, are drawn from the same well-stored armoury.*

‘Language,’ writes Max Müller, ‘though mixed in their dictionaries can never be mixed in their grammar. In the English dictionary the student of the science of language can detect by his own tests, Celtic, Norman, Greek, and Latin ingredients, but not a single drop of foreign blood has entered into the organic system of the English language. The grammar, the blood and soul of the language is as pure and unmixed in English as spoken in the British Isles, as it was when spoken on the shores of the German Ocean by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes of the continent.†

* Our national pugnacity is shown in the very considerable space its vocabulary takes up in provincial glossaries. *Major Moor*, in the appendix to his *Suffolk Words*, has brought together the local terms “denoting a blow, to beat, or a beating.” We quote them, with the remark that with hardly an exception, they are all monosyllabic, and either interjectional or onomatopœias.

“Aint—Baffle, baste, buffle, bob, bum-brush, bump—Clap, click, clink, clip, clout, clunch, crack—Dab, dash, ding, dint, douse, dunsh, dunt—Fan, flack, flick, frap—Hide—Jerk, julk—Knap, kulp—Lace, lanner, lah on, larrup, latha, lick, line, lump—Maul—Pah, pat, peg, pelt, pepper, poke, poonch, poult, pounce, plump, pummel—Racket, rib-roast—Salt-eel, siserara, skelp, smash, sneezer, sowse, spank, squaj, strop, sussack, swack, swash, sweat, swinge, swirk, switch—Thrip, thrum, thwack, trim, trounce—Vlick—Wallop, wale, wap, wask, weal, welt, whack, whang, wherret, wipe—Yerk—and divers others no doubt which have escaped me—in addition to the common threatening verbs active of bang, box, cuff, dress, lash, slap, smack, thrash, thump, &c., &c., everywhere understood.”

† Our Ang.-Sax. includes all the words of primary necessity and frequent recurrence. It is the basis of the language, furnishing all its joints; its whole articulation; its sinews and its ligaments. All the smaller words which knit together and bind the larger into sentences. “When the English language was inundated by a vast influx of French words, few, if any French forms were received into its grammar, but the Saxon forms soon dropped away, because they did not suit the new roots; and the genius of the language, from having to deal with the newly imported words in a rude state, was induced to neglect the inflections of the native ones. This led to the introduction of the *s* as the universal termination of all plural nouns; which agreed with the usage of the French language, and was not alien from that of the Saxon.—*Grimm*.

All our *classes* of words, which it is the office of grammar to investigate, are derived from Anglo-Saxon. What few inflections we have, are all Anglo-Saxon. The genitive; the plurals of nouns; the adjective terminations of comparative and superlative; the inflections of pronouns, of the second and

Whilst the Anglo-Saxon was succumbing, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under the unceasing importation of new and foreign elements, the English language during this period of transition, containing in solution a multiplicity of words for the same objects, floating about in colloquial speech, would attain its maximum of unsettlement and confusion, continuing until a lengthened filtration, carried on by a succession of writers, had reduced the language to a rough standard of uniformity. Bede, in the eighth century, speaks of five languages then current in Britain,—the ecclesiastical Latin of the church and of literature, English, British, Scotch, and Pictish. By the thirteenth century the classical Latin had given way to the Romance Latin, the *Lingua Rustica* of France. The host of Norman or French words which had come in with the Conquest, and formed the fashionable speech of the court and upper classes, had not however penetrated deeply into the heart of the kingdom or its northern districts. Our earliest writers on language were fully aware of the great dialectic differences existing throughout the kingdom. In the *Polychronicon* of Ralph Higden,* translated by John de Trevisa, in 1387, (10, Rich. II,) a vivid picture is given of the conflicting influences at work:—

As it is knowe how meny manner Peple beeth in this Lond. There beeth also so many divers longages and tonges. Notheles Walfsche men and Scotts that bæth noughtmedled with other nations, holdeth wel nyh hir firste longage

third persons present and imperfect of verbs; their preterites and participles; and the most frequent termination (*ly*) of adverbs, are all Anglo-Saxon. So are all the most common and important parts of speech, the articles, definitions, adjectives, and our pronouns, irregular verbs, prepositions and conjunctions. —*Edinburgh Review*.

* It is certain, writes *Garnett*, that there were in Higden's time, and probably long before, five distinctly marked dialects, which may be classed as follows:—
1.—*Southern*, or *Standard English*, which, in the fourteenth century was, perhaps, best spoken in Kent and Surrey, by the body of the inhabitants.
2.—*Western English*, of which traces may be found from Hampshire to Devonshire, and Northward as far as the Avon.
3.—*Mercian*, vestiges of which appear in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and South and West Derbyshire, becoming distinctly marked in Cheshire, and still more so in South Lancashire.
4.—*Anglian*, of which there are three sub-divisions—the East Anglian of Norfolk and Suffolk; the Middle Anglian of Lincolnshire, Notts., and East Derbyshire; and the North Anglian of the West Riding of Yorkshire, spoken most purely in Craven.
5.—*Northumbrian*, This is but a geographical approximation, for in this, and all countries, dialects are apt to get out of bounds and mix with their neighbours.

Sir F. Madden, commenting on this, writes to Mr. Garnett:—"The only MS. I recollect, which presents us with an autograph specimen of a dialect at a certain period, is that of the Kentish speech written by Dan. Archbold of Northgate, Canterbury, in 1320, and preserved among the Arundel MSS. This exhibits all the peculiarities of the East Somersetshire dialect; when, therefore, you state that the standard English was best spoken in the 14th century by the body of inhabitants in Kent and Surrey, you must confine your remark to the upper classes of the laity and clergy." A part of this specimen is given in Halliwell's Dict., p. xxi.

and speche; but yif the Scottes that were sometime confederat, and woned with the Pictes drawe some what after hir speche; but the Flemynge that woneth in the West side of Wales, haveth left her strange speche and speketh Saxonliche now. Also, Englishe men they had from the bygynnyng thre maner speche, Northerne, Sowtherne and Middel speche in the Middel of the Londe as they come of thre manner Peple of Germania. Notheles by comyxtion and mellyng first with Danes and afterward with Normans, in meny the contrary Langage is apayred, (perverted) and som useth strong wlafferynge chiterynge hartynge and gartinge grisbayting, this apayring of the burthe of the tunge is bycause of tweie thynges, oon is for por children in scole agenst the usage and maner of all other nations haeth compelled for to leve hire owne Langage, and for to construe his lessons and here thynges in Frenche, and so they haveth sethe Normans come first into Engeland.* Also gentilmen children bæth taught to speke Frensche from the tyme that they bæth rokked in here cradel, and cunneth speke and play with a childe broche, and uplondysshe men wil likne hym self to gentilmen and fondeth with græt besynesse for to speke Frensche for to be told of. * * * *

Also of the foresaide Saxon tonge that is deled (divided) a-thrøe, and is abide scarceliche with few uplondissche men is græt wonder. For men of the Est with men of the West is, as it were, under the same partie of hevene acordeth more in sounyng of speche than men of the North with men of the South. Therefore it is that Mercii that bæth men of myddel Engeland, as it were parteners of the endes, understondeth bettre the sede langages, Northerne and Southerne, than Northerne and Southerne understondeth either other. All the langage of the Northumbers and specialliche at York is so scharp, slitting and frotyng and unschape, that we Southerne men may not that langage unnethe understonde. I trow that that is bycause that they bæth nyh to strange men and nations, that speketh strongliche, and also bycause that the Kinges of Engeland woneth alwey fer from that cuntrey."

The history of the English language, from the time of Chaucer to our own day, is so clearly traceable in its literature, as to render any notice here superfluous. Its gains and losses, the changes which its structure and spelling have undergone, are impressively told in the admirable manuals of Archbishop Trench. We propose to dwell very briefly on the part taken in these changes by East Anglian writers, and to notice the incidental causes which led to the bulk of our dialects being omitted from modern dictionaries, an exclusion which has aided in their limitation and gradual extinction.

The archaic character of much of East Anglian speech has been ascribed to the fact that it has produced no pre-eminent writers to embalm its provincialisms in their pages, emulating that kindly office which Shakspeare has performed for the Mid-Anglian dialect. This is undoubtedly true, but, to compensate for this, probably no other part of England has a more continuous body of prose literature faithfully reflecting the successive influences to which the language has been exposed. Some of the chief of these may be briefly noticed—

The *Promptorium Parvulorum*, written by a monk of Lynn, circa

* About the middle of the 14th century, the practice of construing Latin only through French was generally discontinued by the teachers of youth. In 1362, a statute was passed, by which it was decreed that all pleadings in courts of justice should be conducted in English; and that the public records should be kept in the native language. Wycliffe's was the earliest translation of the Bible into a modern language.

1440, and intended as an English-Latin Lexicon for the use of clerics, is the earliest and most important vocabulary of English that has come down to us. It was frequently reprinted in the century after its compilation; but by far the most valuable edition is the one in course of publication by the Camden Society, edited by Mr. Albert Way. The author excuses himself for the dialectical peculiarities of his work, as written in the vernacular of East Anglia, with which alone he was familiar. "Comitatus tamen Northfolchie modum loquendi solum sum secutus, quem solum ab infancia didici, et solotenus plenius, perfectiusque cognovi."* He concludes his preface, "explicit preambulum in libellum predictum, secundum vulgarem modum loquendi Orientalium Anglorum." The *Promptorium* is thus, though including many words of Norman-French, to a considerable extent a glossary of the East Anglian dialect as it existed in the fifteenth century; and probably no other English dialect possesses materials of equal value for its investigation. Mr. Way has justly assumed that a comparison of it with the modern dialect of East Anglia was desirable, and his collation of it with the glossaries of Forby and Moor, reveals the antiquity of a considerable portion of still existing provincialisms.

About the same date, another monk of Lynn, John Capgrave, Prior of the Friar Hermits of Lynn, and Provincial of the Order in England, a distinguished scholar and writer of his day, was busily engaged in producing a voluminous series of Biblical Commentaries and Historical Chronicles.† Most of them were written in Latin; one or two, however, appeared in English;

* That Norfolk had a distinctive dialect, differing from that of its neighbours, is shown by the above. That its accent was not an unpleasant one may be fairly deduced from the *Chronicle of Jocelyn de Brakelonde*. Describing the personal traits of his hero, the Abbot Samson, of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, his gifts of oratory are extolled:—"Homo erat eloquens Gallice et Latine, magis ratione dicendorum quam ornatus verborum innitens, Scripturam Anglice scriptam legere novit elegantissime, et Anglice sermocinare solebat populo, *sed secundum linguam Northfolchie* ubi natus et nutritus erat, unde et pulpitum jussit fieri in ecclesiâ, et ad utilitatem audiencium et ad decorem ecclesiæ."

Other characteristic Norfolk traits are indicated in the same gossiping chronicler's narrative. No sooner was discreet subsacrist Samson raised to the Abbacy than he promptly set to work to reform the abuses which had grown up in his predecessor's time, whereupon some of the brethren who before had wished for his promotion, "aperte et occulte depravaverunt, et eum hominem iracundum, non socialem, *paltenerium et barratorem de Northfolch*, etiam in audientiâ multorum publice nominaverunt."

That the Norman French accent had not very successfully invaded the seclusion of Norfolk, may be conjectured from a passage in *Piers Ploughman's Vision*, A.D. 1362—

"And I kan no Frensshe in faith
But of the furthest ende of Northfolk."

† No other part of England can show such a series of Ecclesiastical chroniclers and historians as those who flourished in the noble monasteries of East Anglia, at Croyland, Bury, Ely, Lynn, St. Benet Holme, &c. Amongst them occur

the chief being his Chronicle of England, dedicated to Edward IV., and completed just before the author's death in 1464. The work forms the first of that important series of Chronicles and Memorials, now publishing by authority of the Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It has been very carefully edited by a Norfolk antiquary, the Rev. F. C. Hingeston. The glossary he has appended reveals the existence in Capgrave's chronicle of several hundred local provincialisms still current; and the orthography, differing in many points from our standard English, corresponds with that still in use along the East Coast.

East Anglian Literature possesses still another important literary relic of that age — the *Paston Letters*, commencing A.D. 1434, and extending over the reigns of five sovereigns. Apart from their antiquarian value they possess a high literary and philological interest, as specimens of colloquial English, the production of the most lettered class of that age. They betray no marks of the artificial and stilted style which became the fashion of the succeeding century, and from which we have but lately disencumbered ourselves. They are purely colloquial; careless of ornament—brief, rapid utterances, clad in plain, often uncouth phraseology. A number of Norfolk provincialisms occur in them, the chief of them noted in our glossary.

The advent of Chaucer has been compared to a genial day in an inclement English spring, a deceptive harbinger of sunshine, bloom, and verdure. In the two centuries which intervened before

‘The spacious times of great Elizabeth,’

two poets only emerge from the level mass of mediocrity. *John Lydgate*, monk of Bury, 1430, master of all the literary accomplishments of his era, an author of great fertility, now sunning his genius, as did Chaucer, in the rays of Dante and Boccaccio, now versifying the Life and History of his patron Saint, King Edmund, his muse excelling in clearness of diction, picturesque and imaginative force, and musical flow. The chief poet of the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV, he was succeeded by his disciple, *Stephen Hawes*, a native of Suffolk, groom of Henry the Seventh's chamber, the only writer of that reign deserving the name of poet; his *Temple of Glasse* and his *Passetyme of Pleasure*, 1506, are performances of considerable romantic and allegoric power.

Contemporary with Tusser, whose writings we have already noticed, was *John Skelton*, Rector of Diss, poet laureate in 1489, the names of Thomas of Walsingham, Matthew of Paris, William of Worcester, the chaplain of Falstolfe. John Capgrave, John of Oxnead, Jocelyn of Brake-londe, and Henry of Huntingdon.

Earliest and most enthusiastic of our Bibliomaniacs, was Richard *de Bury*, A.D. 1287, Tutor, Lord Chancellor, and High Treasurer to Edward III., by accident a statesman, by inclination a scholar and patron of learning, a friend of Petrarch, the rescuer from neglect and destruction, of many of our oldest MSS., the possessor of more books than all the English bishops of his time put together, which he bequeathed to Oxford for the use of poor scholars.

whose rude, forcible rhymes, boldly attacking the mendicants and prelates, reflected the coarse manners and fierce religious animosities of his age. Turning his attention to still higher game, his attacks boldly aimed at the foremost subject of the realm—the great East Anglian Cardinal—brought down upon him *Wolsey's* hostility, and his closing years were passed in the sanctuary of Westminster Abbey. A kindred spirit, whose utterances found their vent in no less intemperate prose, was *Bishop Bale*, voluminous, laborious, but 'foul-mouthed,' born at Covehithe, and brought up in the monastery of the Carmelites, at Norwich. Among the minor poets of that age of East Anglian origin, may be instanced *Nicholas Grimoald*, noticed by Wharton as the second writer of blank verse in England; *Lucas Shepherd*, of Colchester, a Puritan poet of Queen Mary's reign; and about the same period, *John Pullaine*, Archdeacon of Colchester, a versifier of the Old Testament Histories.* *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of Winchester, the ablest champion of the Romish Church after Wolsey's fall, Lord Chancellor of Queen Mary, was a native of Bury St. Edmunds, and Archdeacon of Norfolk. Of the martyr confessors of the Romish Church in Elizabeth's reign, none more warmly excite our pity for their untimely fate than *Robert Southwell*, member of an ancient Norfolk family, the youthful, courageous, unshrinking Jesuit Father; and a Christian poet, gifted with a muse of fervent piety, of a chasteness, sweetness, and purity of idiom, unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries.

Among the most eminent of East Anglian names, and of the Fathers of our Church, ranks *Matthew Parker*, born at Norwich, 1504, and resident in the district until raised to the See of Canterbury, 1559. Marked out by his learning,* ability, and discretion, as the fittest man of his generation for the arduous task, he was summoned to the control and guidance of the Reformed Church of England, at the most critical stage in its existence, and his fifteen years' primacy fully justified the wisdom of those who made choice of him. To Archbishop Parker, more than perhaps

* *Sternhold*, colleague of Hopkins in the first metrical version of the Psalms, used in the Church of England, was a Suffolk schoolmaster. Amongst the minor poets of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, occur the names of *Thomas Nuce*, rector of Oxburgh and Beccles, translator of Seneca's Octavia, published 1566; and *Alexander Nevyle*, Secretary to Archbishop Parker, translator of the *Œdipus*; historian of Kett's Norfolk Insurrection, and writer of a Latin account of Norwich, 1574.

* Parker had become so distinguished at Cambridge for his knowledge of the Scriptures and of the Fathers, that Wolsey had already fixed upon him before he was thirty, to be one of the professors in his magnificent foundation of Christ's College, Oxford, an honour which Parker, who had cast in his lot with the Reforming party, declined. He was, perhaps, the earliest promoter of a revival of our Anglo-Saxon literature, by undertaking the publication of a Saxon homily. Parker surrounded himself with able scholars, and instigated the printing of our Monastic Chronicles. He also versified the Psalter, which he had printed, but suppressed, from motives not recorded.

to any other individual member of its communion, our Church owes that wise order, liberality, and comprehensiveness, which have saved her from degenerating into a narrow sect. Under his superintendence that great work, the Bishop's Bible, of 1568, was undertaken and completed. Eminent as a scholar and divine, an encourager of historical literature and theological learning, the career of Parker reflected honour on his high office.

From Italy proceeded the first impulses which quickened into youthful life and vigour our nascent English literature; and to her Poets we owe the bias given to that glorious literary epoch, which begins with Chaucer and ends with Milton. Every great intellectual movement has also its extravagances, and in the Elizabethan Euphuistic writers we have a reflex of the affectations and conceits of Italian genius in its decadence. In the vigorous *Satires* of *Bishop Hall*, whose youth, early manhood, and later years were passed in East Anglia,* the literary vices of his age met with their most trenchant ridicule; and from the pen of *Nashe*, another East Anglian—the wittiest and most formidable prose satirist of his age—came forth the ablest rejoinders. *Nashe* had assisted *Marlow* in the composition of some of his Dramas, which, despite their great merits, contained an amount of rant and fustian which exposed them to the jibes of his brother playwrights, and furnished the theme for the Third Satire of *Hall*, who denounces his “pot-fury,”—

“Graced with huff-cap terms and thund’ring threats
That his poor hearer’s hair quite upright sets

* * *

and his

terms Italionate

Big-sounding sentences and words of state.”

Nashe’s “Christ’s Tears over Jerusalem,” having been also severely handled by his enemies, for its compound English and Italian, in the preface to a later edition of it he proceeds to vindicate “poor deceased Kit Marlowe,” and himself:—

“To the second rancke of reprehenders, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italionate coyned verbes all in *ize*, thus I repleie: That no winde that blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade, but must be swelling and

* Bishop Joseph Hall, born at Ashby, 1574, educated at Cambridge, where he resided twelve years, rector of Halsted, Suffolk, 1601, Waltham Cross, Essex, 1608, Dean of Worcester, 1616, Bishop of Exeter, 1627, and of Norwich, 1641, died at Heigham, near Norwich, 1656, aged 82. The *Satires* were published 1597 and 1599, and by the instigation of Archbishop Whitgift and Bishop Bancroft, were condemned to the flames by the High Commission Court. Half a century later they were fiercely attacked by Milton. Pope declared them the best poetry and truest satire in the English language. Gray pronounced them full of spirit and poetry. Hall claims in his prologue to be the earliest English satirist; but *George Gascoigne*, an Essex poet, had published, in 1576, his *Steete Glasse*, characterised by Wharton as ‘a shrewd and poignant satire worth notice.’ Bishop Hall is now best known by his *Contemplations* and other devotional writings of his later years.

boystrous. For the compounding of my wordes, therein I imitate rich men, who, having store of white single money together, convert a number of those small little sentes into great peeces of gold, such as double pistoles and portugues. Our English tongue, of all languages, most swarmeth with the single money of monosyllables, which are the onely scandal of it. Bookes written in them, and no other, seeme like shop-keepers' boxes, that containe nothing else saue halfe-pence, three-farthings, and two pences. Therefore what did me I, but, having a huge heape of those worthlesse shreds of small English in my *pia maters* purse, to make the royaller shew with them to men's eyes, had them to the compounders immediately, and exchanged them foure into one, and others into more, according to the Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian."

One of the most remarkable quarrels in the annals of literature, was that encounter of wits between the three East Anglians, *Nash*, *Robert Greene*, and *Gabriel Harvey*, which so greatly amused and scandalized their contemporaries. Whilst it lasted, it was a perfect hail of invective; no such vocabulary of abuse exists in the compass of the language. After the untimely death of Greene, it raged on with greater fury, until it was abruptly closed by an order of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 'that all Nashe's bookes and Dr. Harvey's books be taken wheresoever they may be found, and that none of the said bookes be ever printed hereafter.' The wordy duel had, however, already come to an end, terminating like those wit combats recorded between Shakspeare and Ben Jonson. Learned, ponderous Harvey, whilst slowly bringing to bear his unwieldy ordnance, had been raked, and riddled, and disabled by the nimbler artillery of his enemy, and glad to shear off with no further stomach left for fighting. Nashe had the credit also of putting an end to the famous Martin Mar-Prelate controversy. Until his entrance in the fray, the Puritan satirists of the Anglican bishops had carried all before them. Though no whit mealy-mouthed in their invective, they were no match at such weapons with their dangerous antagonist, and quickly desisted.*

* Nash was born at Lowestoft, Greene at Norwich, Harvey at Saffron Waldon. All three had received an University education at Cambridge. The story of their quarrel would fill many pages. An imperfect account of it is given by D'Israeli. Harvey an able scholar, an English and Latin poet, the introducer of hexameter verse into our language, and the friend of Spenser and Sir Philip Sidney, unwittingly came into collision with Greene, one of the foremost in the second rank of Elizabethan dramatists, highly endowed with wit, fancy, and genuine poetic feeling, who, thereupon took occasion 'to canvass him a little' in terms which roused the fury of the former, provoking from him a sharp but laboured invective. This brought into the fray Nash, the friend and boon comrade of Robert Greene. The two writers are the most conspicuous types in our literature of the prodigal sons of authorship; mournful exemplars of rare gifts misused, and riotously wasted; talents ill-spent; lives prematurely wrecked; their untimely ends darkened by vain regrets and bitter self-reproaches. There is no sadder, more tragic farewell to the world than Greene's *Groatworth of Wit, bought with a million of Repentance*." Quite as touching are the despairing outcries of Nash over his broken fortunes in his *Pierce Pennilesse's Supplication to the Devil*. On the death of Greene, at the age of 32, Harvey suffered not his hate to expire, but issued a narrative of the debaucheries and miseries of his late enemy.

[By a grave oversight on page 465, *Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey*, the literary ornament of his race and era, has been omitted from the list of our earlier poets of East Anglian origin. Surrey was born either at Framlingham or Kenninghall, seats of the oldest and most illustrious of our English Noble Houses,—member of a family linked for centuries with the history of the district. Few Poets, declares Southey, who have written so little have produced so great an effect on the literature of their country. Surrey, our English Petrarch, visited Italy, introducing thence the sonnet, canzone, and *terza rima*, those “sweet and stately measures of Italian poesie,” setting a fashion to the Court of Henry VIII., and giving to English verse, in conjunction with Wyatt, that bias which impressed its character upon the later golden age of Elizabeth. In the long interval between Chaucer and Spenser, the foremost names in English verse are those of Lydgate, Hawes, and Surrey, all East Anglians.]

The authorised translation of the Bible in the reign of James I., is the most memorable incident in the modern history of the English language, and whether we regard its influence at the time as being the chief means of setting up, amid conflicting native dialects and foreign invaders, a standard of uniformity, or its value as a breakwater against the later waves of innovation, it would be difficult to overrate its importance. We owe these great results to that wise discrimination which the translators exercised in giving the Teutonic and Latin elements of our language, each their proper rights. Whilst no other example in our literature displays a more happy union of the two great European languages, in no other does the Anglo-Saxon exhibit in equal perfection its powers of nervous strength, of homely simplicity, pathos and beauty. We are apt to overlook how much our version of the Bible has served as an educator of the people, at once their primer, their reading book, and vocabulary. Read aloud at their firesides and in our churches, it has kept alive in

Most terrible of sonnets is that invocation of welcome to Greene from Gabriel Harvey’s dead brother, John Harvey, the Physician—

“Come, fellow Greene, come to thy gaping grave!”

A summary vengeance for this outrage was taken by Nash in his “*Have with you to Saffron Waldon*,” an attack which utterly discomfited and silenced Harvey. So rare are these controversial pamphlets that the originals sell for their weight in gold. The reprints are almost as inaccessible to the general reader. The more important are included in Sir Egerton Brydges’ *Archæia*, Reprints of rare Pieces of Prose and Verse. Others have been issued by the Shakespeare Society. They abound, especially Nash’s, in the most vigorous dialectic invective of East Anglian origin.

The titles of Nash’s assaults on the Martin Mar-Prelates are, *Pap with a Hatchet*; *An Almond for a Parrot*; *Plain Percevall*; *Martin’s Month’s Mind*; *Return of Cavaliero Pasquil*; *Pasquil’s Apology*. The Puritan Mar Prelate Tracts contain internal evidence that they were not written in the Eastern Counties.

our midst a common harmony of thought with language; it has been a link binding together the daily speech of rich and poor, the learned and the simple, and whilst it has in no way checked the growth and vitality of the language, it has been a potent antidote against the linguistic aberrations of our scholars, in their frequent pedantic efforts to inject into the veins of the language multitudes of needless and deleterious novelties.*

It was a fortunate circumstance that the authorized version of the Bible was undertaken before that increased impetus imparted to the Latinization of our written English by the Reformation and the renaissance of Classic literature had acquired, as it did later on in the seventeenth century, almost the force and volume of a spring tide, flooding the works of the great divines and scholars of that age, in whose bulky folios and quartos, thousands of huge, rugged 'conglomerates,' the *debris* of this linguistic deluge are plentifully strewn. Influences precisely similar in their force and effect were simultaneously at work on the Continent; but the reaction against them occurred there much earlier. During the last century the Dutch and Germans freed their tongue from many Latinisms by bringing back or making words of home stock.

Throughout the Stuart period, our learned scholars and divines, discarding their native Anglo-Saxon, sought in the flowing, symmetrical and stately Latin for fitting garments wherewith to clothe the issue of their mental conceptions—an issue often quaint, abstruse and fanciful; delighting in cumbrous periods, involved and intricate. Amongst this literary host, the palm of the *Hyper-Latinistic* is universally assigned to *Sir Thomas Browne*, of Norwich, whose writings require the constant aid of a Latin Dictionary to render them intelligible to an ordinary reader. No other English author has carried to such an excess the multiplication of Latin words with English terminations; too many of

* Strong as are the cords which bind our translation of the Bible to the English heart, they have not availed to save from oblivion a part of its phraseology. In *Booker's Scripture and Prayer Book Glossary* the number of words, or senses of words which have become obsolete since 1611, amounts to 388.

Luther's Translation of the Bible into the High German turned into a new channel the literature and language of North Germany. The Low German, from which the English language is derived, although it has successively overpowered the Old Saxon, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Frisian, and has encroached upon the Scandinavian along the Baltic shores, is not the literary language of Germany. It has sunk into a provincial speech, owing to the literature of Germany being produced in High German. The Reformation determined the ascendancy of the latter: although the Protestant part of Germany lay almost wholly within the limit of the Low German, the language of Luther was the High German of Saxony, and into that his edition of the Scriptures was made. Hence it became the language of the Church, and the schools, and of all writers since that date. The Low German of Holland is the only form of this speech which is the vehicle of a national literature.

which, owing to Dr. Johnson's admiration of the genius of Browne, have found a place in our Dictionary English.*

The pedantic mania amongst scholars for hatching these hybrids, provoked a vigorous protest from a neighbour of Sir Thomas Browne's, *Dr. Nathaniel Fairfax*, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, a man of kindred scientific pursuits, a member of the Royal Society; and from some indications in Browne's Letters, possibly a professional rival.† In the Introduction to his "*Bulk and Selvedge of the World*," 1674, he breaks out thus:—

"Only 'tis like there is one thing which I may be blam'd for by many; and that is a kind of shiness all along of those borrowed words and gaynesses, that Englishmen have pickt and cull'd from other Tongues, under the name of Choyce Words and Sparkling sayings. * * * Thinking with myself, how I an English man would write a book in English tongue, I made it now and then a little of my care, to bring in so many words of that speech, that the Book might thence be called English without mis-calling it. And, indeed, however our smothered tongued Neighbours may have put in a claim for those bewitcheries of speech that flow from Gloss and Chimingness; yet I verily believe that there is no tongue under heaven, that goes beyond our English, for speaking manly, strong and full." * * "I think it will become those of us who have a more hearty love for what is our own, than wanton longings after what is others, to fetch back some of our own words that have been jostled out in wrong, that worse from elsewhere might be hoisted in; or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and workhousen, that well-fraught world of words that answers works, by which all learners are taught to do, and not to make a Clatter. * * * Methinks this, of all times, should be the time, wherein, if ever, we should gather up those scattered words of ours that speak works, rather than to suck in those of learned air from beyond the sea, which are as far off sometimes from the things they speak, as they are from us to whom they are spoken."

In Sir Roger L'Estrange, a member of an old Norfolk family, the most active Royalist pamphleteer and news-letter writer of

* The writings of Sir Thomas Browne abound in words like the following:—exenteration, meticulous, lapifidical, farraginous, incrassation, manuduction. In defence of these Latinizations it has been argued that it would be difficult to substitute adequate English words for those which he has employed, and that he by no means seeks to give false elevation to a mean idea by sounding phrases; but that he is compelled by the remoteness of that idea from ordinary apprehension, to adopt extravagant modes of speech.

The letters of Sir Thomas Browne are but little tinged with his artificial style. Archbishop Trench instances several long paragraphs in his works constructed purely of Saxon words. They are, however, scarcely fair illustrations, consisting of translations from late Anglo-Saxon, so late as to require but slight verbal changes, and the express object of the translator was to show 'in few words how near the Saxon and English meet.' They occur in his *Tract on Languages*.

† This rare and singular little book is in several ways remarkable, notably for its attempt to clothe some of the most incomprehensible of theological quiddities in the terms of mathematical formulæ. To accomplish this, Fairfax, would be hard put to it to dispense with Latinisms, and has evaded the difficulty by manufacturing the most extraordinary compounds and terminations, as bulk-someness, unthroughfaresom, unmeetsomeness, bitlings, bigning, lowning, cleavesom, all-fillingness. The effect of these, mingled with a number of the raciest East Anglian rustic dialectic words is very odd. In his Epistle dedicatory, it is noticeable that the provincialisms introduced are all West country ones; ex., *tee-hees* Exmoor; *rowt*, Devon; *haulier*, Cornish.

the Civil Wars and Restoration, we have the precursor of the journalist of the present day. As an author, he has failed to secure any high position in English literature; his abilities, which were considerable, having been wasted in the production of a swarm of virulent controversial pamphlets, and in the hasty translation of the classics for the booksellers, under pressure of need.* L'Estrange's writings run over with coarse but vigorous idiomatic phrases, and with the colloquial slang of his day. It would amply repay an East Anglian student in search of these, the trouble and pains required to collect and read through his very numerous and now scarce fugitive publications. Two free but humorous writers of a later age, Tom Brown and Ned Ward, appear to have modelled their style and diction on those of L'Estrange. Such of his books as we have been able to lay hands on have been gone through, and a spicilegium of quotations gathered to illustrate the glossary.

The seventeenth century was the palmiest in the literary annals of East Anglia. Next to London and Bristol, in importance came Norwich, the seat of the chief manufacture of the realm, a miniature capital in its literary, ecclesiastical, and social attractions. Writers of the calibre of Bishop Hall and Sir Thomas Browne would have conferred distinction on any district; Isaac Barrow was of Suffolk parentage; Mede, most sagacious interpreter of prophecy, from Essex; John Ray was son of an Essex blacksmith. Scattered over its diocese, were a number of the ablest divines and theological writers of that age. From the Rectory of Snoring in Norfolk proceeded Bishop Pearson. Thomas Fuller, Rector of Waltham Abbey, wisest and wittiest of theologians, had died soon after the Restoration. In the front rank of its Puritan divines, were John Owen, N. Rogers,* Carter, Bridges, and Brinsley.† A Puritan also in the bias of his

* Third son of Sir Hamon L'Estrange, of Hunstanton. He established after the Restoration the first newspaper, *The Public Intelligencer and News*. His pamphleteering attacks on the Whigs and Trimmers, and his office of Licensor of the Press, raised him up a swarm of enemies. One of the best lampoons on L'Estrange is given in the *Harleian Miscellany*, Vol. 6, 4to. ed. 'The Loyal Observator, or Historical Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Roger, the Fidler, 1683.'

Nehemiah Rogers, of Messing, Essex, one of the earlier of the Puritan writers, in the words of Archbishop Trench, "a great, but little known divine,"—so little known that it is difficult to find any notice of him existing in print. His *Expositions of the Parables*, 1632, and his *Naaman the Syrian*, are remarkable for their rich and copious imagery, for their singular freedom from Latinisms, and the racy, vigorous, idiomatic phrases in which they abound. The very scarce volumes of Rogers would better bear reprinting than much of that tedious long-winded matter with which the public of late years have been dosed under the name of choice Puritain Divinity.

† East Anglia was the scene of that most unsavoury outpouring of theologic rancour, the paper war between Francis Bugg, of Mildenhall, and Penn and Whitehead, the Quaker chiefs. Bugg, a backslider from the Society, a perfect "mud volcano" of vituperation, to the great irritation and disgust

poetical conceits, though a Royalist in the accidents of his career, was Francis Quarles, member of a good old Essex family. Phineas and Giles Fletcher, the two best poets of the school of Spenser, whose lives were quietly passed in East Anglian benefices, belong to the earliest generation of the century.* That shrewd mother wit, which had characterised the Elizabethan dramatists and satirists sprung from the district, had descended in some degree to Thomas Shadwell, of Norfolk extraction, immortalized by the invective of Dryden,—

“Through all the realms of dulness absolute.”

An invective somewhat ill bestowed on the wittiest dramatist of the profligate era of the Second Charles.

Many distinguished literary names of East Anglian origin occur throughout the eighteenth century, amongst them the learned and laborious Humphrey, Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, Dr. Samuel Clarke, born and educated at Norwich, pre-eminent as divine, mathematician, metaphysician, and philologist; William Taylor of Norwich, the earliest pioneer in the field of modern German literature; Richard Porson, profoundest classic scholar and critic of his age; Crabbe the poet, Letitia Barbauld, Amelia Opie. In the nineteenth, Bishop Blomfield, Robert Bloomfield, the Taylors, of Ongar, the Martineaus of Norwich, J. J. Gurney, the Aldersons, (East Anglia may lay claim to producing the most highly cultured and intellectual type of English Nonconformity)—Miss Strickland, Borrow, Cobbold, and a number of other living writers whom it would be invidious to name.†

of his old associates, bespattered them with torrents of abuse drawn from their own intemperate denunciation of the “hireling shepherds” of the Establishment. His *Pilgrim's Progress from Quakerism to Christianity*, 1698, and his *Painted Harlot both stript and whipt*, the most remarkable of his numerous publications, are full of local allusions.

* Phineas Fletcher, author of the *Purple Island*, or the *Isle of Man*; Giles Fletcher, of *Christ's Victory and Triumph*. “Both of these brothers,” Hallam remarks “are deserving of much praise. They were endowed with minds eminently poetical, and not inferior in imagination to any of their contemporaries.”

† The list given above is of the most meagre imperfect character; leisure failing to hunt up a more complete muster roll of the literary glories of East Anglia. It has been confined, also, to the narrowest limits of the district, the three shires of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.

In modern times, East Anglia can show in every department of intellectual achievement an array of illustrious names—in *Statesmanship*:—Walpole, Townshend, Windham, Grafton. *Commerce*:—Gresham; *Law*, Sir Edward Coke (the father and mother of Lord Bacon were both of Suffolk parentage); Lord Chancellor North, educated at Bury, of the Norfolk Circuit, M.P. for Lynn: Lord Chancellor Thurlow was of a Suffolk family, (Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary, of an Essex family). *Antiquaries*:—Spelman, Cotton, Bishop Tanner, of the *Notitia Monastica*; Joseph Strutt, Whitaker, the historian of *Craven*; King, of the *Munimenta Antiqua*; Ames, Ives, Amyot, Stevenson, Fenn, Blomfield. *Medicine*:—Sir Astley Cooper, Lubbock,

Though divines, scholars and pedants* still continued, Cadmus-like, to sow their pages with words of Greek and Latin-fang'd endings; words happily destined to share the fate of 'the learned Theban's' brood, a check was put by the Restoration to that incessant influx of Latinisms by which the English had been drenched—an importation of French words and idioms taking their place. In the course of the century which followed, a series of efforts were made by compilers of dictionaries to range into some degree of uniformity and denomination the floating currency of the language. In the literary mints set up for this purpose, it fared but ill with many of our colloquial English words. Severed from their originals for many ages, their birth and lineage become obscure and forgotten, denounced as harsh and barbarous by wits and essayists, their image and superscription rubbed and obliterated by the wear of time, it was thought the easier task to suppress them, issuing in their place a debased Latin alloy. To Lankester. *Engineering*:—The Cubitts, Ransome, Bidder. *Architecture*:—Wilkins. *Sculpture*:—John Bell. *Music*:—Burney, Buck, Crotch, Hooke, Pettet, Fish. *Painting*:—Gainsborough, Constable, Crome, Beechey. *Agriculture*:—'Turnip,' Townshend, and Coke of Holkham. The earliest beginnings of that agricultural implement manufacture which has grown with such wondrous rapidity originated in East Anglia. Its list of writers on Agriculture, Botany, and Natural History is altogether unrivalled. To the names of these as given in *Note*, page 241, may be added Arthur Young, the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Bishop Stanley, Repton, the landscape gardener, and the late Rev. C. D. Badham.

* "Many think that they can never speak elegantly, or write significantly, except they do it in a language of their own devising; as if they were ashamed of their mother tongue, and thought it not sufficiently curious to express their fancies. By means wherof, more French and Latin words have gained ground upon us since the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, than were admitted by our ancestors, not only since the Norman, but since the Roman Conquest."—*Heylin*, 1685.

"If you look upon the language spoken in the Saxon time, and the language spoken now, you will find the difference to be just as if a man had a cloak which he wore plain in Queen Elizabeth's days; and since, here has put in a piece of red, and there a piece of blue, and here a piece of green, and there a piece of orange tawney. We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latin, as every pedantic man pleases."—*Selden*.

"As for our English tongue," wrote Richard Bentley, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, "the great alterations it has undergone in the last two centuries are principally owing to that vast stock of Latin words which we have transplanted into our own soil; which being now in a manner exhausted, one may easily presage that it will not have such changes in the two next centuries."

This anticipation has not been fully realised; the great progress of the natural sciences having led to the manufacture of a host of technical terms. If we also might hazard a prediction, we should forebode the probability of a large reinfusion of the Teutonic in the future of the English language. The enormous German influx into the United States, cannot fail to materially affect the vocabulary of our American kindred; of whose debased literary coinage so much has already crept through our newspaper jargon into an undisputed currency. Their authors have already usurped the function of compiling our grammars and dictionaries; and we owe to them some of the best biographies of our language and literature.

have traced them backward to their parent stems, cleansing off the rust of years, asserting their claim of precedence over those which had come in with the Conqueror, would have taxed the industry, ability and reputation of a whole generation of scholars. It was altogether beyond the power of individuals. Besides, it was so much easier to compile vocabularies from our printed literature than to go into the highways and byeways, the fields and hamlets, for the waifs and strays, the uncouth, unfashionable idioms of our language—a task peculiarly thankless and unprofitable at a time when the national genius, as exerted in its literature, was sunk to the lowest ebb of cold, frigid, artificial diction and conceit,—at a time when profligate morals masqueraded in the sheep skins of pastoral simplicity, and bleated of Strephons and Chloes, of Delias and Mirzas; whilst at no other period in our annals had so wide a gulf existed in habits, tastes, ideas and sympathies between the life and language of town and country, as when these Dresden China shepherds and shepherdesses, crook in hand, were indulging in hollow raptures over landskips, grotts and purling brooks. How unfashionable at that period were the native originals of our speech, may be seen in the frequent reproaches lavished on them curiously enough, by Swift,* the greatest master in modern days of a simple, homely Anglo-Saxon style.†

To the unfamiliarity on the part of our dictionary compilers with the Teutonic and Scandinavian sources from which the English language was primarily derived, may be ascribed their

Swift, in a paper contributed to the *Tatler*, (No. 230) on the continual corruption of the English tongue from the false refinements of the age, specially denounces “the abbreviations and elisions by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together without one softening vowel to intervene (e. g. drudg’d, disturb’d, rebuk’d, fiedg’d): and all this only to make a syllable of two, directly contrary to the examples of the Greeks and Romans; altogether of the Gothic strain, and of a natural tendency towards relapsing into barbarity, which delights in monosyllables, and uniting of mute consonants, as it is observable in all the Northern languages; and this is still more visible in the next refinement, which consists in pronouncing the first syllable in a word that has many, and dismissing the rest, such as *phizz*, *hipps*, *mobb*, *pozz*, *rep*, and many more; when we are already loaded with monosyllables which are the disgrace of our language. Thus we cram one syllable, and cut off the rest; as the owl fattened her mice after she had bit off their legs to prevent them from running away; and if ours be the same reason for maiming words, it will certainly answer the end, for I am sure no other nation will desire to borrow them.”

Sir Walter Scott remarks on this passage, that notwithstanding the ridicule thus thrown on our barbarous contractions by Swift, he constantly fell into the same error in his private letters to *Stella*.

Swift remarks, *Tatler*, No. 230, “the war has introduced abundance of polysyllables, which will never be able to live many more campaigns. *Speculations*, *operations*, *preliminaries*, *ambassadors*, *palisadoes*, *communications*, *battalions*.” *Swift* failed to divine that words like these would become the petted of our vocabularies and spelling books; the crucial tests by schoolmasters and examiners of an acquaintance with the English language.

deliberate exclusion of so many colloquial and vernacular words.* It was a work less arduous, to swell their pages by ringing facile changes on Latin terminations, setting down native idioms as low, vulgar or obsolete, than to search out Teutonic etymologies, or admit an absence of acquaintance with them. Admirable as are Dr. Johnson's explanations, his etymologies are notoriously defective; and as regards the influence of his labours on the language, heightened as that influence was by a great and justly deserved reputation, it may be questioned whether it was not, on the whole, pernicious rather than beneficial.†

The Dictionaries of Bailey, Johnson, and Ash abound in the most preposterous Latinisms. Thus, smoky, becomes fuliginous; pav'd, stratuminated; fury, furiousness; doubt, dubitation; rob, depeculate; kiss, deosculate; tear, delacerate; weep, delacrymate; near, propinquitous. The impress set on the language by their labours, continues unchecked and paramount. The incorporation of a mass of scientific terminologies in our most recent dictionaries imparts to them a still more foreign and exotic aspect. One result is that at the present day our dictionary English is well nigh as remote from our rural colloquial speech as that of the Norman lord from his Anglo-Saxon vassal.

* One very noticeable illustration of the exclusion of the spoken in favour of the *written* side of the language in our modern dictionaries, is the disappearance to make room for quotations from authors, of those *proverbial and colloquial illustrations of a word*, by which the earlier dictionary makers, in most European languages, sought to define its varying significations. Cotgrave's French-Eng. Dictionary, 1632, is particularly rich in them, so is Sewel's Dutch Dictionary, 1708. Their re-introduction, in the pages of the Philological Society's New English Dictionary, would form a valuable feature.

† Lord Macaulay has criticised in one of his happiest passages the wide difference between Dr. Johnson when colloquial,—vigorous, easy, natural, and Dr. Johnson when literary,—making little fishes, to use Goldsmith's witticism, talk like whales. "Johnson, as Mr. Burke most justly observed, appears far greater in Boswell's books than in his own. His conversation appears to have been quite equal to his writings in matter, and far superior to them in manner. When he talked, he clothed his wit and his sense in forcible and natural expressions. As soon as he took his pen in his hand to write for the public, his style became systematically vicious. All his books are written in a learned language,—in a language which nobody hears from his mother or his nurse,—in a language in which nobody ever quarrels, or drives bargains, or makes love,—in a language in which nobody ever thinks. It is clear, that Johnson himself did not think in the dialect in which he wrote. The expressions which came first to his tongue were simple, energetic and picturesque. When he wrote for publication, he did his sentences out of English into Johnsonese. His letters from the Hebrides to Mrs. Thrale, are the original of that work of which the *Journey to the Hebrides* is the translation; and it is amusing to compare the two versions. 'When we were taken up stairs,' says he in one of his letters, 'a dirty fellow bounced out of the bed on which one of us was to lie.' This incident is recorded in the *Journey* as follows:—'Out of one of the beds on which we were to repose, started up, at our entrance, a man black as a Cyclops from the forge.' Sometimes Johnson translated aloud. 'The Rehearsal,' he said, very unjustly, 'has not wit enough to keep it sweet;' then, after a pause, 'it has not vitality enough to preserve it from putrefaction.' "

Another result of filling our dictionaries with alien idioms has been the production of reading books for our village schools, composed of words as foreign to the home language, ideas and associations of the people, as Hebrew and Arabic—words which act as serious impediments to the education of their children—words got painfully by heart, but barren of the slightest quickening power to their intelligence.*

Dean Swift, in his *Letter to Harley, a Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue*, 1712, relates in a few words the vicissitudes it had undergone the century and a half preceding,—

‘The period wherein the English tongue received most improvement, I take to commence with the beginning of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, and to conclude with the great rebellion in forty-two. ’Tis true there was a very ill taste, both of style and wit, which prevailed under King James the First; but that seems to have been corrected in the first years of his successor. * * *

From the civil war to this present time, I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not, at least, equalled the refinement of it. During the usurpation, such an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed in every writing, as was not shaken off in many years after. To this succeeded that licentiousness which entered with the restoration, and from infecting our religion and morals fell to corrupt our language. * * * The Court, which used to be the standard of propriety and correctness of speech, was then, and I think, has ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment.’

* The *Report of the Royal Commission on Education*, 1861, contains a number of remarks made by the Inspectors on this great drawback to the teaching of the people. “The mass of children,” observe the Commissioners, “get little more than a trick of mechanically pronouncing the letters, and the words which they read convey hardly any ideas to their minds.” Mr. Foster writes—“Only a very small proportion of the children seem to attain any adequate understanding of the language of books during their school life.” Another Inspector states—“The unfamiliar words evidently conveyed no notion whatever to the children’s minds.” In after life, the ill-results of severing “book-larnin” from the vernacular of common life, pursue the labourer. In Church, whilst the minister, whose education has been a saturation with classical idioms, *amplifies, dilates, digresses, expounds, enlarges, illustrates, expostulates, elucidates, exhorts, objurgates, and perorates, in copious, flowing, ornate, well-balanced and rounded periods*, his explanation and application of the Gospel message soar majestically above the heads of his dear hearers at an elevation parallel with the *Georgium Sidus*. Meanwhile, placid, sedate, reposing from his week-day toil, the labourer “sits his legs upon the seat, and thinks o’nothin;” an occupation in which that good yeoman, his master, is usually very busy “helpin’ on ’im.” To witness the outward and visible signs of such ministrations upon a village congregation, its irritating effects upon the wearied restless children, its gaping, mesmerising soporific action upon their elders, suggests the inquiry whether Protestantism, whilst denouncing so loudly the enormity of the Romish Church in giving its services to the people in a foreign tongue, has been sufficiently careful to avoid a like objection. To read much of the divinity of the Stuart period, Puritan and Anglican both, the principal change effected in public worship appears to have been the replacing by an English ritual and a prolix Latinised discourse, the Latin ritual, and a sermon in the vulgar tongue of the elder church. Which of the two be the more edifying to the laity, would furnish matter of controversy, and open up several trains of reflection. It appears but natural that the religion of

Until a very recent date, our provincial dialects have been regarded as so many varying corruptions of the written standard of English, instead of what modern philology has shewn them to be—the replenishers of our ‘well of English undefiled.’ That so many thousands of words appear in archaic dictionaries and glossaries classed as provincial, has arisen, in great measure, from accident and caprice. Accident, inasmuch, as of the life of words as of men, the lines of Horace are equally true—

‘Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi,’ &c.

Failing in gaining adoption at the hands of our early authors, in whose writings they would have crystallized into the durable mass of literary English, multitudes of words exceeding in force, precision, raciness, or happiness of idiom their more fortunate rival synonymes, have sunk into neglect and oblivion.

‘Carent quia vate sacro.’

A harder fate has awaited many, which, after finding their way into use amongst writers of a secondary order of merit or interest, have suffered comparative extinction through the caprice of the compilers of our dictionaries, who, in their self-assumed task of draughting words into the rank and file of the standing forces of the English language—whilst discarding some as too old, others too new—have rejected multitudes, of native lineage and ancient descent, as non-effectives, without assigning any reasonable cause; admitting, at the same time, a host of aliens. Dr. Johnson, in the Preface to his Dictionary, lays down the following as his shibboleth:—“Obsolete words are admitted when they are found in authors not obsolete; or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival:” thus arrogating the added function of pronouncing sentence on the vitality of English authors; although none knew better than the sturdy dogmatist how prone each age is to reverse the literary fiat of its predecessors. Not less arbitrary and capricious is Richardson in his great Dictionary of our literary English. “Words,” he writes, “called archaic, and which are now obsolete, have been diligently sought for; and all such, but no other, as could contribute any aid to the investigations of etymology as diligently preserved.” In this sentence of a preface, otherwise remarkable for its modesty, Richardson constitutes himself judge without appeal within the realms of etymology, vast provinces of which still remain but partially explored.

Provincial words, as *such*, remarks Archbishop Trench, have no common life should be taught in language, idioms and illustrations drawn from common life; and our preachers might take a hint from Abbot Samson of Bury, whom, it would seem, “the common people heard gladly,” and who, his Chronicler describes as “a man who though eloquent both in French and Latin, yet shining more by forcible reasoning than ornate phraseology, knew how to read with fit emphasis the Scriptures in English, and was wont to preach in English to the people; yet, according to that Norfolk tongue wherein he was born and nourished.”

right to a place in a Dictionary of the English tongue. Not those, however, which, though they be local or provincial now, were once current over the whole land. "Many such, once belonging to the written and spoken language of all England, and having free course through the land, have now fallen from their former state and dignity, have retreated to remote districts, and there maintain an obscure existence still; citizens once, they are only provincials now. These properly find place in a dictionary, not, however, in right of what they now are, but of what they once have been. I regret the absence of a number of these from our dictionaries, and will instance a few." The majority of the instances he proceeds to adduce are drawn from East Anglian retreats—*spong*, *hazle*, *roating*, *dozzled*, *pulke*, *clitch*, *wanze*, &c., words which appear in some of the noblest passages of Fuller, Hacket, Henry More, Rogers, Holland, and others,—words which Dr. Trench declares 'ought to find a place in our dictionaries.'

There is a further reason why many of the East Anglian words *will* probably recover their place in our future dictionaries. To continue the Archbishop's similes—having fallen, or rather been elbowed from their former high estate, that which happens daily* in our overcrowded little island, chanced to them—they migrated—

"To that New World, which is the Old."

This occurred two hundred years ago. The nomenclature of New England reveals how large was the colonising element introduced from East Anglia*. Robinson, a leader of the Pilgrim Fathers, was for a period a Yarmouth pastor. On the New England soil the exiles took root: their growth has been coeval and co-extensive with America's greatness, and to-day they are neither obscure citizens nor poor relations. We have been at some pains in our glossary to make the acquaintance of these descendants of our earliest colonists, and to trace their pedigrees. "Those parts of Great Britain which have contributed most to our provincialisms," writes *Bartlett*, in his *Dictionary of Americanisms*, "are the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Scottish Borders. It was chiefly from these counties that New England was colonised; hence their peculiarities of language are most numerous in the New England States." So, also, *Elwyn*, in his *Glossary of Supposed Americanisms*—"If one wished to know how English was spoken two hundred years ago in England, he would find it out sooner by a visit to New, than by any attempts at discovery in Old England. The Yankees, or New Englanders,

* The earliest settled portions of the New England States are thickly dotted with East Anglian names, e.g., Attleboro', Brandon, Norwich, Windham (frequent), Yarmouth (occurs several times), Braintree. Burnham, Woodford, Epping, Newmarket, Waltham, Milford, Cambridge, Ipswich, Essex, Thetford, Colchester, Acton, Wickford, and many others.

preserve, to a great extent, the mode of speaking of their pilgrim parents, while in the land of their fathers that has sank into the obsolete, or subsided amongst the dialects or provincialisms. Almost every English Provincial glossary contains some of those words now in use in New England, though on the whole, the North of England vocabulary contains the most, and the East Anglian the next largest numbers." If the North Anglian contingent of modern Americanisms which our own collation leads us to disbelieve, be the more considerable, there can be no doubt that, with scarce an exception, the most famous examples are of East Anglian derivation. We will only instance twelve—*cave in, chaw up, whittle, diggings, squatter, tarnation, cute, snags, kind o', slick, kedge, and rile.*

The most distinctive characteristics of the present East Anglian dialect are to be found in its two class dialects, the rural and the coast. The most ancient is probably the former. History and the aspect of the country shew Eastern Norfolk to have been a well cultivated and enclosed district from a very early period. Isolated on three sides by wide heaths, marshes, and the sea, it was almost severed from its neighbours. Peopled by a primitive race of small farmers, many of whom cultivated their own lands, it possessed the conditions most favourable for the perpetuation of localized speech and usages.* The features of its simple and primitive daily life, some of which still linger on, are to be found in the pages of Tusser, the old custom of the labourer living under the same roof and eating at the table of his master, being hardly yet extinct. The old Saxon terms for the daily occupations of the farm enjoy a green old age. Among the most interesting of their archaic words are those employed to designate the birds, animals, insects, flowers, and vegetation of the district. The requirements of marsh farming, which demands constant care in drainage and embanking, gave rise to a set of technical terms, many borrowed from the Dutch, and which appear to be confined to the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.†

Along the coast we have a class as stationary and stereotyped

* The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little—and but a little—above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life.

* * * Man thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs.—*Dr. Johnson.*

† Many English words have been borrowed from the Flemish, Netherlandish, and Low Dutch,—the Flemings, but above all the Hollanders, having been our masters in many handicrafts. Such are words in husbandry, gardening, handicrafts and seamanship.

No European language has suffered more neglect from its neighbours than the Dutch. The Netherlandish literature of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries which, if properly worked, would yield a richer harvest, probably, than any other cognate source of instruction upon early English philology, has, hitherto, been left untouched.

as the rural freeholders. A fisherman rarely wanders far from his cradle or marries out of his own community. His callings of fisherman and seaman abound in technical terms, most of which may be traced to Old Norse, Friesic, and Batavian sources.* Many on this coast blend the two avocations of farm labourer and fisherman, combining both dialects, and uttering them with that superior energy and readiness which distinguishes the speech of the coast from the inland farm labourer.

* Traces of this Batavian or Dutch element will be found in the dialect of East Anglia. At this day, the Yarmouth sailor, who for more than a thousand years has trafficked with the Dutch, has no difficulty in making himself understood in the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam. Archbishop Trench has noticed in his *English Past and Present*, that many of our sea terms are Dutch, as "sloop, schooner, yacht, boom, skipper, tafferel, to smuggle, to wear ship, to skate, stivers, &c." The British fleet is named from the Scandinavian *flaade*, ship board from *skipsborde*; steersman from *styrmand*; wreck from *vrag*. An English earl in his yacht corresponds with a Danish jarl in his *jagt*.

The North Frisian Islands facing the Atlantic off the coast of Sleswick, are supposed to have been Old Saxon in the second and third centuries. *Latham*, in his *Ethnology of the British Islands*, describes a party of the islanders he fell in with. "Those," says the driver, who was himself half Dane and half German, "are from Fohr. They have been to Flensburg to see one of their relations. He is a sailor. They are all sailors in Fohr. Some of them, perhaps, smugglers—they all dress so—I can't speak to them—my brother can—he has been in England, and an Englishman can talk to them—they talk half Danish and half Platt-Deutsch, and half English—more than half. They were Englishmen once—a good sort of people—took no part in the war—did not much care for the Danes, though the Danes took pains to persuade them—so did the Germans, but they did not much care for the Germans either—strong men—good soldiers—good sailors—Englishmen, but not like the Englishmen I've seen myself. My brother's been in London and America, and can talk with them."

"What is thus said about their English-hood is commonly believed by the Danes and Germans of the Frisian localities. They are English in some way or other, though how no one knows exactly. And many learned men hold the same view. It is a half-truth. They are more English, and, at the same time, more Dutch, than any of their neighbours; more so than either Dane or German, but for all that they are something that is neither English nor Dutch. They are *Frisians* of the same stock as the Frisians of Friesland, whom they resemble in form, and dress, and manners, and speech, and temper, and history. But from the Frisians of the South they have been cut off for many centuries, partly by the hand of man, partly by the powers of nature, partly by invasions from Germans, and partly by overwhelming inbreaks of the Ocean. * * *

Every Frisian—*Friese* as he calls himself—is an agriculturist, and it is only in the villages that the Frisian tongue is spoken. * * *

But in all the little hamlets, the well-built old fashioned farm-houses, with gable-ends of vast breadth, and massive thatched roofs that make two-thirds of the height of the house, and a stork's nest on the chimney, and a cow-house at the end, are Frisian; and, if you can overhear what they say amongst themselves, you find that, without being English it is somewhat like it. *Woman* is the word which sounds strangest to both the German and the Dane, and, it is generally the first instance given of the peculiarity of the Frisian language. "Why can't they speak properly, and say *Kone*?" says the Dane. "*Weib* is the right word," says the German. "Who ever says *woman*?" cry both. * *

You may distinguish a Frisian parish as the Eton grammar distinguishes nouns of the neuter gender. It is *-omne quod exit in -um*; for so end nine out of ten of the Frisian villages.

The disturbing innovations to which the East Anglian speech would be exposed after the Norman Conquest, would arise chiefly from the unusually large monastic Latinising element which flourished within its borders, and the pilgrimages to those shrines for which the district was famous. The considerable migration from the Low Countries into Norfolk, caused by religious persecution, seems to have been swallowed up by the large populations of Norwich and Yarmouth, without affecting the local dialect. The latter place would be acted upon by many influences, notably, its great annual Free Fair, bringing together for six weeks, a motley multitude from the neighbouring shores of Dutch, Flemings, Picards, Danes, and others.*

This district, so rich in topography, is equally fortunate in its glossaries.† The vocabulary of East Anglia, by the *Rev. Robert Forby*, one of the earliest and still among the very best of its class, was the work of a gentleman, and a scholar resident throughout his life in his native county of Norfolk. It was a posthumous publication, issued 1830, in 2 volumes, with a memoir prefixed by his pupil, Mr. Dawson Turner. It contains about 2,500 words, to many of which copious explanations are attached. Mr. Forby was among the first labourers in the field, and had not the great advantages which later glossarists have enjoyed of comparing his collections (and etymologies) with those gathered in other districts.

Earlier, in point of publication, was *Major Moor's Suffolk Words and Phrases*, 1 vol., Woodbridge, 1823, a book endeared to the student of our dialects by its genial enthusiastic spirit. Returning to his native county, after a twenty years' absence in India, its long forgotten provincialisms fell upon his ears like the once familiar tones of old and dear friends, and the task of gathering up the local phraseology was taken up with an ardour

* Many Dutch and Flemings were hired for the fisheries by the Yarmouth merchants. The presence of a considerable Dutch element in the town is attested by repeated allusions to it in the Assembly Books of the Corporation. Frequent regulations for their surveillance and control were issued. Their numbers at times alarmed the town authorities, and enactments requiring the inhabitants not to harbour or lodge them, were promulgated.

† For the learned, but ill-fated Eugene Aram, the schoolmaster of Lynn, the merit of being the true father of comparative philology has been claimed, a MS. copy of a dictionary on the principles of the science having been left by him. Having no knowledge of Sanscrit, he assumed the Keltic to be the common parent and original source from which the English is derived.

Amongst the English Dictionaries of last century, a creditable place is occupied by the "English Etymology, or a Derivative Dictionary of the English Language, in two Alphabets, tracing the Etymology of English words derived, I.—From the Greek and Latin. II.—From the Saxon and Northern Tongues, 1783, 4to., by the Rev. G. W. Lemon, Rector of Geyton Thorpe, Head Master of Norwich Free School," a post in which he was succeeded by Dr. Parr and Valpy. The Dictionary is highly commended by Parr as a work of great erudition. Lemon was aided in his task by papers left by his pupil Edward Spelman, a descendant of the great Norfolk antiquary.

which communicates its infection to the reader. From its extreme rarity, we conclude a very limited edition of it was printed. Major Moor combats indignantly the remark of *Grose*, that 'the East Country scarcely affords a sufficiency of local words to form a division,' going to the length of asserting that 'East Anglia retains more lingual localisms than all other portions of England collectively.' The number of leading words in his collection, set down as *Suffolcisms*, he states, exceeds 2,500. One of the special features of *Moor's Suffolk Words*, is the writer's attempt throughout to identify many of its provincialisms as equally common to Scotland, even more so than to its immediate neighbour, Essex; a resemblance which he attributes to the comparative isolation of both districts, from those disturbing influences which so greatly modified the Anglo-Saxon. In many instances, Major Moor has been tempted to press this theory beyond the limits it will fairly warrant. The labours of *Forby* and *Moor* form the basis of the present glossary. Both writers containing so many words in common, it has been found impossible in every instance to discriminate the obligations respectively due, but frequent reference to each has been made. A considerable weeding of their collections was needed, both giving way to the prevailing weakness of the compilers of our provincial glossaries,—that of admitting, without sufficient scrutiny, great numbers of phrases, as archaic, which are simply words of the most ordinary use, but maimed and distorted by a coarse or vicious local pronunciation. Large additions, amounting at least to a third, have been made. These last have been gleaned from a multiplicity of sources, amongst others, from the local words which appear in the following:—

Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, 8vo., Mavor's ed., 1812.

Sir John Cullum's History of Hawsted, 4to., 1784.

Marshall's Agriculture of Norfolk, 2 vol. 8vo., 1795.

Raynbird's Prize Essay on Agriculture of Suffolk, 8vo., 1849.

Ray's East Country Words, not generally used, 4th ed. 8vo., 1768.

Grose and Pegge's Provincial Glossary, 8vo., 1839.

Anna Gurney's Provincial Words of Norfolk*, published in *Philological Society's Transactions*, 1855. Also a Note, apparently by the same writer, in *Sir T. Browne's Works*, vol. 4, *Wilkin's Edition*, 1835.

Norfolk Words contributed by the Rev. E. Gillett to the *Norfolk Archæologia*, vol. 5.

The archaic dictionaries of *Nares*, *Halliwell*, and *Wright*, have been dredged for their East Anglian words. Lastly, a

* Among the local philologists an honourable place must be assigned to Miss Gurney, of Northrepps, translator of the *Saxon Chronicle*. Miss Gurney inclines to the opinion that the Danish incursions had considerable effect upon the Anglo-Saxon, remarking that the portion of the *Saxon Chronicle* written during their sway in England, is quite in a different dialect from the earlier part, and may be called *Dano-Saxon*; not being, however, so marked a departure from the original as the subsequent dialect, the *Norman-Saxon* or *Semi-Saxon*.

number of words collected personally, together with some communicated by friends have been added.

The main contribution of the present writer to the Glossary of East Anglian Provincialisms, consists of the series of illustrative extracts, drawn almost *exclusively* from authors born or resident within its borders. Many of these appear in books difficult of access to ordinary readers, and to collect them has been a task of some difficulty. As rescuing from the imputation of being mere obscure and rustic vulgarisms, number of words withdrawn from the written, but still lingering in the colloquial language of the locality, these extracts have considerable value and interest, inasmuch as the same influences are shown at work in this nook and corner, as in other parts of England; multitudes of expressive and idiomatic local words giving way to foreign invaders.

It is matter of regret that Lincoln, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Herts., the counties bordering on East Anglia, possess no local collections of their dialect. In that of Lincoln, a strong infusion of Danish and Norse ingredients might naturally be expected, supplying valuable materials for comparison with the Norfolk dialect, whilst those of the three counties lying westerly, would aid us in defining more accurately than we are now able to do, the geographical limits of the provincialisms of East Anglia, gradually weakening as they come in contact with the Mercian and East Saxon territories in the South Midland counties, the seats of the Northamptonshire and Cockney Dialects.

Essex has no collections of its dialect worthy of the name. The two very meagre lists of its words existing in print, have been incorporated in our glossary. The dialect of the county is of a composite character, a blending of Anglian and Saxon elements which here come together. Along its southern borders it is tinged with the peculiarities of Kent and Middlesex. Its utterances are spoken in the Suffolk whine, with slight modifications.

A collation of the East Anglian vocabulary, with a tolerably ample collection of our provincial glossaries, has enabled the writer to correct a number of the conjectural etymologies of Forby and Moor. Many others which were wanting have been supplied from Keltic, Norse, Dutch, and Frisic sources. This part of his task, through want of leisure and familiarity with the northern languages, has been more imperfectly executed than he could have wished. Many of the words of his predecessors, the process of collating has shewn to be neither peculiar nor confined to the district. This has led to their withdrawal from the present glossary. Some, however, have been retained, as in frequent instances the fact of the widely diffused prevalence of a provincialism is of extreme importance for philological and antiquarian deductions; the supposition of its existence being confined within narrow limits, leading to erroneous speculations

and conclusions. In the case of others, which bear interpretations varying more or less in districts widely severed, it has been felt desirable to bring these discrepancies together, their variations of meaning, often affording insight into local habits and modes of thought, whilst their differences of spelling and pronunciation illustrate those phonetic characteristics which, strictly speaking, constitute the 'dialectic' feature of our provincialisms.

The Rev. R. Forby points out that our English system of accentuation has a direct tendency to produce indistinctness in pronouncing final syllables. But few genuine English words are accented there. Naturally, this tendency is aggravated in the mouths of the illiterate; and Norfolk is charged with uttering its final syllables in such a clumsy, careless, and slurring manner as often to defy all guess at the letters of which they may consist. For instance: ashup, eshup or ushup for ash-heap; nettus or nuttus, neat-house; duffus or dowus, dove-house, allus, alehouse; sidus, sideways; ollus or allost, always. For instances of the tendency to clutter and huddle together the syllables of two or three words—wunt, would not; mant, may not; eent, is not; heent, has not; hant, had not; tut, to it; dun do it; cup, come up; giz, give us; k'ye here, look ye here; "M'aunt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house."

In a number of words contrary to modern usage, the accent is laid upon the last syllable, as expensive, positive, native, ene-my, en-vy.* Adjectives in *able* are accented on the penultimate, as lamentable, abominable. Adverbs in *ly*, when given emphatically are accented on the final syllable, as continual-ly, certain-ly. The final syllable *le* is made prominent by pronouncing it *ul*, ex. *possibul*.†

* Mr. Forby defends some of these pronunciations. Those ending in *ive* are derived from the Latin, *viâ* the French, and were originally accented on the last syllable. So also were words like enemy and envy. The termination *ly* is the Saxon lick, synonymous with like, and would be originally pronounced more distinctly than in its present form.

† *Ish* is the sound of the Saxon adjective. We speak of churlish, rakish, Jewish, British. Yorkshiremen deal much in this termination. A lame person is lamish, a decent person is decentish. This is a practice that has all the countenance of the original language. Like is often used in the same way of tail. 'Good-looking like;' 'modest like.' Sometimes it is added to participles. 'It kept moving like;' 'they were very loving like.' Wherever our modern words end in *ly*, they originally did in *like*. Godly was Godlike, priest, priestlike.—R. Winter Hamilton's *Yorksh. Dialect*.

† These pronunciations, Archbishop Trench remarks represent past stages of the language, and are not barbarous violations of it. "Of certain ways of pronouncing words, which are now in use among the lower classes, but not among the higher, as for example, contrāry, mischiēvous, blasphemous, it would be abundantly easy to show by a multitude of quotations from our poets: and those reaching very far down, that these are merely the retention of the earlier pronunciation by the people, after the higher classes have abandoned it."

The almost universal use of 'his,' both applied to animate and inanimate objects by our rural population, in place of 'its,' is but the retention of an old

Some words have the letter *d* or *t* added to them, *e. g.*, drown*d*, drown; nice-*t*, nice; scholar*d*, scholar; verment, vermin. To some a whole syllable is added, as musicianer, musician; others have an *s* prefixed, as snoose, squench; in some the first syllable is changed, as bagonet, bayonet; discommode, incommode; in some, the last, as chimly and chimby, chimney; rheumaties, rheumatism; rubbage, rubbish; skirmage, skirmish. He instances the corruption of Latin law terms, davy, affidavit; nolus-bolus, nolens volens; non-plush, non plus; and among many other distortions; bewiddle, bewilder; howsomdever, howsoever; miscomhap, mishap; jocotius, jocose; fisherate, officiate; obligate, oblige; and oudacious, permiscous, plumpendicular, &c. In other instances an inversion of letters occurs, as scrummage,* surficate, intrust for interest, &c.

The more noticeable peculiarities of East Anglian grammar are a frequent omission of the definite article, *ex.*, walk into house, 'come out of barn;† an addition of a plural to some of the numerals, as *twoses*, *threeses*; plural terminations in *en*, as *housen*, *cheesen*; but this last old English form is not so general as in the Southern dialects. *Er* is added to names of places to indicate residents, as a Thetford*er*; and to callings, as a masoner, musicianer; *en* to adjectives and participles, as carven, golden, leathern, hornen, tinnen, glassen. Adjectives are used for adverbs, as 'to behave rude;' *ful* is added to strengthen the meanings of adjectives, as *longful*. In comparatives and superlatives an additional octave is added to the scale of degrees—lesserer, lessest, lesserest, lesserer still, lessest of all, worstest, most worstest. That common tendency—in which the latent poetic instincts of our rustic life find their most congenial expression—that of forming compound words of nouns and adjectives for the purpose of creating vigorous similes, exists here in its concisest form, *ex.*, bone-dry, gall-bitter, slug-slow, frog-cold, dog-tired. To forge those weapons of vituperation which appear to rouse into its most energetic effort the linguistic inventive power of the people, an adverbial turn is given to grammatical usage once common to all. The pronoun 'its' is of quite modern introduction, it does not occur in the whole of our Bible, rarely in Shakspeare, seldomer still in Milton.

* "When u or e come before r a curious metathesis is observable. Burst is converted into brust; curdle, crudle; leathern, leathren; christened, chirsened; cistern, cistren. Now the Saxons had a similar method. *Work* though spelt with an o has the power of u: from that spring *wright* and *wrought*. *Burnt* of the battle was the ancient phrase: according to the same law it has become *brunt*.'—*Hamilton's Yorks. Dialect*.

† The elision of vowels, and even consonants, is another fruitful source of peculiarity. There is high sanction for this in Greek and Latin poetry; and in our purest epics it is done. The French constantly practice it in pronouncing their language, however they write it.—*R. Winter Hamilton's Nugæ Literariæ.—Yorkshire Dialect*

compound epithets by the addition of *ly*, as toss-pot-ly, stuff-gut-ly, ram-shack-ly. Ancient usages of pronouns are maintained, as *what* for *who* or *which*; *me* is used as a nominative case—my wife and me. *You*, *your*, are variously pronounced you, yo, yar, yer. *Together* is employed as a noun, used familiarly in addressing a number of persons collectively—‘Well, how are yer all together?’ *Thou*, *thee*, &c., are frequently omitted, except in direct address. Our common country colloquialisms violate no laws of language, they have simply remained stationary in their grammatical forms whilst the language has kept in motion. Phrases like—I’m mortal ’fear’d on ’m—wheat is riz—ax the banns—the woman what came yesterday—shall us go—my uncle, he said—the miller, his cart—give me them there things—are good, but antiquated English.*

Amongst local uses of verbs, *war* is in constant use for *was*, Whilst *he be*, common in other dialects, is but rarely used here. *be* is employed in all other persons of the present tense, I be, ye be, &c., and the first and third persons of the verb, indicative mood, present tense, are both given alike in many verbs, as I love, he love—a form to be found in Chaucer, Tusser, and Pepys. A tendency is manifested to reduce the irregular verbs to ordinary constructions, retaining the weak preterites where stronger have superseded them, as *selled*, *tilled*, *catched*, *seeked*, *worked*, instead of *sold*, *told*, *caught*, *saught*, *wrought*, retaining however some of the old discarded strong preterites, as *snow*, *snew*; *shriek*, *shruk*; *rise*, *riz*; *bid*, *bod*; *sit*, *sot*; *give*, *gov*; *smite*, *smit*; *drove*, *driv*—never *drive*, but sometimes *druv*. In participles *t* is substituted for *d*, as *kilt*, *killed*; *spilt*, *spilled*. *Being* has a grammatical construction given to it resembling the Latin ablative absolute, *ex.*, ‘I could not meet you yesterday, *being* I was in bed.’

In prepositions, *by* and *on* are used for *of*—I know’d no harm *by* the man; I heard *on* it yesterday; I told him *on* it. *In* for *on*, *ex.*, Go out *in* the house, out *in* temper, out *in* health. *Of* for *on*—He got up *of* his horse. *Off* follows *of*—He fell *off* of his horse. *Into* for *upon*; and for *on* and *upon*, *a-top-of* and *a-top-on* are employed. Double negatives in constant use in English until last century are still retained here—*no nothing at all* forming the climax of negation.*

* “Many of the words, idioms, and turns of speech of our country people, which we are ready to set down as vulgarisms, solecisms of speech, violations of the primary rules of grammar, do merely attest that those who employ them have not kept abreast with the advance of the language and nation, but have been left behind by it. The usages are only local in the fact, that having once been employed by the whole body of the English people, they have now receded from the lips of all except those in some certain country districts, who have been more faithful than others to the traditions of the past.”—*Trench*.

* The Rev. R. Winter Hamilton, in his paper on the *Yorkshire Dialect*, observes—“Double comparatives and superlatives particularise our conver-

One of the most valuable features of the Rev. R. Forby's vocabulary is the elaborate essay, prefixed to his first volume, on the characteristics of East Anglian pronunciation. Commencing with the remark that in modern English words derived from Anglo-Saxon, the principal vowels or diphthongs have acquired breadth in the course of their descent, instancing *cu*, a cow; *hus*, house; *brun*, brown; he proceeds to show that this tendency to greater breadth is by the East Angles absolutely inverted, the prevalent character of their pronunciation being a narrowness and tenuity; an indescribably odd splay-mouthed utterance, in which all the organs of speech, tongue, teeth, and palate, seem to be running foul of one another in full play—the opposite of the round sonorous mouth-filling tones of Northern English. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs are reduced. Some few words become broader, not, however, that they are made fuller and more flowing, but for the most part harsher and coarser. This tenuity of the vowel pronunciation, of which Mr. Forby complains, is common to the Old Frisian,* and is probably derived thence, rather than from the Anglo-Saxon.

In some parts, the offensiveness of the dialect to the ear is greatly aggravated by its delivery in a shrill, whining recitative, commonly called 'the Norfolk drant' and 'the Suffolk whine,' (the latter the broader and more drawling intonation) the speaker's voice running up and down a half-octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.† The vowel *a* is often pronounced like *e*. At Lynn, and the neighbourhood, a bad man is a *bed-men*; like *i*, *ex.*, Jiniuary for January, *kin* for *can*; when long pronounced short, *ex*, *bar*, and *dar* for bare and dare; long when it should be short, *ex.*, na(y)sty, na(y)tural, ba(y)rn; in some words *a* has the sound of short *o*, *ex.*, in squab, waddle, wash, swamp, want, wasp. In Suffolk, sand is often sation. In our best dramatists it frequently transpires. 'This was the most unkindest cut of all,' is the language of Mark Anthony over Cæsar. Multiplied negatives distinguish us; nonullus and necnon would only give force to our nobody and no. But at least, I have never heard quite so full a series as is attributed to the metropolitan citizen:—'Has nobody seen nothing of never a hat nowhere not their own?' Greek admits of double negatives, and so does French; '*Je ne scai pas.*'"

* In Old Frisian *á* corresponds to *eá* Ang.-Sax. as *dad*, *dead*, *stram*, *stream*; *é* corresponds to A. S. *á* as Fr. *eth*, *taken*, A. S. *ath*, *tacen*, Eng. *oath*, *taken*; —*e* to *ea* and *œ* A. S.; *i* to *eo*; and *já*, *ju*, to *eo*; *dz* to *cg*; *tz*, *ts*, *sz*, *sth*, to *c* or *ce*; *ch*, to *h*, A. S.

† 'In some families a sort of semi-grunt or straining prevails on the most common occasions. I have heard a young person, in reply to 'what's o'clock?' deliver 'half-past eleven' in a tone denoting as much unhappiness and distress, as might have sufficed had it been the precise moment fixed on for the amputation of a finger or the extraction of a tooth—though the party was in perfect health, and nothing was in fact meant more than met the ear in the ordinary power of the words.—*Moor*.

called *sond*, *land*, *lond*; in some words, when *a* is followed by *r*, the *r* is dropped, *ex.* in *harsh*, *marsh*, *scarce*, &c.*

The vowel *e* has only two sounds, long as in *equal*, short as in *bed*. Short *e* is often mispronounced as short *a*, *ex.* in *merchant*, *sermon*, *errand*, *vermin*, *temper*, &c.; short *e* is given as short *i*, *ex.* in *yet*, *men*, *ever*, *yes*, *hen*, *seldom*, *tremble*, &c.; short *e* as short *u*, in *fellow*, *mellow*, *elbow*, *better*, *letter*, &c. *I* has but two sounds, long as in *abide*, short as in *bid*; in *Suffolk*, short *i* is spoken as short *e*, in *pit*, *silver*, *bid*, *mill*, *cistern*.†

O is long as in *mode*, short as in *modern*; short *o* here is given as short *a*, in *slop*, *drop*, *soft*, *hornet*, *morning*, *Norfolk*, &c.; long *o* is given as short *oo* (as in *foot*) in *strove*, *drove*, &c.; short *o* becomes short *u* in *font*, *front*, &c.‡

U is turned to open *a* in *burst*, *curse*, *nurse*, &c; short *u* is changed to short *e*, in *shut*, *shutter*, &c., a very common pronunciation in *Suffolk* and east *Norfolk*.§

Mispronunciation of diphthongs: *ex.*, *ea* like *i* in *head*, *heaven*, *breast*, *thread*, &c.; like short *u* in *feather*, *weather*, *measure*, *pleasure*; like short *a* in *earnest*,|| *learn*, *early*, &c.; like long *a* in *deal*, *beard*, *earth*, *bean*, *search*, &c.; like long *e* in *deaf*, *endeavour*, *spread*, *dead*, &c.; *ei* like open *a* in *either*, *neither*, &c.; *ie* like short *i* in *friend*, *field*, *yield*, &c.; *oi* like long *i* in *boil*, *join*, *poison*, *point*, *soil*, &c.; *oo* long *u* as in *fool*, *spoon*,

* Thus *Spenser* has *wex* for *wax*; *Wickliffe*, *geder* for *gather*; *Chaucer*, *ketch* for *catch*, and *lest* for *last*; *esh*, the *ash tree*, is the *Ang.-Sax. esc*; *grass* is from *gres*, *black* from *blec*. *Capgrave's Chronicle* (*Lynn*, 1464) has *wex*, *gres*, *fer* for *far*; *wetch* for *watch*; *ex* for *axe*, and abounds in illustrations of the various phonetic peculiarities, noted by *Mr. Forby* in the nineteenth century.

† *Ben Johson* has *marchant*; *Piers Plowman*, *sahle* for *settle*; *Tusser*, *Wickliffe*, and *Chaucer* *than* for *then*; the first word of the *Canterbury Tales* is *whanne*. *Tusser* has *sildom* and *together*; *Wickliffe*, *togidre*. *Yet* is the *Ang.-Sax. git*; *kettle*, *cytil*.

Chaucer has *hed* and *melle* for *hid* and *mill*. *Milk* is the *Dan. melk*, *bed* and *pet* are *Ang.-Sax.* for *bid* and *pit*.

‡ *From* is the *Ang.-Sax. fram*; *morning*, *Ang.-Sax. margene*. *Chaucer* has *shet*, *Wickliffe* narrows it still more.

§ In *Etymology*, *Voltaire* remarks the vowels go for nothing, being pronounced different in different districts.

|| “ There appears a disposition, in certain of the more *Anglo-Saxon* parts of *England*, to turn short *a* into short *e*, as *bed* for *bad*. They have their authority in some of the oldest writers in the language. I have never heard *bad* so pronounced; but *gether* for *gather*, is common, and is brought from our *English* ancestors, who took it from a very remote source. *A* is also changed in *calf*, as *keaff*, in *care*, as *keer*, and sometimes *ker*; *chair* is called *cheer*; rather, *ruther*; farther, *further* and *further*; *marsh*, *mash*; *harsh*, *hash*; *scarce*, *scurce*. All these peculiarities in the use of *a* are common in parts of *England*, and we have preserved them. *E* in several words becomes *a*, as *marchant*, *sarman*, *arrand*, *varmin*; *yaller*, for *yellow*. The diphthong *ea* is made *a* in some cases: *arnest*, for *earnest*; *larn*, for *learn*; *earth* becomes *airth*; *deaf*, *deef*. *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* are the portions of the mother country to which we are indebted for these seeming oddities, though really ancient modes of speaking.—*Elwyn's Americanisms*.

goose, soon,* &c. ; like short *u* in hood, wood, wool, foot, &c. ; *ou* and *ow* have a peculiar sound, only possible to be emitted by a native East Anglian, or an old he-cat, somewhat like *au-w*,† with a broad twanging sound, in ought, low, dough, mow, soul, &c. ; given narrower, in power, sour, devour, shower, our, &c. ; acuter still, like long *u* in tube, in cow, sow, plow, now, crowd, proud, &c. ; and like short *u* of mud, in could, would, tough, rough, &c.

F is occasionally used for *v* ; *g* ending a medial syllable, and followed by a vowel is added to the next syllable, as in brin-*g*ing, flin-*g*ing ; *l* is often dropped in words like old, cold, told, sold ; *r* is added to words ending in certain vowels and diphthongs, *ex.*, "Set the window-*r* open," "Law-*r* and justice." Aspirated mutes are smoothed down, thus when *th* is followed by *r* the *h* is dropped, as in throat, thread, through : *w* and *v* are often interchanged, *w* being used for *v* by the purely rustic class, and *v* for *w* by those whose diction has been polished by a town breeding. Words are also sibilated by the prefix of *s* and *st*.

For almost every East Anglian peculiarity, especially its narrowness and tenuity of enunciation, Mr. Forby finds ample warrant and precedents in our best old authors, as Wycliffe, Chaucer, Spenser, Tusser, Sir Thomns More, and Skelton. He denies that the vulgar fabricate language for their own particular use. Of every vernacular speech he maintains that 'its forms be they as many and various as they may, are all in substance, remnants and derivatives of the language of past ages, which were at some time or other in common use ; though, in long process of time, they may have become only locally used and understood.'‡

* The Percy Ballads have *file* for foil, *spylt* for spoiled. Tusser has the latter. Wickliffe *destrie* for *destroy*. To *soil* is the Ang.-Sax. *besylan*.

Cule and *sune* appear in the Percy Ballads. To stoop is the Ang.-Sax. *stupian*. Tusser has *fut* and *wul*. *Ruff* is Old English for roof. Wool is the Ang.-Sax. *wul* ; and woman, Ang.-Sax. *wuman*. *Toke*, *none*, and *rome* are common old spellings for took, noon, room.

The substitution of the acute *u* for *oo*, Major Moor declares to be the most striking peculiarity of the Suffolk pronunciation.

† "Turning one syllable into two gives a peculiarity to the dialect. Foot, good, coat, book, are all thus lengthened by the crowd ; but the dissyllable demands a bred and born man to utter it—while I can only compare the expansion to that of a heated bar of iron indisputably as imperceptibly increased."—*R. Winter Hamilton*.

‡ "The Patois of a language is seldom its deterioration. It is a prior state, which circumstances have induced and enabled some favoured orders to desert. If it be a residuum, the raciness of the juice is in it : it is the experiment in its base ; it is wine on the lees."—*R. W. Hamilton*.

Among dialectic peculiarities which we have noticed within the last few years at Yarmouth and its immediate neighbourhood, the following may be cited. Amongst the beachmen, *w* for *v*, wessels, visitors ; *t* for *th*, and a confusion of the singular and plural of articles and pronouns ; plural terminations of verbs used with pronouns in the singular number, and *vice versâ*, as *he go*, *she say*, *they says*, *he du* (do). The pronunciation of this last word is the

The extent to which local dialects are influenced by external circumstances and climatic conditions, has hitherto been but slightly investigated. It has been impossible for writers on language to overlook this, one of its most curious features, lying within the domains of the physical, the ethnographical branch of the science, but a passing glance is all that has been generally bestowed upon the subject. In language, the inward sensations and outward conditions, the mutual action and reaction of mind and body are equally mirrored; and its designative powers are called into continued exercise to supply them with an adequate vocal interpretation in utterances in which the principle of imitation universally and instinctively prevails. Thus in the nomenclature of the strong emotions of the soul,—anger, terror, alarm, wrath, hatred, revenge,—words of harsh import are unconsciously clothed in quick, rough, abrupt accents; whilst sweet, soothing, gentle, dulcet, loving sensations breathe in their outward phrases the pervading feelings that prevail within. The same harmonious consonance is impressed upon the mental and bodily associations derived from climate and outward circumstance. There is a rude energetic power in the speech of the dwellers of the North, who, amid the sublimer features of nature, wrestle with her storms and tempests for a bare, but hardy existence, reflected in its harsh, consonantal, rugged syllables, whilst the soft, liquid vowelled language, the musical cadences, of the races who inhabit the sunny climes of the South, breathe of the balmy air, the *dolce far niente* of those favoured regions.

When we descend from the broad characteristics of languages, from such as those which distinguish the Teutonic and Scandinavian from the Romance languages, to the consideration of the causes which originate *their* divergence into dialects marked by noticeable differences of articulation and enunciation, the task of explanation becomes more difficult. What silent, subtle influences have been at work to create the wide departure of accent in the two sister tongues, the Swedish and Danish—the former as remarkable for a clear and distinct, as the latter is for a confused inarticulate utterance. If the Anglo-Saxon element which has been preserved in our modern English, in words spelt alike, was also pronounced formerly as it is now, what gave rise to the marked divergence of its articulation,* as expressed in the ortho-shibboleth by which a native may be almost invariably detected. Common abbreviations are phrases like ‘He don’t come to *mine* now,’ for He does not come to my house now. Yarmouth is my na-tive. When grass runs short, the local phrase, given in a plaintive recitative, is, ‘The pasture isn’t kind to the cattle now.’

* “ American philologists assert that fewer local peculiarities of form and articulation exist throughout the extent of their vast territories than on the narrow soil of Great Britain. Some of their local differences are accounted for by the emigration of considerable bodies of English people from the same

graphy which has come down to us, from that of the contemporaneous Teutonic dialect? Was it originally distinct from them, or have both been undergoing continual change? What occasioned in France that considerable modification in terminations and pronunciation of its Latin-derived language? Had, as has been conjectured by philologists, the native Keltic a material influence in either of the two last instanced?

Our organs of speech are of the most delicate formation, highly sensitive and peculiarly liable to be affected by the most trifling circumstances. Several centuries ago, the bearings this had upon dialect was remarked by Olaus Borichius, a Northern writer.

"The organs of speech being many, as the lungs, thorax, thachea, &c., it is impossible that they should not be affected by the difference of climate, and degenerate into some corruption; in some places from heat, in others from cold, moisture, dryness, and other peculiarities of situation. The cause of this diversity is not in parents alone, but in meat, drink, water, and situation; for when all these are of a more dense nature, they for the most part make the senses duller, the organs heavier, and the tongue more slow; when more refined, they produce contrary effects. Hence we find that those people who are subjected to the influences of northern climates, incline to hard, slow, and rough dialects; and, on the other hand, that others, who verge towards the south, have a strong tendency to a softer, and a more rapid way of speaking."

A variety of causes operate to create divergences between the colloquial speech of town and country. The one is chiefly employed indoors; the other, in the open air. The latter becomes louder and slower in its utterances. Out-door labourers will maintain a conversation at a distance of thirty or forty yards apart, without attempting to approach nearer, often in wind and rain—by means of a high pitched recitative. The habit of loud talking, like that acquired by those who have to converse habitually with deaf people, becomes unconsciously predominant, and a continued rise and fall of the voice becomes the habit rather than a modulation at a sustained moderate pitch. Dialectic utterance is a faithful interpreter of the varied conditions of human existence, whilst the life of cities, restless, energetic, filled with life and movement, is reflected in its quick, abrupt, decisive phrases; so in the more languid existence of the country, vicinity, who keeping together have perpetuated their native dialect. This is observable in Eastern Virginia and S.E. Massachusetts. In America, from the universal acquirement of the habit of reading, spoken language assimilates more closely to written than with us. Americans are said to drawl their words by protracting the vowels, and giving to every syllable a distinct enunciation, whilst Englishmen are charged by foreign satirists with slurring them over, sputtering out one half of a word and swallowing the other. The American mode of articulation is ascribed by their writers to climatic influences. Though their winters are severer, their flora belongs to a more southern type than that of England, and in Southern latitudes articulation is more distinct than in Northern, as is shewn in the pronunciation of Spanish, Italian, and Turkish as compared with English, Danish and German. The changes which external physical causes arising from climate and mode of life are producing in the Anglo-American, besides affecting the delicate organs of articulation, are said to be evidenced still more palpably in his handwriting, which has a marked difference from English script."—*Marsh.*

where thought and action move more slowly, we find a diphthongal character of vowels, a drawling hesitancy of enunciation.

The number of literary examples of the Anglo-Saxon and early English of East Anglia, Mercia and Northumberland, hitherto brought to light, is but scanty. Succumbing to the ascendancy gained by the Southern or West Saxon dialect in the Court and seminaries of our Saxon rulers, the Anglian MSS. sustained further injury from the frequent transcription customary in that era, transcriptions which often involved modifications of the phraseology into the particular dialect familiar to the copyist; a process which has left comparatively little reliable evidence of the dialectic differences which prevailed in the Saxon epoch.* There was a period in that epoch when the Angles of the East coast were abreast, if not in advance of their Saxon neighbours, not merely in material prosperity, in commercial enterprise and agricultural skill; but in the arts, in the learning and literature cultivated in the precincts of their stately monasteries. But their territory lay open and temptingly exposed to the ravages of the Northern piratical hordes. Repeatedly devastated by these pagan invaders, abandoned for a time to the Danes, its political power died out, the records of its literary genius perished, and the Anglian gave way to the domination of the language of Wessex.

What amount of change our rustic dialects have undergone in the course of centuries can only be vaguely computed. If we are to adopt East Anglia as a standard of estimate, drawing our conclusions from a comparison of its earliest extant literature with its present archaic grammatical constructions, colloquial idioms, and pronunciation, the local dialect would seem to have preserved its original characteristics with a rare fidelity.† If we accept the Arundel MS. (cited by Sir F. Madden, *see note, page 462*) as a genuine specimen of Kentish dialect in the fourteenth century, there has been in that district a very wide departure within a period comparatively modern. The enquiry is one demanding much minute and patient enquiry, and though full of interest still awaiting a more complete research than has yet been attempted.

Towards a comparison of the Anglian dialects of the early English period (the 13th to the 15th centuries), with their present condition,

* "It must be remembered that Anglo-Saxon also had not only its local dialects, but its general colloquial forms, which, in all probability, differed very widely from the written tongue. Anglo-Saxon English is derived not wholly from the Anglo-Saxon of books, which alone is known to us; but, in a great measure, no doubt, from a spoken tongue, that has now utterly perished, except so far as it has lived on, first in the mouths, and then in the literature of the modern English people."—*Marsh*.

† This could probably be in no way more strikingly shewn than by a comparison of the peculiarities of the language employed by Capgrave, in his *Chronicle*, written at Lynn, *Circa*, 1464, with those noted down in East Anglia by Forby, nearly four centuries later. They are almost all identical. See Hingeston's Glossary to Capgrave.

some excellent materials have recently been made available. In 1863, an edition of the *Pricke of Conscience*, a Northumbrian poem, the work of *Richard Rolle, de Hampole*, a Priory near Doncaster, and written in the fourteenth century, was published by Mr. R. Morris, who has made the investigation of our early dialects as exhibited in their literary remains his special study. By collating this with the invaluable repertory of early East Anglian, the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, enriched in Mr. Way's edition with admirable illustrative notes, and with the *Chronicle*, written a century later by *Capgrave*, an insight is attainable into a number of the affinities and divergences of the East Anglian, and its twin sister, the North Anglian, or Anglian proper. In this latter, the influence of the Scandinavian in the Vocabulary and Grammar appears more predominant. Mr. Morris has attached an introduction and glossary to the text of *Hampole*, devoted principally to an examination of the early differences existing between the Northumbrian and the Scottish. Whilst drawing out the Norse element in the former he has omitted any notice of the Keltic element latent in the Scotch, and which would probably account for several of its peculiarities. Mr. Morris has also noted some of the variations of the Northumbrian from the Southern dialects. It is to be regretted that these notices have not been extended also to those which characterise the dialect of East Anglia. Greater facilities for this task will exist when that almost unfathomed chasm, the Lincolnshire dialect, and its early literature, shall have been bridged over, a work likely at no distant period to be carried out.

Mr. Morris notices the confusion of dialect in our early MSS involved by that continual transcription necessitated until the invention of printing. Of ten existing MS. of the *Pricke of Conscience* in the British Museum, six have been adapted by translation of idioms more or less skilfully performed to the Southern, Western and Midland dialects.

The current of change in our dialects appears to have set *northwardly*. In the latter half of the 14th century, the Northumbrian is found yielding to the influence of the Southern dialects, and its *bath*, *mare*, *ma*, *na*, *ar* and *twa* have become both, more, mo, no, or, two. Even *a* in the preterites *wrang* and *sang* becomes *o* in *wrong* and *song*.

Very little difference exists in the literary documents of the 14th and 15th centuries between the Scottish and North English dialect. In Grammar and vocabulary the idioms N and S of the Tweed correspond. Among orthographical differences are the following. The Scot. has *icht*, *echt*, *ocht*, *acht*, *euch*, for the N. E. *ight*, *eght*, *oght*, *aght*, *ogh*. (In these instances the Scot. dialect seems to have imbibed Gaelic influences, rejecting the hard guttural Teutonic *gh*.) Vowel differences consist in the Scot. use of *a* for the N. Eng. *e*, as *warld* for *werld*; *e* for *a*; *wes* for *was*; *o* for *a*, *mony* for *many*; *u* for *o*; *cluke* for *cloke*; *ruse* for *rose*, (boast) *gif* for *yf*; the Fris. *jef*; A. S. *gif*.

Sic is Scottish, perhaps a contracted form of *slike*, the latter term marking a border dialect, and is the Isl. *slik*, such, the like; A. S. *swilk*; *swilc* is the usual early Yorkshire form. Dropping the *l* as in this instance became later very common among Scottish writers.

Northumbrian Grammar,—The genitive singular ends in *es*, *s*; occasionally

in *is*, *ys*, as in Scotch. The plural number ends in *es*, *s*. Words ending in *ying*, *ing* (derived from verbs) are substantives not participles. Adjectives have no plural sign, unless the *e* in *hise* and *thise* before plural nouns, be the final *e* frequently employed for the purpose in contemporary Southern English.

Such phrases as *wel*, very; *al*, quite all, are modelled from the Isl. *vel*; *all*. Many adjectives are derived from nouns by adding *in*, *en*, as *boken lare*, book learning. The A.S. prefix *ge* never occurs in Northumbrian MS. of the 13th and 14th centuries, whereas the Southern dialects retain it to a late period. The Scand. *at*. to, sign of the infinitive is not uncommon, as 'at drink, at eat,' Scot. writers use *till*.

To this Northern dialect we owe the preservation of the passive participle in *en*, *n*; the tendency of the South and West being to drop them. Ex., *holpen*, *thrusten*, *stolen*, *chosen*, &c. It had formerly the abverbs of Scand. origin *hethen*, *thethen*, *whethen*, hence, thence, whence. The Scot. has the O. Norse adverbial termination *gate*. The Northumbrian has the prepositions of Norse origin, *fra*, from; *at*, to; *til*, to; *amell*, among; *emid*, amid. The most striking peculiarity from the latter half of the 13th to the end of the 14th century is the preservation of the long *a* in A. S. words, which the Southern dialects changed into a long *o*; ex., *ald*, old; *bane*, bone; *hame*, home; *lang*, long, &c. Some of these North words gradually got further South where they underwent the vowel change.

The Northumbrian preferred the Scand. guttural *k* to the softer sound of *ch*. This accounts for many double forms still in use as *poke* and *pouch*; *skirt*, and *shirt*; *brekes*, *breeches*; *blink*, *blench*; *kirk*, *church*.

There are grounds for believing that when our early MS come to be more fully explored, much ampler illustrations than exist at present of the Anglian dialect will be discovered. Thirty years ago, in his *History of English Rhythms*, Dr. Guest remarked that the number of MSS. written about A. D. 1300, which, judging from dialect and other circumstances, must be referred to Lincolnshire or the neighbouring shires, is singularly great.

Other characteristic differences of our Northern and Southern Dialects, based on a study of early English records, have been recently made the subject of a paper read before the Philological Society, by Mr. R. Morris. He gives three broad divisions; North, Mid, and South, distinguished as Anglian, Mercian, West Saxon; the Midland being the least distinctive, as presenting no uniform type, capable of subdivisions, and reflecting the peculiarities of both North and South.

* A convenient test of dialect in the Early English period (A. D. 1250-1350), is the inflexion of the verb in the plural number, present tense of the indicative mood. The Northumbrian dialect takes *es* (*s*) for all persons of the present plural, indicative. The Midland dialect takes *en* (*n*) for all persons of the present plural, indicative.*

The Southern dialect takes *eth* for all persons of the present plural indicative. The Midland presents no uniform type. The Southern

* The *en* which terminated the plural of verbs, especially in the past tense, not, indeed, in the Anglo-Saxon, but in the English from Chaucer's time to Spenser's is still found in Derbyshire, and other counties bordering on the Northern. At a vestry-meeting in Derbyshire, a churchwarden asks 'What sayen you to this affair?' Answer 'Why we tellen them that we thinken otherwise; and they talken nonsense. —*London Quarterly* No. 29.

dialect prefers the soft sound of *ch* to that of *k*, which is found also in the older forms of the language. In Wiltshire and Devonshire, we may still hear *blatch*, black; *pritch*, prick; and *putch*, pick. *Which*, *such*, *each*, are Southern, *whilk*, *swilk*, and *ilk*, Northern forms. Adverbs in the Southern dialect end in *liche*; in the Northern in *like* or *ly*. The Southern, *home*, *lofe*, *one*, become *hame*, *lase*, *ane* in the North. The South prefers *con*, *hond*, *lond*, *mon*, *hong*, *stond*, *plont*, &c., for *can*, *hand*, *land*, *hang*, *stand*, *plant*. Where the South has *cle*, *sle*, *stre*, *ze*, the North has *cla*, *claw*, *slay*, *stra*, *straw*, *yha*, *yea*. Compare also the Southern forms, *clei*, *eye*, *eizt*, *hei*, *kei*, *grein*, with the Northern *clay*, *agh* (awe), *aght* (eight), *hay*, *kay* (key), *grain*, &c. In the modern dialect of Sussex we find *fleg*, *reg*, *heng*, for *flag*, *rag*, *hang*. Such forms were common to the Old Frisian, and to the old Kentish of the fourteenth century, as *blest*, *blast*, *creft*, *craft*, *epple*, *apple*, *gled*, *glad*, *lest*, *last*, *screpe*, *scrape*, &c. In the present dialects of the South and West, *u* frequently occurs for *i*, a usage found in the Southern writers of the fourteenth century. The Old Kentish deviates by substituting an *e* for the Southern *u*, and the Northern *i*, as *hell*, *hulle*, *hill*; *kende*, *kunde*, *kind*; *mende*, *munde*, *mind*; *pet*, *put*, *pit*. So we also find *brenge*, *bring*; *gelt*, *guilt*; *ken*, *kin*; *kess*, *kiss*; *melle*, *mill*; *prede*, *pride*, &c. This usage corresponds to the Old Frisian. In modern Kentish we hear *knet*, *knit*; *meece*, *mice*; *melk*, *milk*. The Southern form *eo* for *e*, ex., *breoste*, *creope*, *cheose*, corresponds to the Northern *breste*, *crepe*, *chese*. The Old Kentish substitutes *ie*, *ye*, for *eo*, as *bryest*, *cryepe*, *chiese*.

In the Southern dialect the genitive of feminine nouns is denoted by a final *e*, as *soule fode*, food of the soul. The Northern preferred *es* as the possessive case for nouns of all genders. The genitive plural ending *ene*, *en* went out of use in the North before the 13th century, but was retained in the South until a very late period; eg. *apostlene veet*, the feet of the apostles. The adjective *the* in the North was uninflected, in the South it retained many of the older inflections. In the Northern dialect very few plurals in *en* are found—about *four* at the most; while in a Southern work as late as 1340 we find no less than *fifty*.

In the North, the Southern pronouns *Ich*, *I*; *Ha*, *he*; *Heo*, *hi*; *she*; *Hi*, *they*; *Heore*, *their*; *Heorm* *them*, were unknown; whilst Southern writers never used *Ik*, *I*; *sho*, *she*; *thair*, *their*; *tham*, *them*. *Ours*, *yours*, *thairs*, are *N* forms corresponding to the *S*. *oure*, *youre*, *heore*;—*ourn*, *yourn*, and *herun* are Midland varieties. The Southern numerals, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, &c., are *sevethe*, *eighthe*, *neogethe*, *nithe*, *tithe*, &c. Instead of *th*, the Northern dialect prefers *nd*, ex., *sevend*, *aghtend*, &c., agreeing with the Danish forms. The Old Kentish has also *sevende*, *eightende*, &c., which are due to Frisian influence.

Peculiarities of verbs in the South.—A fondness for the termination *th*, as *comth*, *slepth*, for *cometh*, *sleepeth*. Preterite plurals in *e*, *he nom*, *he took*; *hi nome*, *they took*. The prefix *y* as *yplayed*, *ynomed*, still preserved, as *ayeat*, *eaten*; *abroke*, *broken*. The infinitive mood ended in *e* or *en*; the gerundial infinitive in *e* or *ene*. Infinitives in *ie* or *y*, as *lovie*, *lovy*, *hopy*, &c., for *love*, *hope*, [still retained in the West of England, see page 501] The use of the verbal prefixes *an* or *a*, *at*, *of*, ex., *awake*, *afeare*, *aginne*, *at-stonde*, *of-go*, *of-sake*, *with-hold*, &c. In the South, active participles ended in *inde*, the North adopted the Scandinavian *ande*; ex., *lovande*, *loving*. The Northumbrian has a large Norse element. It would be in vain to look for such words in the Southern dialect as *rose*, *boast*; *hething*, *scorn*; *flet*, *remove*; *strut*, *strife*; *brathe*, *anger*; *onfall*, *attack*; *wathe*, *danger*; *skulk*, *turk*, *ransak*, *merk* (dark), *ugly*, *huge*, *scold*, &c.

The similarity which struck Major Moor, when compiling his Suffolk Glossary between the provincialisms of East Anglia and those of Scotland, has attracted the attention of our latest writers on philology, amongst others of a writer in the *North British*

Review, May, 1864, on the *Old Anglo-Scottish Dialects*. Want of space compels us in this, as in previous quotations, to condense very briefly and crudely the gist of the reviewer's remarks, based upon Mr. Morris' introductory notice of the Northern dialects prefixed to his edition of the *Pricke of Conscience*. The reviewer supplements the notices of the former on the early variations of the North Anglian and Scottish dialects, by an examination of the differences existing at the same period between the dialects of the Eastern and Western districts of England. The writer admits in the outset that

"The old Scottish language of our forefathers is hastening to decay; probably, before the close of the century, its use and a knowledge of it may be confined to the humblest classes, or to the most retired districts of our native land. A hundred years ago, it was freely current among the better ranks of society, and at the beginning of this century it was the common language of our nurseries, and was intelligible to every one. Now, our nursemaids and nursery governesses speak nothing but a sort of school English; our sons and daughters conclude their education beyond the Tweed; and except by special study, are unable to appreciate either Burns or Ramsay. Let us hope, if doomed to languish and die, it may gain that honour which attends the departed, that reverence which accompanies antiquity. It must ever interest Scotchmen, as being the true reflex of the national character, an indispensable key to the national history."

What is this Scottish tongue, as to its elements and its affinities to other dialects? The answer is simple. It is but another form of English; the two are sister dialects of one and the same language. A comparison of the early literature of the two countries shows a remarkable correspondence between the Scottish and the Old English of the East of England, as distinguished in its grammatical forms from the dialects of the South and West. An examination of early English writings convince us that in the 13th and 14th centuries, the East coast of Britain, from Essex northward to the Forth, was occupied by a population substantially the same in blood, and with insignificant local varieties speaking throughout its whole extent one and the same Anglo-Norman tongue, of a character sufficiently distinct from the English of Chaucer and the other Southern and Western writers of England, to deserve the name of a separate dialect or language.

To track the various and intricate differences of old or existing dialects, with their several local limits at successive periods, is a task of difficulty. Among materials that exist favourable for purposes of comparison, are the *Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester* and *Robert de Brunne*, the latter, a monk of Sixhill, Mid-Lincolnshire. Both wrote within half a century of each other, about A. D. 1300, and their productions illustrate the then existing lingual differences of East and West.

In *De Brunne*, an absence of the prefix *y* or *i* (the Sax. *ge*); and in *Robert of Gloucester*, its frequent occurrence, are noticeable.

In *De Brunne*, the use of *they*, *their*, *them*, as plural of the third personal pronoun, instead of the proper and original plural of *he*, being *hi*, *hire*, *hem*, which are found in *Robert of Gloucester*.

The absence or rarity in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* of the final *n* in the infinitive and other inflections of verbs. The greater rarity of the final *n* in the plurals of nouns, the plural of *brother* e. g. being *brether*, not *brethren*; while *ky* not *kine*, is the plural of *cow*. Also, the absence of the termination *th* in the inflection of verbs, and the substitution of the final *s* instead.

These differences, which have found their way into modern English, are among the most remarkable of those which distinguish the Scottish poet *Barbour* from the nearly contemporary *Chaucer*—*Barbour's* dialect strongly resembling *De Brunne's*, whilst *Chaucer* approximates to that of *Robert f*

Gloucester. Thus the Old Scottish is found at this early period to correspond with the Old English of the East Coast.

From the relative position of the original homes of the Angles and Saxons, the dialect of the former would more nearly approximate to that of their neighbours, the Norsemen; and that of the Saxons to that of the Platt Deutschen, who dwelt contiguous; and during the Danish invasion the Scandinavian tendencies existing in the Anglian dialect, would probably receive a certain impulse.

The most characteristic peculiarities of Scandinavian inflection seem never to have been imported into the Anglian or Anglo-Norman dialects. In the Anglian occurs that guttural *ch* or *gh* which the Scandinavian languages reject. The extent to which these are retained in the Scottish dialect, as *nicht*, *dochter*, *aucht*, disprove the theory of a Scandinavian origin. They would have in that case appeared as *nalt*, *dottir*, *atta*.

Amongst other Anglian peculiarities, we find as we proceed North, *o* freely exchanged for *a*, the long Saxon *oa* or *oe* passes into the Scot. *ai* or *ae*. This last is ridiculed by Chaucer in his Reeve's Tale.

Early Northumbrian poems show the frequent use of *quh* or *qu* for *wh*, a usage so familiar in Scottish.

The writer sums up—"It is obvious that the dialects which prevailed from East Anglia to the Forth, and latterly, even to the Moray Firth, are those which are most nearly allied, and that the study of them in their whole extent, is the best and only true way of understanding any one of them. Without seeking to draw invidious comparisons, we cannot help remembering how much these Eastern districts have in every way contributed to the prosperity of England, and the formation of English character. Their inhabitants have been, from the earliest times, remarkable for untiring energy and industry, as well as for practical prudence and good sense. They have carried out in the highest perfection on their own ground, the two concurring and yet contrasted pursuits of agriculture and seamanship, the main supports for so many centuries of England's greatness; their genius and taste pre-eminently appeared in their early architecture and poetry; and their language, though it could not supersede, has insensibly modified the forms of the Southern and Midland dialects, and has communicated much of that force, compactness, and precision for which classical English is now remarkable.

Dr. Guest observes, that "as the Anglian dialect was retreating northwards, two vigorous efforts were made to fix it as a literary language; the first, in the thirteenth century, by the men of Lincolnshire—the same whose taste and genius yet live in their glorious churches; and a second in the fifteenth century by the men of Lothian." We find here indicated the history and progress of the Anglian speech. Reduced gradually in England to the position of a provincial dialect, it had still a refuge in the Scottish Lowlands, and flourished for the space of more than two hundred years as the language of the Court and clergy, as well as of a large portion of the common people of an important and independent kingdom. The Scottish is thus the Anglian tongue, not neglected and left to run wild, like flowers in a deserted garden, but enclosed, cultivated, and watered by courtly favour and the care of learned men. This Scottish dialect, however, received its death-blow at the Reformation. The circulation of the English Scriptures undermined its ascendancy, and no Scottish Bible was ever authorised. Knox and his followers were accused of Anglicizing in their language as well as in their politics; and Ninian Winzet, the Popish antagonist of Knox, was among the last who wrote the ancient Scottish in its primitive purity.

We close this Introduction to our Glossary by a collocation of the most striking prevalent departures of our existing dialects from the modern standard English.

In his *Essay on English Ethnography*, Dr. Donaldson illustrates

by a series of comparisons, the most marked divergences existing at the present day between our Southern and Eastern dialects.

"We will here only touch on a few prominent distinctions which we observed while residing at different times in Dorsetshire, which represents the most distinctly Saxon part of the old kingdom of Wessex, and in Suffolk, which belongs to that part of East Anglia where the Anglian element was purest. Now one of the most striking distinctions which we observed was the tendency in the former dialect, not only to retain the broad *a*, but even to substitute it for *o* in certain cases, as before an *r*. Thus, the country people always said *Darset*, *Gearge*, *starm*, &c. On the contrary, it is a marked peculiarity of the Anglian dialects to substitute *o* for *a*. Thus they say *lond*, *mon*, *stond*, &c., for land, men, stand. This is regular Frisian. Again, the Southern English retains as far as it can the sounds *e* and *ee*, which, in Suffolk, at all events, are in most cases turned into *i*. The South Saxon says 'I *geez*,' the East Anglian 'I *guiss*.' The South Saxons give you the full benefit of *r*, which the East Anglians prefer to drop before another consonant. We heard of *parrtrudges* and *shurrts* in Dorsetshire, but the gamekeepers of Suffolk were acquainted only with *pattridges*; the parish clerks talked of the *chutch potch*; and the laundresses got up our *shutts*. And this was still more striking when the words were intoned. In one church in Dorsetshire a volunteer choir insisted on beginning the service by chanting 'Rrrend yourr hearrrts, and not yourr garrments,' but in Suffolk no musical exigencies could extract a hirrient syllable. The South Saxon dialects retain their hard *g*, but the Angles give us palatal sounds when they can, as in *aitchorn* for *acorn*, *muckinja* for *muckender*, 'a handkerchief,' *coksedge* for *cocks heads*, *tchem* for *team*, and often, like the Low-Germans of the Continent, substitute *y* for *g* or *h*; thus *yate* is pronounced for *gate* and *yowl* for *howl*, and *y* is sometimes prefixed arbitrarily, as in *yearth* for *earth*, *yebble* for *able*, and *yow* for *eve*. In the South there is a greater tendency to the use of weak forms of verbs and auxiliary adjuncts, whereas in Anglian districts we have a retention of the genuine perfects. A Dorsetshire man would say, 'he did yield 'nself up,' but in Suffolk this would be 'a yelt' a'self up.' The fondness for analagous affixes in East Anglia is often carried too far. There is a wonderful superfluity in the Suffolk superlatives: we have not only *dociliseest*, *lisseeest*, and *worseeest*, but even superlatives for verbs, as *eatenest* and *lastenest* for 'most devouring,' and 'most durable.'"

Of the dialect of Sussex, an enthusiastic student of language, the late Rev. R. Winter Hamilton, of Leeds, who resided for a time within its borders, remarked that it was the most coarse in its vulgar tongue of counties, as London is of cities. Its main characteristics are noticed by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, in the preface to his *Provincialisms of Sussex*.

"Throughout the county the Saxon plural is not unfrequently used, especially in words ending in *st*, as *blastes*, *postes*, *ghostes*. Hasp, clasp, wasp, are transposed into *hapse* (Sax. *haeps*) *clapse*, *wapse* (Sax. *waeps*), neck, *nick*, throat, *throtte* (Sax. *throt*), choak, *chock*. Earth, from *eard*, (Sax.) to plough, (in Ang.-Sax. books, written *e-orth*,) is still correctly pronounced *e-arth*. Barn is *bearn*, the exact Ang.-Sax. *bærn*. Gate is called like the A. S. *ge-at*, house as in A. S. *huss*. Oil is correctly called *æl*; the elder retains its Sax. name *ellar*, and laths, *lats*: *oi* is generally pronounced *i*, as *boil*, *bile*, *spoil*, *spile*; *ea* becomes *aw*, as *heath*, *hawth*. In the Eastern Rapes, *th* is sounded as *d* at the beginning of words, as *dis*, *dat*, *dem*, *dese*. *V* becomes *f* as in Kent and Devonshire, as *vlick* for *flick*; and *t* for *ch*, as *fet* for *fetch*. In East Sussex, facing the French coast, many words have a French pronunciation, and the speech is broad and strong, ex., *yeast*, *yust*, *sooner*, *soonder*, *knew*, *knowd*, *will*, *wool*. In West Sussex, the pronouns *en* or *un* are used for *he* or *it*, *um* for *them*—*her kill'd'n*, *he killed it*. In both divisions final *ow* becomes *er*, *bellow*, *beller*, *fallow*, *voller*. As in Lancashire and Somersetshire, the adjective ending *ous* is changed into *some*, *clamorous*, *clamersome*, *dubious*, *dubersome*. *S* is often

added to *where*; the ending *en* is frequently dropped, *sharp* my knife, for *sharpen* my knife. *O* is frequently changed into *a*, and *a* into *e*. *Be* is substituted for *am* and *are*.

None of our local dialects possess more literary interest than that of Wessex, which early in the ninth century obtained the supremacy over all the surrounding rival kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Its dialect forms the basis of our written Anglo-Saxon, as cultivated and fostered at the Court of Alfred. Somersetshire may be taken as the centre of the Wessex dialect, and its existing peculiarities are believed to assimilate more nearly to the dominant form of Anglo-Saxon than those of any other locality. They were noted forty years ago by *James Jennings*, a local glossarist. They have been more minutely described in the *Grammar and Glossary* of the *Dorset Dialect* drawn up in 1863, for the Philological Society, by the *Rev. W. Barnes*. Coming from a scholar and poet, who has made it a labour of his life to rescue his native speech from the ignorant charge of vulgarity or corruption, and whose '*Hwomely Rhymes*' will live in our language, enduring witnesses of the treasures of beauty, pathos, and quiet humour latent in its rustic idioms, his monograph has a special value. As the best existing analysis of the characteristics of 'the old speech of the land-folk of the south-west of England, which seems to have come down, with a variation hardly quicker than that of the usual off-wearing of speech forms,' we have thought it advisable to borrow from it a somewhat lengthened abridgement. The inland seat of its Saxon invaders, Cerdic, Cynric, Porta, Stuv, and Wightgar, Mr. Barnes places in the modern Holstein, that of the Angles in Anglen, the modern Duchy of Slesvig, and he adds 'it is not only credible, but most likely, that the Saxons of Holstein and the Angles of Slesvig might speak different forms of the common Teutonic tongue even in Denmark. At the present day, in some of the Friesic and Anglic bailiwicks of Slesvig, Danish is not only but little spoken, but hardly understood. The Danes, though a Teutonic tribe, are of the Scandinavian branch, and their sway and language have come over the homes of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, since they left it.

The main marks of South Western English, as it differs from the speech forms of the North, even more than from those of Eastern and Middle English are the use of *v* for *f* and *z* for *s*—the retention of the Eng. *sh* for the old *sc*, whereas the North has often like the tribe of Benjamin the *s* for *sh*; the article *the* is kept in full, whilst in the N it becomes *t* or *d*; our *en*, the objective case form of *he*, is not I think, found in the N; unlike it, we have the full use of *do* and *did*; For I be, we be, you be, &c., our forms of the Sax.-Eng. verb *Ik beo*, Northmen have I am, or I is, &c.; the affix *a* to the verb, past participle, is a Western mark; we have the later Eng. consonants *ch dge*, for the North *k* and *g*.

In vowel sounds, *ea* of bean, clean, lean, becomes diphthongal, as *bëan*, *clëan*, *lëan*, whilst in Ireland, Norfolk, and East Anglia, it has the sound of *a* in *mate*; ex., 'a hape or a dale of whate.' The Norfolk men are Angles, and, as

truly English, should speak better English than that of us of the under tribe of Saxons in the West; and who knows but that *dale* and *whate* are the sounds of the old *dæl* and *hwaete* of the early English.

For the Eng. *a*, we mostly hold *ea*, bake, cake, made, become, bëake, ceäke, meäde.

The Eng. long *o* becomes *wo*; cold, cwold; fold, vwold; oak, woak. In Norfolk long *o* is *oo*; spook for spoke; in Northumberland *aw*, blaw for blow. *Ow* takes here an *r* sometimes,—hollor for hollow. *Oi* becomes mostly *woi*, as boil, bwoil; spoil, spwoil; whereas in Norfolk *oi* becomes *i*, as boil, bile: spoil, spile. We keep the Eng. *ou* which in the North becomes *oo*. A tendency to diphthongs holds in the Teutonic through all its forms. [Their narrowing is one of the peculiar features of East Anglian.]

Whilst in Dorset, *f* becomes *v*, the usage does not hold in words brought in from non-Teutonic languages, as factory, famine, figure. In Swed., *f* is sounded as *v* at the end of words, and by the same smoothing process the *f* of High Dutch is converted into *v* in Low-Dutch.

Th mostly before *r* becomes *d*, dwat, throat; dreshel, threshold. So in German die, the; tod, death; dank, thank. Conversely, the A. S. *th* in Dorset supersedes the Eng. *d*, as blather, bladder; lather, ladder. In Sussex *th* has given way to *d*—dis, this; dere, there.

There has been either in the new or older forms of speech a metathesis of *s*, with a mute clipping, thus clasp becomes claps; wasp, waps; crisp, crips, &c.

For *s* Eng. Dorset holds the kinsletter *z*, as *s* in High-Dutch becomes *z* in Holland. *S*-headed words of later importation retain the *s* sound in Dorset as in scene, servant, sabbath.

Liquids like *rl* often take *d* between them, as twirl, twirdl, or twirel. So in Norfolk a banner is a bander, as also they say "all mander of colours." *R* before some open and close palate letters is thrown out, as burst, bu'st, furze, vu'zz; force, fwo'ce; and *lm* is sometimes sundered by a vowel, as elm, elem.

Dorset retains a few plurals of nouns ending *en* for *s*, cheesen, housen pleäcen, &c. The West Frisian holds many cases of this plural ending. It is a pity, remarks Mr. Barnes, that this *s* should have been taken in a language that hisses like our own, instead of the good liquid-ending *en*. To ease the horrid cluster of consonants *sts* in plural of *st*-tailed nouns, Dorset often inserts an *e*—coastes for coasts.

Of the personal pronoun *he*, the objective form *him* is in Dorset *en*, the worn form of the Sax.-Eng. *he-ene*, *hine hin*, *en*. Besides the two Eng. demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*, Dorset has two others, *thease* and *thik*. *Thik* is the Sax.-Eng. *tha-ylc* the Scot. *the ilk*; Eng. *thulke*; in Chaucer's time shortened to *thilk*. *Them* the objective of *they* is in Dorset *em* the Sax.-Eng. *hym*. *En* and *em* the A. S. *hine* and *hym* are the Gothic *ina* and *im*.

In Dorset, the verb takes *y* only when absolute, never with an accusative case. 'Can ye zewy?' 'never 'Wull ye zewy uptheäse zeām?' 'How the dog do jumpy.' 'The child do like to whippy.'

Dorset retains what one could wish the Eng. had not lost, an affix augment to the past participle, answering to one in the Sax.-Eng. and German. In German it is *ge*, as *ge-funden*, Dorset a-found, a-lost, a-broke. The Teut. *ge* in the transition into Eng. has been worn away into *y* or *i*, as *y-clep'd*, used by Milton. *Ing* the ending of the active participle and verbal noun is *en*. It is noteworthy that this ending *ing* which is truly Eng. and Teut. is hardly anywhere *ing* in provincial speech. In the North, it is mostly *in* and *an*, in other parts of England *un*.

As the Wessex dialect radiates further West it comes in contact with the Keltic dialect of Wales and Cornwall. Many words give place to those of Keltic derivation. The most noticeable dialectic features are the softening of the hard Teutonic *d* and *dd* into the soft flattened *th*; *w* takes the sound of *oo*; *ch* looses its Teutonic guttural expression in a process of hardening; and *l* is doubled and aspirated.

In his Glossary of *Herefordshire* words, *Sir G. Cornwall Lewis* has some incidental notices of pronunciation, *ir* or *ur* expresses he, she, or it; *as* stands for whom, *the man as I seed*. *I* is inserted before *e* in many words, as *fiern*, *piert*, *tiert* for tart, &c. *En* is added as a plural to nouns, as *poplern*, and to adjectives, *tinnen*, made of tin.

In *Pembroke*, and the peninsula of *Gower*, *Glamorganshire*, English idioms prevail over the Welsh. The district was overrun by our Norman invaders, who built its towns, castles, and churches. Higden relates in his *Polychronicon* that a colony of Flemings were transported hither from their settlements in East Anglia in the time of Henry I., by the King's command. The dialect of Gower, specimens of which were published in *Transactions of the Philological Society*, No. 93, and which Latham remarks contains no exclusively Flemish elements—has many words still current in East Anglia, ex., *lipe*, *hommet*, *nipperty*, *planche*, *peert*, *rathe*, *soul*, *sump*, *slade*, &c.*

In marked contrast to the Southern dialects is that of our Northern Counties, retaining the peculiarities noted by Higden in the fourteenth century, broad, harsh, deep-chested, sonorous. Its extremes existing on the Scottish borders gradually fine down from the Northumbrian *burr*, as we advance Southwards; and innumerable gradations of it exist. Its characteristics have been too summarily defined by a writer in the *London Quarterly*—

* ‘The Sea Rovers, with infallible instinct, seem to have detected the best harbour in the kingdom, and to have found shelter for their vessels in the fiords of the Pembrokeshire coast—the deep land-bound channels of Milford, Haverford, Whiteford and Skerry-ford, and the neighbouring creeks of Wathwick, Littlewick, Oxwick, Helwick, Gellyswick, Mousselwick, Wickhaven and Mugglewick Bay. The dangerous rocks and islands which fringe this coast, likewise bear Norwegian names. Most of the names on the mainland are Keltic, but the neighbouring islands bear Norse names. No less than twenty-four of the headlands on the Pembrokeshire coast are occupied by camps, which we may regard as the beginning of a Scandinavian occupation of the soil.’—*Taylor's Words and Places*.

‘These Norse names are only found along the coast of Pembrokeshire, and on the shores of the Haven of Milford. If we go into the interior of South Pembrokeshire, we shall find a number of villages and other names, which do not come from the Norse, and most certainly have no connection with the Welsh. These names are such as St. Elvis, St. Bride's, St. Ismael, St. Florence, St. Dogmel, and many more, evidently derived from the same source. There are in this part of the County two names which we may regard as supplying the needful explanation—the word *Flemingston* at once tells plainly enough where these names have come from, and *Via Flandrica*, which runs along the ridge of the Preseleu mountains. The inhabitants of South Pembrokeshire are at this day called Flemings; they are distinct in language, physiognomy, customs, traits of character, and mental habitudes from the Welsh, who live around them.’—*Eclectic Review*, June, 1864.

The writer in the *Eclectic* remarks on the proportion of Welsh spoken at the present day in Glamorganshire. Along the coast from Cardiff to Swansea English preponderates, but in the interior Welsh is spoken by nine-tenths of the people. In the coal and iron districts, Welsh is almost exclusively the language used. In Merthyr Tydvil, there about forty large places of worship belonging to dissenters; in some thirty-four of these places the services are conducted entirely in Welsh.

"Its departures in pronunciation from standard English consist chiefly in broad vowel sounds. In man the *a* is as long as we make it in father; the *e* in men as ours in there; the *o* in rock like that in rose; whilst contrariwise, a rose is a *rause*; the short *i* is either *ee*, as *peen* for pin; or it sounds *u*, as *wuth*, for with. The sound of *oo* resembles the French *w*, and *ow* is like *ov*. There is no confusion or interchange, as in almost every other part of Britain, between the sounds of *f* and *v*, of *x* and *s*; of *h* aspirate and mute. *R* is always trilled or burred when it occurs, but is never introduced gratuitously at the end of a word. *G* and *n* never receive a hard sound, as in the South and East. *Gh* has always that Teutonic guttural sound which seems to have been utterly lost in the Southern dialects."

In contradiction to the remark last quoted, we find *Mr. Dickenson*, in his *Cumberland Dialect*, observing that *ght* in right, tight, sight, and similar words, was formerly, and even within memory, pronounced *resht*, *tesht*, *seesht*, &c., or by aspirating the *gh*. Other peculiarities of that district are the absence of *ing* in all words of more than one syllable, *in* or *an* being substituted; *ed* is abbreviated to *'t*; *by* and *ish* are in frequent use. e.g. *coldly*,* *coldish*, *wetly*, *wettish*. *Ho!* and *Hoo* are common expletives."*

The dialects of our Midland English Counties approach more nearly than any others the modern English standard. Possibly for this reason their Glossaries are so scanty and meagre, and contain so few provincialisms that are strictly indigenous.

In Nature we see vitality proportioned to duration of growth, pithily summed up in the adage "soon ripe, soon rotten." The same law prevails in the world of mind as in that of matter, and the roots of our language the earliest, continue to be the most enduring in wear of existing records of man's habitation of these islands. We are able to trace to-day not merely that individual impress which successive races, commencing more than twenty centuries ago affixed upon its vocabulary and grammatical structure; but also that more subtle and apparently more perishable one of dialect, as understood in its strict definition of 'peculiar style of expression.' In Lancashire the local philologists have latterly detected, and are gradually bringing to light a

* *Mr. Dickenson* has a remark which, if based on careful and accurate observation, has an important bearing on the apparent rapidity and facility with which the Keltic seems to have given way to the Anglo-Saxon.

"A considerable portion of the labouring population on the western side of the county consist of Irishmen and their families, occupied in mining, draining, and other earth works. Notwithstanding this, the Irishisms engrafted on the native dialect are singularly few, if, indeed, any. *Their children reared here acquire the dialect as perfect as the natives, and soon use not a trace of their mother tongue*; and even the parents, in many instances, abandon their own idiom, and learn to use the speech of their adopted country.

It is somewhat different with the Scotch, and the labourers from the borders, who nearly all retain the expressions and the peculiar inflexions of their national speech to their dying day, and some of their descendants are known to retain sufficient to distinguish their nationality over more than one generation."

The absence of a Keltic literature to feed and sustain the colloquial language has acted as a potent aid in its extinction. But is not a tenacity of language a characteristic of the Teutonic race? The Slavonic tribes are gifted with an aptitude for the acquisition of languages. Is this linguistic faculty, which if a great future be in store for the Slavonic races will be a chief instrument, probably accompanied by an instability to retain their own language when transplanted, and does it tend to explain the absence of dialect in Russia remarked by Sir Roderic Murchison? See Note, page 456.

considerable stratum of Keltic. We have nowhere seen the fact noticed, but this Keltic element can be met with cropping out not only in the local idioms, but in their utterance:—in the softening or abrasion of Teut. and Ang.-Sax. endings in *d, g, gh, th*; ex., *lafft, chilt, whispur't, ony-borri, hommert, gooin, enoo, isno, didno*, and in *tey* for *they*, *tat* for *that*. From the same source proceed a peculiar inflection of vowel sounds, as *eaw* for *ou, oo*; ex., *steawp, keawrt, eawr, eawt*, as also the Welsh pronunciation of *i* as *ee, seely*, *silly*, and the aspiration of consonants, such as *c* and *s* in *plaze* for *place*, *yezzily*, *easily*. If we cross the border Eastward, we come upon dialectic traces of our Norse invaders. Yorkshiremen, whilst maintaining much of the rustic drawl, *noa, agean, reight aweay, knawahs* for *knows, laater*, harden their consonants in a manner peculiarly Scandinavian, ex., *ivver, onny, monny, boddy, wakken, bud* for *but, liggin* for *lying, nobbut, brig, bridge, gehring, getting, mak, make*. Along the Southern Counties we find the Anglo-Saxon in its greatest purity and least disturbance. The most striking characteristics are the diphthongal sounds of the vowels, which appear to have considerably broadened in rustic pronunciation in the course of centuries,—the intensifying of *s* and *f* by the sounds of *z* and *v*—and the preservation from elision or abrasion of that ancient Ang.-Sax. *th*, which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe. Lastly, upon the East coast, as might be anticipated, there exists an imperfect blending of Keltic, Ang.-Sax., Danish, Frisic, and Flemish influences in the dialect. Vowels are shortened, and although the diphthongal sounds of the A. S. vowels are in many instances retained, they are much attenuated as compared with the South,—a Frisic characteristic—or they are uttered in a prolonged whining key, as *dew* or *du* for *do*; *yeouw* for *you*, which requires to do it justice that Welsh dexterity of inflection needed in words like *gwaewawr*; *tew* for *to*—a sibillation is given to words beginning with *l* and *n*, by a prefix of *s*—*t* and *th* in terminations are sometimes hardened into *d*; *f* assumes its Flemish form of *v, fl, vl*. A Norse hardening of consonants takes place, as *shadder*, *shadow, innards, inwards*. In *thr* prefix, the *h* is dropped; and that interchange occurs of *v* and *w*, which is supposed to be a cockneyism, but which really would seem to have found its way *via* Essex, and the East end of London from East Anglia.*

* A comparison of Forby's characteristics of East Anglian dialect with those noted by Pegge, (1803) as peculiar to the local dialect of London and its environs, reveals a considerable amount of *phonetic* identity. Among other cockney pronunciations which Pegge instances are *bacheldor, argufy, kiver, daater, chimley, perdigious, duberous, musicianer, sermont, posteses, Portingale, scholard, discommode, drowneded, an-ot'omy* for *skeleton, loveyer, pottecary, jocotious*, besides many more, all of which appear among Forby's East Anglicisms, and were probably imported into the cockney dialect by migrations from the Eastern Counties. Until comparatively recent times, from that quarter, in a larger ratio than from any other, the East end London population would be recruited.

A GLOSSARY OF EAST ANGLIAN PROVINCIALISMS.

BASED UPON THOSE OF FORBY AND MOOR.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS, ETYMOLOGICAL AND ILLUSTRATIVE.

A List of Abbreviations and References is given at the end.

Lists and collections of provincial usage always have their value. * * * The humblest of these collections, carefully and intelligently made, will be in one way or other of real assistance. And there is the more need to urge this at the present, because, notwithstanding the tenacity with which our country-folk cling to their old forms and usages, still these forms and usages must now be rapidly growing fewer; and there are forces, moral and material, at work in England, which will probably cause that of those which now survive, the greater part will within the next fifty years have disappeared.—*Trench.*

Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit ætas,

Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere; cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus.—*Horace.*

Unlike the provincialisms of Italy and France, those of our own country cannot show a series of writers whose labours have been directed towards perpetuating by original compositions the colloquial language of the lower classes, since the dialectical literature of England, so to speak, consists exclusively of Glossaries. At the first glance, these may seem to be nothing more than dry catalogues of inharmonious and degraded words; but they are in reality something much higher; and they must be regarded as invaluable records of the national language by them opportunely rescued from passing into utter oblivion—as venerable marks of the people's origin, of their feelings, and progressive intellectual advancement. Increasing facilities of education are rapidly exterminating these precious marks of lingual antiquity, or reducing them within the most narrow circulation; so that, hereafter, these little local word-books will be turned to with grateful curiosity, for the sake of ascertaining the sense of phrases that seem to provoke criticism, and defy the rules of etymology.—*Ed. Review.*

"It is among our provincial dialects that we discover many beautiful archaisms, scattered remnants of our language, which explain those obscurities of our more ancient writers, singularities of phrase, or lingual peculiarities, which have so often bewildered the most acute of our commentators. . . . These provincial modes of speech have often actually preserved for us the origin of English phraseology, and enlightened the philologist in a path unexplored.

"A language, in the progress of its refinement, loses as well as gains in the amount of words, and the good fortune of expressive phrases. Some become equivocal by changing their signification, and some fall obsolete, one cannot tell why, for custom or caprice arbitrate, guided by no law, and often with an unmusical ear. These discarded but faithful servants, now treated as outcasts and not even suspected to have any habitation, are safely lodged in some of our dialects. As the people are faithful traditionists, repeating the words of their forefathers, and are the longest to preserve their customs, they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archæological obscurity.

"Words are not barbarous nor obsolete because no longer used in our written composition, since some of the most exquisite and picturesque, which have ceased to enrich our writings, live in immortal pages."—*DISRAELI (Amenities of Literature).*

"I am only anxious to repeat that we never know how wide a field for speculation and reflection may be opened by the recovery and preservation of a single obscure provincialism; and that in contributing to such an object, we may be preparing the materials for observations on language, far more important than I have in this instance been able to submit to the reader."—*SIR E. W. HEAD, Bart. (Classical Museum, No. IV.).*

A. Used as an abbreviation for *he, or, our, if, on, at, have, of*.

Ex. from *Moor*: *he*; 'there 'a go', for there he goes—*or*; 'Wutha 'a wool 'a nae'—*at* or *our*; 'a'l go out of 'as farm next a-Lady'—*if*; 'I'll gi ye a dunt i' the hid 'a ye dew so no more'—*on*; 'We'll go 'a Sunday'—*in*; 'a live 'a hin house'—*have*; 'you mought as well 'a dunt as nut'—*of*; 'a'v a touch 'a the Sheers in um.

ABOUT. Near to. Ex. 'Is the horse worth forty pounds?' 'Nothing *about* it.'

ADDLE, AADLE. To thrive or flourish: applied to crops. 'Ta dont fare to *aadle*,' implies the reverse.

'Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.'—*Tusser*

Latham, in his *New Eng. Dict.*, calls it obsolete. Its occurrence in our early literature in *this* sense seems to be very rare. In Scotland, to *addle* is to moisten the roots of plants. The Gael has *adhart*, progress, advance; *adhalrach*, a nourisher. Wel., *adlar*, to spring up after cutting; *adlonair*, refreshed.

Also, to earn. The sense in which it is used out of East Anglia. A.S. *edleanian*, to reward. In Lanc., *addle*; in Staff., *adle*; Chesh., *yeddle*.

ACRE-SPIRE. The sprouting of barley. Also, Scot., *Acre-sprit*, the sprouting or shooting of potatoes.

A. S., *æccr*; Isl., *akur*, corn; Dan., *spire*, to sprout.

AFEARD. Afraid, Scot., *afferd*, from A.S. *ferght*, fright; whilst afraid is from Fr., *effrayer*. Frequently used by Shakspeare.

'The Lordes were *aferd* of swech maner puple.'—*Capgrave*, 1464.

AFTERMATH. The feed left on meadows after having been mown. The second crop.

AFTER. A.S., *æfter*, afterwards, again; Goth., *aftaro*. **MATH.** A.S., *maw-eth*, 3rd per. sing. ind. of *maw-an*, to mow.

'The first mowing thereof for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *mathe*.'—*Bp. Hall's Hard Texts*.—*Amos*, c. 7.

Garnett, *Phil. Essays*, p. 32, has '*average*, or *averish*, after-grass stubble; a sense confined to the Anglian and Northumbrian Counties,—the Icelandic *afrett*; Dan., *afred*—primarily an inclosure, also pasturage,—after-grass.'

AGUE. Swelling and inflammation from taking cold. An *ague* in the face (pronounced *agah*) is a common consequence of facing a Norfolk north-easter. *Agarified*, having the ague. *Suf*.

Fr., *aigu*, sharp. The Wel. has *agawr*, to expand; Gael., *ag*, swelling. If derived from the tremor attending *ague*, the Gael has *lagaich*, to quiver; Goth. *agis*, trembling; Wel., *acreth*, quaking, ague; A. S., *hrithian*. Robert de Brunne writes *hage*.

AHUh. ALL OF A HUGH. Awry, aslant. A.S., *awoh*.

ALLEN. Grass land, newly broken up. *Ald-land*; A.S., *ald*, old.

In Suffolk the term is *olland*, or *allens*.

AINt, AAINt. To anoint. Used to denote a drubbing. 'I'll *aaint* yar hide for ye.' In Cheshire, '*noint*.'

ALP or OLP. The Bullfinch. Also *Blood-alp*.

AMPER. An inflamed swelling, pustules. A.S., *ampre*.

ANINND. On end. 'Rise the ladder up *aninnd*.' 'Go *aninnd*,' go forward. Also, upright, rearing.

In the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' Proteus angrily calls Launce 'A slave, that, still *an end* turns me to shame.'

Collier and Singer accept Gifford's and Monk Mason's remarks that 'still an end,' was an old colloquialism for commonly, generally. Surely, a much stronger force is conveyed in the passage—that implied by 'without end, perpetually.'

ANTRUMS. Affected airs, insolences, whims, maggots. 'As in 'as *antrums* this morning;' said alike of a rude person, or skittish horse.

More common as *tantrums*, the North county term. In Chesh., *antrums*; Lanc., 'a terrible *tanterum*,' a fit of passionate excitement. The Rev. J. Davies, *Phil. Trans.*, 1855, derives it from *tant*, Welsh, a gust of passion, or whim.

APPLE-JOHN, or FLAP-JACK. Sugared apples, baked in a square thin paste, the two opposite corners flapped, or turn'd over.

'Thou shalt go home with me, and we'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and, moreover, puddings and *Flap-Jacks*, and thou shalt be welcome.'—*Pericles, Prince of Tyre*.

Collier's and Singer's Notes thereon, say 'pancakes.' Major Moor remarks, "In Suffolk, we should deem him but a 'pudden-hiddid' fellow, who did not know a Flap-Jack from a pancake."

ARSLE. To move backward, to fidget. Also, Lowland Scottish.

Fris., *aarsel-en*, to go backward.

A baker's oven pole is called an *arseling*, or *wrastling* pole. *Arselens*, backwards. Flem., *aerselincks*.

ASOSH, ASHOSH. Awry, aslant.

ATTER, pus, morbid matter.

Gael., *Athar*; Arabic, *aghbar*, dregs of a disease. A. S., *atter*, poison; Fris. and Dut., *etter*, pus. Yorks., *atteril*, 'matter of a sore:' a tongue furred with fever is said there to have 'a dry white *atter*.' Pr. Pv. *attyr*, fylthe.

ATHWART. Across. Of common occurrence on the coast, pronounced *athart*, and *athowt*. In Dorset, *athirt*.

An Ordnance surveyor visiting Winterton lighthouses, whose lights inter-cross, they were described to him on the spot as '*thowt* lighthouses,' and appeared on the map, soon after, as 'the Thought Lighthouses.' *Thowt* pegs are the pins between which the oars of a boat are confined—the oars by their means can also be laid *athwart* the boat. A. S., *thweorian*, to traverse, cross, hence to *thwart*.

AVEL. The beard or awns of barley. The corn is said to be *avelly* if, when dressed for market, the awns adhere to the grains.

Essex, *ails*; Scot., *awns*; *avvermeyl*, oat-meal; Fris. and Yorks., *Haver*, oats., Dut. and Old Scot.—Isl., *ogn*; Dan., *avne*, chaff.

AUGHT. Owed.

AVELLONG WORK. Mowing or reaping lying out of the perpendicular at the sides of fields is *avolling*. A. S. *awoh*; Wel., *havyn*, an extending out. Pr. Pv. '*avelonge*, oblongus.' Leeds and Craven, oblong.

AVISED. Advised. AUSIER, osier.

AWK, AUK. Inverted or confused. Bells are rung *awk* to give alarm of fire. Used by Fairfax, L'Estrange, and other old

writers of East Anglia, in the sense of confusedness.

Whose wild and mad brain humour nothing fitteth so just, as the stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum, that they or their mates can invent in odd and *awk* speeches, disguisedly shapen after the antic fashion, and monstrously shorn, like old Captain Lister's spaniel." — *Gabriel Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

I know a camel passeth in the Latine proverb either for gibbous and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing *awkely*, or ungeenly. — *Fuller's Worthies*, — *Cambridgeshire*, 1662.

'A Fool's heart is at his left hand, he is left-handed in his work; he doth it *aukedly*, untowardly.' — *Rogers' Rich Fool*, 1662.

'What we have hitherto spoken, will seem to have less of *auk* in it, if we do but pattern our leasting of body with a now of time.' — *Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge*, 1674.

Pr. Pv. *awke*, or angry, *awkly* or wrongly. Dan., *avel*, crooked; Flem. *auwiis*, foolish; Prov. Ger., *awechi*, gawky; Fr. *gauche*, Sc. *gowk*, fool, are cognate.

AX. To ask. A.S., *acsian*. The common form in old English, and still prevalent in East Anglia and the United States.

BABBING. A mode of fishing without rod or hooks for eels in the fens, and for crabs on the coast, by letting down a line baited. Elsewhere known as *bobbing*.

BADGET. A badger.

BACKSTRIKING. A mode of ploughing, in which the earth having been previously turned, is turned again.

BADLY. In ill health. Sometimes *sadly-badly*, and *sad-bad*.

BAFFLED. I.—Standing corn, or grass, beat about by the wind or stray cattle, are said to be '*baffled about*' or *buffled*. Nickled, snaffled, and walted, are other terms applied to standing corn beat about by wind or rain.

II.—Said of children capriciously and irregularly brought up. Ex., 'He was sadly *baffled* in his bringing up.'

III.—To ill-use and beat about. To foil, disgrace, deceive. Of a man knocking another about the head, it would be said, 'a *baffled* 'em about the hid.'

'He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *bafful'd* so, that all which passed by,
The picture of his punishment might see.

—*Spenser's Faerie Queen*

'Our names would be *baffuld* on euerie booke-sellers stall, and not a chandler's mustard pot, but would wipe his mouth with our waste paper.' — *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

It. *Beffare*, Fr., *Beffler*, to deceive, mock; Fr., *Baffoner*, to disgrace, revile; Dut. *Baffen*, to bark at: *Verblaffen*, to put out of countenance.

BAIL. The handle of a pail or bucket. Hence the sailor's term 'to *bale out*.' Also the bow of a scythe. Gael, *speal*.

Gael., *ballan*; Bret., *bal*; Du., *baalie*; Dan., *balle*; Sw., *balga*, a pail, or tub. Hence Du., *baalien*, to empty out water with a bowl or pail.

BAHD. A bird: '*bahd's-neezen*,' bird's-nesting.

BAIN. Pliant, limber. Chesh., near, convenient. North., near, ready, easy; Dan., *bane*, to level, smooth; Ice., *bein*. Apparently synonymous with *gain*, which see.

BALDERDASH. The local meaning attached to it by Forby is

filthy, obscene talk. **BALDER**, to use coarse language. The common meaning is idle, senseless talk.

Wel., *baldor*, prating, babbling talk; *baldorzi*, to speak foolishly, from *bal*, what jets out, and *tordd*, din, tumult. Gael., *ballartaich*, a loud noise, shouting; Icel., *buldra*, to blether; Dan., *buldre*; Fris., *bolderen*. Balderdash is also used to signify washy drink.

BALK, BAUK. A ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary; a ridge left at intervals in *balk-ploughing*. Hence, to pass over in ploughing, to skip.

‘ But so well halt no man the plow
That it ne *balketh* other while. —Gower, 1325.*

Sw. G., *balka*, a ridge between two furrows; Isl., *baulkur*; a partition between the stalls of a cow-house; Isl., *balkr*.

Also, a beam, or squared timber. Hence haylofts and hen roosts (Fris. *hanebalken*) are termed *balks*, as situate among the rafters. Straight young trees when felled are termed elm *bawks*, oak *bawks*, &c. When standing, *stands*. Fir *bawks*, *Spurshers*, and *Yofers*, are nearly the same.

Also an East Anglian contrivance in the *Nettuses* or milking houses, for confining the cow's head whilst being milked, by a beam or *balk*. Swed., *balk*; Dan., *biælke*; Picard, *baque*.

Bulkar as a great beam is used also in Lincolnshire, where the front of a butcher's shop is still called a *bulkar*. Fris., *balk*.

BAHANGS. Hanging down untidily, said of clothes. ‘Frisic *bengelen*,’ Hetteema.

BAMBLE. To shamble, walk unsteadily.

BANDY. A hare, from the curvature of her legs. Fr., *bandé*, bent. A curved stick, used for ball-striking in sundry games.

BANDY-HOSHÖE. A game at ball played by two parties or sides, striking the ball into their opponent's goal. **BANDY-WICKET**. The game of Cricket.

Wedgewood derives *bandy* from the Sp., *banda*, a party, side, or faction.

‘ Mercutio, the Prince expressly hath
Forbidden *bandying* in Verona streets.’

Fr., *bander*, to drive the ball in Tennis from side to side.

BANG. Suffolk cheese, made of milk several times skimmed. *Trip*, *Wonmil*, and Suffolk *thump*, are other local names for it.

Unrivall'd stands thy county cheese, O Giles!

Whose very name alone engenders smiles;

Whose fame abroad by every tongue is spoke,

The well-known butt of many a flinty joke,

Its name derision and reproach pursue,

And strangers tell of ‘three times skimm'd skye-blue.—Bloomfield.

Its toughness has given rise to a number of local illustrations. In one, the cheese exclaims

Those that made me were uncivil,

For they made me harder than the d—l;

Knives won't cut me; fire won't sweat me;

Dogs bark at me, but can't eat me.

‘Hunger will break through stone walls, or anything except Suffolk cheese,’ is a proverb from Ray. Mowbray says ‘it is only fit to be cut up into gate latches, a use to which it is often applied.’ Other writers represent it as most suitable for making wheels for wheelbarrows.

Trip and *wonmil* appear to be corruptions of *strip*, and *milk* of one milking. **BANGING**. Great, large. Also common in the United States. In

* John Gower, the senior of Chaucer, his friend and brother poet, possessed the manor of Multon, in Suffolk.

Suffolk and Essex *Bonnka* is large, strapping, applied to young persons, especially girls. Ex., 'What a *Bonnka* that there *Mawtha* dew grow.'

BANGE. Light rain. *Bangy, Bengy*, dull, gloomy. Essex.

Gael., *boinne*, rain drops; Dut., *beneveld*, misty, drizzly. *Bange* in Dut. and Dan. has a sense of stifling in relation to weather.

BANGLED. Applied to young shoots and broad-leaved plants, when they droop under heavy rain, or sunshine. Fris. *bengelen*.

BANK. 'Generally used for *beach*.—Miss Gurney.

Isl. *bakki*, a shore; Ger. and Dut. *bank*, used in a similar sense. A S., *bænce*.

BARGAIN. A waggon load. Ex., 'I'd three *bargains* off 'a that there small filld.' An indefinite quantity. Ex., 'I've a fairish *bargain* a' lambs ta year.' 'Two good tidy *bargains* of hay from an acre.' 'A poor *bargain* of wool.' 'A sad *bargain* of lazy chaps.'

BARGOOD. Yeast; corrupted also into *burgood* and *bulgood*.

Possibly from the Wel., *Bragawd*, a sprouting up; also, a liquor of the wort of ale and mead fermented. *Bragiaw*, to swell out; *bragu*, to malt.

BARK. 'Between the bark and the wood,' a well-adjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage.

BARLEY BIRD. The Nightingale.

BARLEY-MUNG. Barley meal mixed with water to fatten poultry.

Dut. *mengen*; Fris. *amenge*, to mix.

BARROW, or BARRA PIG. The smallest and shrillest grunter of the litter; the *pitman*, Mr. Forby says is the more general term.

A.S., *berga*, a pig. In Kent, Anthony pig.

Barra, or *barrow*, a hog, is a very familiar word to all New Englandmen *Elwyn*. It is also an Exmoor word. Portg.—*Bacoro*, a one-year old pig. Arab., *bekr*, the first born.

BARNABEE. The golden-bug of Suffolk, or Lady-bird. Also *Bishop-barney*.

One settling on a child is always sent away with this sad valediction—

'Gowden-bug, Gowden-bug, fly awah home,
Yar house is bahnt deown an yar children all gone.'

It is sure to fly off on the third repetition.—*Moor*.

BARSELE, or BARKSELE. The season of stripping bark. A.S., *sæl*, season.

BARLEY-SELE. The barley sowing season.

BARRATOR. An inciter to lawsuits. O. Fr., *bareter*, to deceive, cheat, whence *barter*.

A term of opprobrium formerly often levelled at East Anglians, from their litigious propensities.

BARTH. A shelter for cattle; *Barsh*, shelter, *Kennett*. *Ray* and *Pegge* explain it 'a warm place, or pasture for calves and lambs.'

Richards Wel. Dict. has *bar*, a bush, its probable derivation. In the South it signifies a warm shelter. *Bartheless*, houseless.—Devon dialect.

'Young broom, or good pasture thy ewes do require,
Warm *barth*, and in safety their lambs do desire.'—*Tusser*.

Owen's Welsh Dict. has *barth*, a ground floor. *Forby* says from *bar*, enclosure. *Wedgewood* includes it under *berth*, the seaman's term for snug anchorage for themselves or vessels. Both are pronounced alike in East

Anglia. Wedgewood conjectures that a *berth* in the sense of a place boarded off in a ship may be derived from the Isl., *byrda*, a large place or chest of wood, or from *bord*, a board.

The **BARF HOUSE** is the Yarmouth term for the shed or ground floor open at the side, where the first stage in curing herrings takes place.

BASKING. I. A drenching in a heavy shower. II. A sound drubbing. Dan., *bask*, to slap, thwack.

BASTING. Also, a sound drubbing. Icel., *beysta*, to strike. A.S., *baist*, to beat. Sc., *baistin*.

BATLINS. The loppings or *stowin* of trees. *Battens*, rails used for fencing.

A.S., *bat*, a staff or stick; *bat-en*, made of bats, as wood-en, made of wood.

BATTERY. A tea kettle, Suffolk.—*Halliwell*.

BAVENS, BAVINS. Light, loose faggots.

Baven, the smaller trees whose sole use is for the fire. *Skinner*. *Richardson* conjectures from Dut. *bauwen*, to build. Old Fr., *baffe*, a fagot, *Wedgewood*. A more probable derivation seems to be the Gael., *badan*, a little grove, a tuft, cluster, or bunch, *bad-aidh*, to make into tufts. See Highl Soc. Gael. Dicty.

In stacking of *bavin* and piling of logs

Make under thy *bavin* a hovel for hogs.—*Tusser*.

In Dorset, a *baven* is a fagot of long untrimmed wood.

‘Men think that women (seeing them so sumptuously pearled and be-spangled) cannot choose but offer to tender their tender souls at their feet. The women, they think, that (having naturally clear beauty, scorchingly blazing, which enkindles any soul that comes near it, and adding more *bavins* unto it of lascivious embolsterings,) men should even flash their hearts at first sight into purified flames of their fair faces.’—*Nash’s Christ’s Tears*, 1613.

BAVISH. To drive away; cor. of banish.

BAWND. Swollen. One of Sir T. Browne’s collection,—now obsolete. Dan., *bulne*; Isl., *bolgna*, swollen.

BAY. A squirrel’s nest. Elsewhere called *dray*. Sp. *arda*, a squirrel.

‘Climb’d, like a squirrel to his *dray*,

And bore the worthless prize away.’—*Cowper*.

BAY-DUCK. The shell-duck; from its bright bay colour, the shade between red and brown.

Lat., *badius*; It., *bajo*; Fr., *bai*; Span., *bayo*; also *bazo*, chestnut, yellowish brown.—*Diez*.

BEANS. *Moor* writes ‘three blue beans in a blue bladder, rattle bladder, rattle,’ is as old a frolicksome sort of Suffolk shibboleth as I can recollect, and is still frequently heard.’

A very old saw. See Nares’ Glossary. Prior has it in his *Alma*—

‘They say

That putting all his words together,

’Tis three blue beans in one blue bladder.’

BEARN. A barn, the exact A.S., *bærn*.

BEATH OR BATH. To place green wood by the fire, to set or straiten it by heat. A.S., *bethian*.

BEAT-OUT, puzzled. **BEATWORLD,** beyond control.

BEAU-TRAPS. Loose pavements in the footway, under which dirt and water collects, liable to splash any one that treads on them.—*Halliwell*.

BECK. A brook or rivulet. A.S., *becc*; Isl., *bekkr*; Dut., *beek*; Fr., *bec*; Su. G., *baeck*; Teut., *beke*; common to all the Northern dialects.

Cognate derivatives possibly exist in the Wel. *bac*, little, crooked, having many windings; Gael., *bac*; in the North Highlands, gorges limosus, a muddy torrent. Also, *bac*, a bending ground or hill. See High Sy. Gael. Dicty.

Wedgewood supposes that *beck*, a brook, may be fundamentally the same as Isl., *bakki*, a bank. A *beck* is not a river where the water first catches the eye, but a brook, where at a little distance the broken banks are the conspicuous object, while the water is often not seen at all.

BEEIN. A home—a place to *be in*. ‘If I could but git a *beein*, I can fisherate for myself.’—*Moor*.

Clearly, Mr. Dickens made use of ‘Moor’s Suffolk Words,’ for the dialect introduced into *David Copperfield*,—“Theerfur ‘tan’t my intentions to moor Missis Gummidge ‘long with them, but to find a *Beein* fur her, wheer she can fisherate fur herself.” Fisherate is not in *Forby*.

BAWDA. To abuse grossly. A Suffolk man complains whiningly of having been ‘bawder’d and ragg’d in a shameful waah.’—*Moor*.

From Welsh, *baw*., dirty, filthy; Scot., *bourd*, to mock, to jest; Isl., *baga*.

BECKET. A spade used in cutting turf. A. S., *beceorfan*, to cut, pare away.

BECOMES, one’s best clothes.

BEDREPES. Days of harvesting, formerly performed by customary tenants, at the bidding of their lords. See *Cullum’s Hawsted*, 1784, p. 189.

BEDSETTLE. A bedstead. A. S. *setl*, a seat. Essex.

BEETLE. A large heavy wooden hammer, its head hooped with iron, and studded all over with nails, used for riving wood: a heavy mallet.

‘A plough-beetle, plough-staff, to farther the plough,
Great clod to asunder that breaketh so rough.’—*Tusser*.

‘If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle.’—*Hen. IV.*, P. 2., I 2.

BEET, BET UP. To mend nets. Beetster, a net mender. A. S., *betan*; Dut., *beteren*, to make better, repair. Fris., *beta*.

‘Pipen he coude, and fishe, and nettes bete.’—*Chaucer’s Reve’s Tale*.

In the East Coast Herring, and the Cornish Pilchard Fisheries, used to denote mending nets. In Lancashire, ‘Beet t’foire,’ means either to kindle or mend it. ‘Böten füer, mend the fire, is a very common Low-German phrase.

BEEZLINS. Milk of the third or fourth milking after calving.

The first milking is called *Beestings*, or *Beastlings*. A. S., *beost*, *byst*; G., *biest milch*; Frisic, *byist*; Dut., *biest*.

BED-FAGGOT. A contemptuous name for bed-fellow.

BEGGAR’S VELVET. The lightest particles of down shaken from a feather bed, left by sluttish housemaids to collect under the bed.—*Forby*. *Beggary*, full of weeds.

BEGONE. Worn, aged, decayed. Ex., ‘The thatch is lamentably *begone*.’

BEING, part. Because. Used somewhat like the abl. abs. in Latin.

Ex., ‘I could not meet you yesterday, *being* I was ill in bed.’

Employed by Bp. Pearson, a Norfolk man. In Dorset, *beëns*.

Much in use in the Middle States of America, and among the illiterate in New England.—*Bartlett*.

‘I’ll let you have her for eight hundred dollars, *being* as you’re a minister.’—*Mrs. Stowe’s Dred*.

BELKING. Lounging at full length. A. S., *belicgan*, to lie along.

BELLIBORION. A variety of apple; cor. of Fr., *belle et bonne*.

BELSIZE. Bulky, of goodly size.

BELL-SOLLER. The loft on which ringers stand. See *Soller*.

BEN. A figure set on the top of the last harvest load, dressed up with ribbons.

BEN JOLTRAM. Brown bread soaked in skimm'd milk, the ploughboy's usual breakfast.

BENT, BENTEN, BENTLES. Coarse reedy grass. Under the name are comprised *arundo arenaria*, *agrostis vulgaris*, the *triticum junceum* &c., pasturage rejected by cattle. Ger., *binsen*, rushes. In Wessex, *bennets*. A Suffolk saw, is—

‘The dow she dew no sorrow know
Until she dew a *benten* go.’

i. e., when other food failing, she is forced to betake herself to the seeding *Bentles*, where she finds but scurvy fare.—*Moor*.

By 15 and 16 Geo. II., c. 33, plucking up and carrying away *Starr* or *Bent* within five miles of the Lancashire coast ‘sand hills,’ was punishable by fine, imprisonment and whipping.

‘*Benting-time*, when pigeons feed on *Bents*, before pease are ripe.’—*Walker*.

In the North, *bents* are called *Wringle-streas* and *Windle-straws*.

Dr. R. C. Prior, *Pop. Names of Brit. Plants*, has *Bent Grass*, any wiry grass, such as usually grows upon a *bent*,—a common, or other neglected ground.’ The term is frequent in Old English and Scottish poetry.

BESTOW. I.—To lay up, to put out of the way, as in the seaman's phrase, ‘to stow away.’ ‘Where did you bestow that there hahm?’ A.S., *stow*, a place.

II.—To put a woman to bed. ‘She was *bestowed* last week.’

BETTY-TIT. The titmouse. Suf.

BEVER. The afternoon snack of harvest men and out-door workers.

‘A mid-daies meale; an undermeale; a boire or *beaver*; a refreshing betwixt meales.’—*Nomenclator*, 1585.

‘The afternoon and evening computations in *Academiæ*, *jurisque collegiis* are called *bevers*.’—*Spellman*. Beverage was a drink given as a reward for labour, and expected. In Devon, a mixture of cider, water, and spice is called beverage. ‘*Beverage*, drink money,’ demanded on the first appearance of a new suit of clothes. In Scotland, a kiss given to a female on her first wearing a new dress. A Suffolk workman's *extra* meals, as looked for at gentlemen's houses, are descanted on with considerable humour by *Moor*. They consist of *leveners*, *noonins*, or *nunshens*, *bevers*, and *foorzes*, exclusive of sundry little interjectional stimuli and interpolations under the head of *whets*, *baits*, *snaps*, *snacks*, and *snatches*, relieved by *Lowans* of beer.

‘In Dorset, the agricultural labourers were accustomed some years since to say that in harvest time they required seven meals in the day—dewbit, breakfast, nuncheon, cruncheon, nammet, crammet and supper.’—*Barnes*.

In Cheshire and Lancashire, *bagging-time* is the time for afternoon luncheon.

BEZZLE. I.—To drink greedily. Probably imitative—like guzzle—of the sounds made in greedy eating and drinking.

‘Oh me! what odds there seemeth ’twixt their cheer,
And the swoln bezzele at an alehouse fire.’—*Hall's Satires*.

II.—A tool when blunted or turned in whetting or grinding is said to be bezzed. Also, used as a corruption of *bevel*, to slope.

Bizeau, a *bezte*, *bezeling*, or scuing; such a slopefulness as is in the point of a chizle, &c.—*Cotgr. Fr. Dict.*, 1632, Leeds dial., *bezzle*; Cumb., *belving*.

BIBBLE. To eat like a duck gathering its food from water. To tipple. Lat., *bibere*.

'I perceive you are no great *bybler* (reader of the Bible) Pasiphilo?

Pas. Yes, Sir, an excellent good *bibbler*, 'specially in a bottle.'—*Gascoigne*.

BIGGE, a pap or teat. Essex.

Appears in Bailey's Dict., 1735, as an Essex word. Wright, Prov. D. says 'usually applied to a cow.' Gifford, a native of Essex, introduces the word in his Dialogue on Witches. 1603. A. S. *bige*. a bosom; Gael., *balg*, a bag. Dan. *bugne*, to bulge;—*bigne*, a bump, knob.—*Cot. Fr. Dict.*, 1632.

BIESTS. The wen-like protuberances on growing trees. An excrescence. Possibly from Ger. *beissen*, to scar.

BIFFIN. An apple peculiar to Norfolk, also called *beau-fin*.

Its name is popularly said to be beefin, from its resemblance to a piece of raw beef.

BIGG. A species of barley, called also *barley bigg*, *hordeum hexastichon*, Lin. *Forby* states it is much cultivated in the fens of Norfolk and Ely. It yields and grinds well, but will not malt. Isl., *bygg*. Dan., *byge*.

BIGHES. Jewels, female ornaments, used figuratively. Ex., 'She's all in her *bighes* to day,' i.e. best graces. Vulg. of Fr. *bijoux*.

Bijou, a jewel, from a compound *bisjocare*, *bijouer*, something doubly sparkling. Perhaps from the Celtic (O. Cornish) *bisou*, 'anulus.' Bret. *bizou*; Wel., *byson*; from *bys*, a finger. *Diez*. A cognate is *bizarre*.

In his Gloss. to *Pricke of Conscience*, Mr. Morris derives *bigg*, rich, well-furnished from Isl., *bolga*, a swelling.

'Now er we *bigg*, now er we bare,
Now er we hale, now seke and sare.—*Pr. C.*

BILLY-WIX. An owl.

BINNE-BINNE, bye and bye.

BING. A bin for corn, flour, wine, &c. Dan., *bing*; Sw., *binge*; a division in a granary, or bin.

BIRD OF THE EYE. The pupil, or rather the little reflected image on the retina.

'Babies in the eyes,' is a phrase occurring in our Elizabethan poets.

BISHOP. To confirm. A. S., *biscoped*, confirmed.

BLACK-SAP. An advanced stage of jaundice.

BLAR, BLARE, BLORE. Calves, sheep, asses, and children, are all said to *blare*. 'What a *blaren* you dew keep,' is said to a noisy child.—*Moor*. Dut., *blaaren*, to bellow; Gael., *blaor*, a cry; Wel., *blaw*. Early North Ang. *blere*, to mock. *Blerynge*, wythe mowe makynge. *Pr. Pm.*

BLAUTHY. Bloated. Dut., *blaet*, ventosus.

BLIND. Said of infertile blossoms, and of an empty nut, elsewhere called deaf. A. S., *blind-netel*, a dead nettle which does not sting.

BLEE. General resemblance, not 'colour and complexion,' the ordinary meaning attached to it. Ex., 'That boy has a strong *blee* of his father.' A. S., *bleo*.

Nares declares the word obsolete in Queen Elizabeth's time. It appears in *Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder in a Daunce to Norwich*, 1600.

'A country Lass, brown as a berry,
Blith of *blee*, in heart as merry,
Cheekes well-fed, and sides well larded,
Every bone with fat flesh guarded.'

BLEEK. Pale, sickly, also sheepish. To bleach. Dut., *bleek*, pale; A.S., *blæcan*, to bleach; Isl., *bleikja*; Dan., *bleg*, to grow pale.

BLEFF. Turbulent, noisy. Wel., *blwth*, a blast, stir.

BLINKED BEER. Said not of sour beer, but beer with an ill flavour from too long delay in fermentation, is said to be *blinked*, before it turns sour.

'*Blink*, to become a little sour. Su. G., *blaenka*; Germ. *blinken*, to lighten, which has the effect of making liquids sour.'—*Jamieson's Scot. Dict.*

BLOOD-OLPH or ALP. The bull-finch. *Green-olph*, the green-finch.

BLOOD-FALLEN. Chill-blained.

BLOUZE. I.—A woman with loose and disordered hair or head dress, or decorated with vulgar finery.

Its primary sense is to exhibit bright colours, to glow. Dut. *bloeden*, *blose*, redness of the cheeks. 'A girl whose face looks red by running abroad in the wind and weather is called a *blowze*.'—*Kennet*. Dut., *blosaerd*, a red-cheeked person. Dan., *blusse*, to blush.

'Out trudgeth Hew Make-shift, with hook and with line;

Whiles Gillet, his *blouse*, is a milking thy cow.'—*Tusser*.

'To paint some *Blowesse* with a borrowed grace.'—*Hall's Satires*.

II.—Also a woman's bonnet, of the sort called a *slouch*.

BLOSSOMED. Said of cream whilst churning becoming full of air, rendering the task of churning butter tedious.

BLOATERS. Lightly cured herrings, intended for speedy consumption.

BLOTE. To swell. Also to set a smoaking or drying by the fire.—*Bailey*.

Mr. Wedgewood writes (*Trans. Phil. Soc.*, 1855),—'I do not believe that to puff out, to swell, is the primary meaning of this word; nor yet to smoke, as it is often explained. The fact is that there are two ways of preserving herrings; one intended to last for a comparatively short time, when the juices of the animal are allowed to remain; and it is subjected to a single smoking only; the other, when the process of drying is thoroughly carried out, and the smoking process is repeated three times. Fish prepared in the former way are properly called bloaters or blote-herrings, while those that have undergone the more complete process are the true red-herring. *Derivation.* Isl., *blautr*, soft, soaked; Sw., *blot*; Dan., *blödagtig*, blod fisk, fresh undried fish, as opposed to *tor fisk*, cured fish.

'I have four dozen of fine firebrands in my belly, I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* a hundred herrings.'—*Beaumont and Fletcher*.

'Why you stink like so many *blote-herrings*, newly taken out of the chimney.'—*Ben Jonson*.

'Lay you an old courtier on the coals like a sausage or a *bloat-herring*.'—*Idem*.

'Make a meal of a *bloat-herring*, water it with four shillings beer, and then swear we have dined as well as my Lord Mayor.'—*Match at Midnight*.—*Ola Play*—from *Nares*.

'Let the *bloat* king tempt you again to bed.'—*Hamlet*.

By some writers a smoke-dried, and therefore shrivelled sense was attached to the word, thus—

'And dry them like herrings with this smoak;
For herrings in the sea are large and full,
But shrink in *bloating*, and together pull.'

—*Sylvester's Tobacco batt.*

Bloaters are also called on the East Coast *blown herrings*, *bawen herrings* *bone herrings*. Also *tow-bowen herrings*, and, adds *Forby* 'bloaters', but we do not acknowledge the word!

BLOW. Blossoms. Ex., 'There is a fine *blow* of apples this year.'
'Six pound of *blows* to ten gallons of water,' is a receipt for cowslip or peagle wine.

BLUNK. Squally, tempestuous. Wel., *blwng*, ruffled, turbulent.

BLUSTER WOOD. Shoots of fruit trees or shrubs that require pruning.

BLUTHER. I.—To blot in writing. II.—Daub the face with crying, both also Scot., see Jam. III.—Blubber, a bubble.

Su. Goth. *Plutra*, to write badly. Mæs. Goth., *blothjan*, irritum reddere. Hence also *blubber*, to bubble up (to weep till the tears stand in bubbles Baker's N. Gl.), *blober*, I wepe, *Palsgrave*, 1530. Pr. Pv. *Blobure*, burbulium. *Blubber*, a bubble, or *blob* or blister, is common to the Anglian dialects 'Bluther's an' roars like a barn.'—*Leeds Dial.*

Her swollen eyes were much disfigured,
And her fair face with tears was foully *blubbered*.—*Fairy Queen*.

BOB. To cheat. *Bobbish*, well, hearty, brusque, *bobbery*, a row, a disturbance; *bobbishly*, cleverly, *bob*, a joke, a pleasantry, also a blow.

'O painfull time, for every crime!
What tonged ears, like baited bears!
What *bobbed* lips, what jerks, what nips!—*Tusser*.

'Pr. Pv. *bobet*.'—'a *coup de poing*.'—*Palsg.*

'For Lucius thinking to become a foule
Became a fool, yea, more than that, an asse,
A *bobbing* block, a beating stocke, an owle.'—*G. Gascoigne*.

'And laymen very lobbs, beating them with *bobbes*.'—*Skelton*.

'Madam, I am even with you for your London tricks, I have given you such a *bob*.'—*Shadwell's Epsom Wells*.

BODE. To board. Ex., 'He *bodes* and lodges there.' A.S., *beod*; Fris., *boed*. Platt. Deut., *boord*; Norse, *brod*. *Bode cloth*, a table cloth.

BODGE. To patch clumsily; to bungle. 'Dew it kiender tidily now, an dont make a *bodge* ont'.—*Moor*. To *boggle*, to fail.

'*Bodge* differs from botch in that while the latter implies more of awkwardness, the former has more of the ludicrous.'—*Leeds Dial.*

BOGG. Sturdy, self-sufficient, petulant. Wel., *bob*, a swelling. *bogwyn*, might. *Ray* in his South and East country words has *bogge*, bold, forward, sawcy. So we say a very *bog* fellow.

BOIST. A swelling. *Boistous* is used by Wycliffe and Chaucer in the modern sense of *boisterous*.

Boystows, rudis. *Prompt. Parv.* Wel., *bwystus*, wild, ferocious; Dut., *byster*, troubled, violent.

Inflamed also with anger, they *boysteously* entered among the people.'—*Bale, Image*, pt. ii.

BOKE, bulk. Ex., 'There is more *boke* than corn in that grass.'
'Ta rise well, according to the *boke*.' *Boke load*, a bulky load, also to swell. Scot., *bouk*.

BOKE. To nauseate, to vomit. A. S., *bealcan*, to belch.

BOKE-OUT. To swell out, to gain prominence. Isl., *bulka*.

'So, 'tis hard to think there should be a whereness so unlike to ours, as we are creatures with body, as not to be *boakt* out after the way that we are.'—*Fairfax*.

BOMBAZE. To confound, bewilder, perplex. Ex., 'I am right on *bombazed*,' dazzled, overcome.

It., *bombanza*, rejoicing, riot. O. Fr., *bombance*, saucy boasting, immoderate display.

BONE-CART. To carry on the shoulder. Ex., 'I coudn't av a horse, so I was fohst to *bone-cart* 'em.'

BONNKA. Strapping, bouncing—applied to young girls.

Gael., *bonnanta*, strong, stout, having a good bottom, well set; *bonn-chas*, strong-legg'd.

BONE-DRY. Bone-lazy, bone-tired, bone-sore, perfectly so.

BONNY. Brisk, cheerful, in good health and spirits, good looking.

'Their goynge out of Britayne was to become honest Christen menys wyves, and not to go on pylgrymage to Rome, and so become byshoppes *bonilasses* or prestes playeferes.'—*Bale's Votaries*.

BONX. To beat batter for puddings, Essex. Dut., *bonzen*.

BOOBY-HUTCH. A clumsy covered carriage or seat.

'A carriage-body put on runners and used as a sleigh, was called in New England a *booby hut*.'—*Elwyn*.

BOODLE. The corn marygold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. A great plague to farmers. A. S. *bothen*. In Dorset *botherum*.

'The brake and the cockle, be noisome too much,

Yet like unto *boodle*, no weed there is such.'—*Tusser*.

BOPP. To dip or duck suddenly. 'I sah Gran-paa! did yeow see that there guse *bop* under the gate wah?' "Aah, Jim baw."

Dut., *doppen*, *duypen*, to duck the head; Sc., *doup*.

BORH., BOR. One of the most characteristic of colloquial *Norfolkisms*, applied indiscriminately to persons of both sexes and all ages—one of which it has been wittily observed, that in Norfolk, 'together' is its plural.

Its most probable derivation appears to be neigh-bour. A. S., *neah*, near. *Neah-bur*; *ge-bure*, a countryman; Ger., *nach-bar*; Dan., *na-bo*; *bo*, a dwelling; *boe*, to reside; Ger., *bauen*, to build, cultivate. Dut., *buur*, our *boor*.

'Our Saxons otherwhile did term them, like the Dutchmen, *boors*, that is such as live by tilth or grasing, and by works of husbandry.'—*Spelman*

If this explanation be admitted, one old woman may, without absurdity, say to another (as often happens), 'Co' *bor*, let's go a sticking in the 'squire's plantations.' And the other may answer, 'Aye, *bor*, so we will.'

'Physiologically speaking, I should say that the phonetic corruptions are always the result of muscular effeminacy, * * * produced by slurring over.

—*M. Muller on Language, Second Series*.

As an expletive of incessant use, neighbour would soon be shorn of its first syllable, as *Horne Tooke*, in his *Diversions of Purley*, remarks, 'Letters, like soldiers, being very apt to desert and drop off in a long march. When a boy answers a lady in the words 'yes 'm,' he is not aware that his 'm is a fragment of the five syllables *mea domina* (madonna, madame, madam, ma'am, 'm).

Bor and *together* seem to play that indispensable part in Norfolk dialect which *gaily*, *likely*, *belike*, *whereby*, *however*, *you know*, *you see*, *just so* and similar expletives serve in other rural districts in filling up the gaps and rounding off the abrupt edges of colloquial utterance. Almost every one of us has an unconscious trick of this kind.

De Quincey, in his *Essay on Style*, denounces these dialectic forms as

debasing the Greek prose style, and as a badge of garrulity from which it never cleansed itself. 'The colloquial expletives so profusely employed by Plato, more than anybody, the forms of his sentences, his transitions, and other intense peculiarities of the chattering man, as opposed to the meditating man, have crept over the face of Greek literature, and though some people think everything holy which is printed in Greek characters, we must be allowed to rank these forms of expression as mere vulgarities. Sometimes in Westmoreland, if you chance to meet an ancient father of his valley, one who is thoroughly vernacular in his talk, being unsinged by the modern furnace of revolution, you may have a fancy for asking him how far it is to the next town. In which case you will receive for answer pretty nearly the following words: "Why like, it's gaily nigh like to four mile like." Now if the pruriency of your curiosity should carry you to torment and vex this aged man, by pressing a special investigation into this word *like*, the only result is likely to be that you will kill *him*, and do yourself no good. Call it an expletive indeed! a filling up! Why to him it is the only indispensable part of the sentence; the sole fixture. It is the balustrade which enables him to descend the stairs of conversation without falling overboard; and if the word were proscribed by Parliament, he would have no resource but in everlasting silence. Now the expletives of Plato are as gross, and must have been to the Athenian as unintelligible as those of the Westmoreland peasant. It is true, the value, the effect to the feelings, was secured by daily use and by the position in the sentence. But so it is to the English peasant. *Like* in his use is a modifying, a restraining particle, which forbids you to understand anything in a dangerous unconditional sense. But then again the Greek particle of transition, that eternal *de* strictly equivalent to the *whereby* of a sailor; "whereby I went to London; whereby I was robbed; whereby I found the man that robbed me." All relations, all modes of succession or transition, are indicated by one and the same particle. This could arise, even as license, only in laxity of conversation.

BOSH. To cut a *bosh* is a stronger expression than to cut a dash, more showy and expansive.

Wedgewood ascribes its introduction to our modern intercourse with Turkey; *bosh*, Tur., is empty, vain. We had the word centuries before in the Wel. *bost*, a boasting or bragging; Gael., *bosd*.

BOSKY. Tipsy. Wel., *brwysgaw*, drunk. Also Devonsh.

BOSS. A mortar hod carried on the shoulders like a hump. Dut., *boss*, a knob; Fr., *bosse*, a hump.

BOSSOCH. To toss and tumble clumsily; to throw the limbs as it were in a heap.

Gael., *bosag*, a handfull, bunch; Dut., *bos*.

BOTCHER. A bungler. To mend by clumsy patching. Var. of *bodge*; Dut., *boetsen*, to mend. 'Swiss, *batschen-patschen*, to *botch* or *patch*.—*Stalder*.

'They sweat, they blunder, they bounce and plunge in the pulpit: but all is voice, but no substance; they deaf men's ears, but not edify. Scripture, peradventure, they come off thick and threefold with: but it is so ugly daubed, plastered, and patched on, so peevishly specked and applied, as if a *botcher*, with a number of sattin and velvet shreds, should clout and mend leather-doublets and cloth breeches.'—*Nash's Christ's Tears*.

BOTTLE OF HAY. Not 'a truss,' *Nares*, nor 'a quantity of hay or grass bundled up,' *Johnson*, but such a moderate bundle as may serve for one feed, twisted somewhat in the shape of a bottle. *Barley-bottles*, little bundles of barley in the straw were formerly given to farm horses in East Anglia. The dug of a cow is called her *bottle*, as well as her *bag*.

Cotgrave's Fr. Dict., 1632, has *boteau*, a bundle or bottle, as of hay, &c.; *boteler*, to make into botles or bundles. Wel., *bothel*, a rotundity, from *bol*, belly; Gael., *boiteil*, a bundle of hay or straw; Lat., *botulus*, a sausage. *Bottleman* occurs as an ostler. 'Botelle of hey, fenifascis.'—*Pr. Pv.*

'For he shall tell a tale by my fey,
Altho' it be not worth a *botel* hey.'—*Chaucer*.

'Lawiers are troubled with the Heat of the Liver, which makes the Palms of their Hands so hot, that they cannot be coold, vnlesse they be rub'd with the Oile of Angels; but the poore Man, that giueves but his bare Fee, or, perhaps, pleads *in forma pauperis*, he hunteth for hares with a Taber, and gropeth in the Darke to find a Needle in a Bottle of Hay.'—*Green's Quip for an Vpstart Courtier*, 1592.

'Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle of hay*; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.'—*Bottom*, in *Mids. N. D.*, iv., 1.

'This I am sure, a needle may be sooner found in a *bottle of hay*, than the arms of some sheriffs of counties to be found in the herald's visitation of the said counties.'—*Fuller's Worthies*.

BOTTLE-BIRD. An apple rolled up and baked in a crust.

BOTTLE-BUMP. The Bittern, anciently called *bittour* or *buttour*, of which the first part of the East Anglian term is a corruption.

The last syllable is derived from its dull hollow note.

Wel., *bwmp*, a hollow sound, *bwmp y gors*, the bittern; Dut., *butoor*; Sw., *rördrum*.

'And as a *bitour* bumbleth in the mire.'—*Chaucer*.
paraphrased by Dryden,

'And as a *bittour* bumps within a reed.'

'That a *bittor* maketh that mugient noyse, or as we term it *bumping*, by putting its bill into a reed, as most believe, or as Bellonius and Aldrovandus conceive by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retayning the Ayr, by suddenly excluding it again, is not so easily made out.'—*Sir T. Browne's Vulgar Errors*, B. III.

BOTTLE-NOSE. The common porpoise. So called by the coast fishermen.

BOTTY. Proud; Wel., *balceez*, pride; and *poten*, to swell out, pout; Gael., *boiteal*, pride; It., *boria*, pride; Dut., *bout*, bold.

BOUGE. I.—To make a bouge, to commit a gross blunder—to get a heavy fall by taking an awkward false step. II.—To bulge or swell out, to bilge.

A ship is said to *bilge*, when striking on a rock; opening its *bulge* or belly. Gael., *bolg*; Isl., *bolga*. *Bouge*, to swell out, is still used in New England.

For feare, lest therevpon

Our shippe should *bowge*, then callde we fast for fire.—*Gaseoigne*.

BOUT-HAMMER. A blacksmith's heavy two-handed hammer.

BOUT. A furrow. 'Four *bouts* to a yard,' means that the plough turns over nine inches of soil in each *bout*. It., *botta*.

Hartshorne, in his *Salop Ant.*, describes *bout* as two furrows, one up, one down the ridge.

BOWDS. Weevils, *circulio granarius*. Lin. An insect that injures grain, flour, and malt in mills and granaries. Gael., *boiteag*, maggot.

'But foisty the bread corn and *bowd-eaten* malt.'—*Tusser*.

'Long kept in ill sollar (loft) undoubted thou shalt

Through *bowds* without number lose quickly thy malt.'—*Id.*

Ray gives the word as local to East Anglia. *Pr. Pv.*, *bowde*, malte worme.

BRABBLE. 'A *brabbly* sea,' a short swell, little waves in quick succession. Dut., *brabbelen*, to rattle, mingle confusedly.

BRACKLE, BRACKLY, BRICKLE. Brittle. Applied here particularly to standing corn so quickly ripened as to snap short off. *Bruckle*, not coherent.—Somerset. *Bracks*, minute brittle particles, as straw, dust, &c.

'Cleavesomeness we know is the great hanger on to body; but yet the least *brack* of body cannot be broken a pieces, because 'tis already the least; yet 'tis as really body as that piece which can, and no whit nearer ghost than it was when knit to more.'—*Fairfax*.

'God then being as Almighty in the least *brack* of the world, as in the whole world.'—*Fairfax*.

The Lanc. and Scot. form of brittle; also brackle; Gael., *brisg*; Mæso Goth. *brickan*; A. S., *brecan*; Dut., *brokel*; *breke-lick*. Fris., *brackle*. In Old Eng., *brecca* is a breach; *breck*, a bruise, a hedge gap.

BRADCOCKS. Young turbot.

BRAIDING. Applied on the East Coast to net making. A. S., *bredan*; Dut., *breyden*, to knit, weave; Wel., *brwyd*; *Ic brede me max*, I braid myself nets.—*Col. Monast Elf*. To net or wash out lightly.—*Leeds Dial*.

'The single twyned cordes may no such stresse endure,
As cables *brayded* thre-fould may, together wreathed sure.'—*Surrey*.

BRAMISH. To boast, assume affected airs. Ger. *bramar*, to brag.

BRAND OR BRANDED. Smutty corn. Frisic, *brand*, the smut in wheat. Dan., *brand*; Flem., *braon*; Ger., *brandig*.

Branded, Sc. having a reddish brown colour, as if singed by fire; a *branded* cow, almost entirely brown. Goth., *braun*; Isl., *brun*, the colour of things burnt; G. *brennen*, to burn; *brand corn*, blighted corn. East Anglicisms and New Englandisms are *brand-new*, *brand-fire-new*; *brandon*, a wisp of straw.

BRANDY BOTTLES. The yellow water lilies. *Nuphar Luteum* from the shape of the seed vessel.

BRANK. buck-wheat. *Polygonum fagopyrum*. Lat., *brance*.

'Gallice quoque suum genus farris dedere, quod illic *brance* vocant, apud nos sandalam, nitidissimi grani.'—*Pliny Hist. Nat.*, xviii., c. 7.

Brance, bearded red wheat.—*Cotgrave*, 1632. *Brank*, a sort of grain called Buck wheat.—*Bailey*. In some counties called crap.

BRASH. An acid watery rising from the stomach to the mouth, as in the heartburn.

Occurs, also, in the North, in Warwicksh., and the Scot. dialects with the same meaning. Gael, *braise*, sickness; *brághaid*, heartburn from acrid humour.

BRASHY. Applied to land overgrown with rushes, twigs, &c.

Wel., *brwyn*, abounding with rushes. 'Land light and brittle, full of small stones and gravel, is said in Gloucestershire to be *brashie*.'—*Wright*. *Brashy*, small, rubbishing, also of delicate constitution.—*North*.

BRASH. Refuse boughs, clippings of hedges, twigs, &c.

Brash, rubbish, fuel gathered by the poor from 'the *brash* sand,' the beach within Whitby harbour, a mixture of coal dust, chips and twigs deposited by the river in its tidal flow.—*Whitby Gloss*. Refuse—Teesdale; cut brushwood—Her. and Glouc. *Brawche*, rakings of straw to kindle fires.—*Grose*. Ger., *bros*; Cornish, *brau*; O. Ger., *broosch*, frail, brittle.

In New York it is often heard in the markets applied to vegetables, ex., 'these radishes are *brash*,' i.e., brittle.—*Bartlett's Americanisms*.

BRATTLINGS. Loppings from felled trees. *Brawtch*, or *broach-wood*, the twisted hazel, willow, &c., used to peg down straw or reed by thatchers. In Chesh. called Thatch pricks.

'For after the full nice *brattling* out of reality, into muchnesses and little nesses, there falls to the share of this, as little as may be, to keep it from dwindling into an altogether nothing, or a middlekin between something and nothing, that is neither of them.'—*Fairfax*.

BRECK. A large division of an open corn field. A sheep walk.

A. S., *breck*, a gap.

BREEDER. A fine day.

BRED. A board to press curd for cheese, less in circumference than the vat into which it is pressed. A. S., *bredan*, to gripe.

BRED-SORE. BREEDER. A whitlow, or any sore without visible cause. Wel., *briwdon*, a broken surface, a sore.

BREW. The field side of a ditch, its brim, brow, or berm. A. S., *brerd*, margin. Isl., *barmr*, edge.

Brim is used in Yorks. in the sense of exposed. 'The house is *brimmer* than any in the neighbourhood.'—*Hamilton's Yorks. Dial.*

BRINK-WARE. Small faggots to repair the banks of rivers. Usually of white thorn. *Brincke*, brim.—*Sherwood's Eng. Dict.*, 1632.

BROACHES. Rods of willow, hazel, or other pliant wood sharpened at each end, and bent in the middle like a hair pin. Used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. Fr., *broche*; It., *brocco*. 'Broche for a thackstare.'—*Pr. Pv.*

BROAD. A lake formed by the expansion of a river in a flat country. Numerous in East Anglia, as Oulton, Fritton, Braydon, &c. A. S., *Brædan*, to broaden.

BROAK, BROCK. To belch. Gael., *bruchd*; Fris. and Dut., *brake*.

BROGUES. Breeches, Suff.; Dut., *broek*. Used in U. S.

BROOK. To digest, stomach. A. S., *brucan*, to enjoy, profit.

'I remember yat water of mynte, or water of millefole, were good for my cosyn Bernay to drynke, for to make hym to browke.'—*Paston Letters*.

BROOM-FIELD. To inherit the entire property, make a clean sweep of it.

BRUCKLED, BRUCKET. Grimy, speckled with dirt. Ex., 'That child's hands are all over *bruckled*.' A *brucket* complexion, a dirty one. Gael., *brucach*; Wel., *bryceulyd*, full of spots, freckled. Prov., *brac*, mud; Walloon, *briac*, North, *brucke*, to make dirty. BRUFF. Hearty, well. Ex., 'How are you?' 'Oh, pretty *bruff*!' Possibly a corruption of *brave*, or of *brusk*, brisk. Full featured, fresh looking.—*Leeds Dial.* Proud, elated.—*Craven*. Gael., *brisg*; Wel., *brysg*; or Gael., *brigh*, strength; Gr. *briao*, to make strong. In West Dorset, *bruff* is brittle.

BRUMBLE-GELDER. A farmer. Pr. Pv., *brymbyll*.

BRUMBLES. Brambles:

BRUMP. One who lops or *stoughs* trees in the night. *Brumps*, faggots, the produce of such roguery.

BRUN. Bran. Wel., *bran*, the husk of corn, Bret., *breun*.

BRUSH. To cut down with an old scythe or bill, nettles, bracken, weeds in fences, or fog in meadows.

'A *brush*-scythe and grass scythe.'—*Tusser*.

Bruschalle, ramalia, arbustum.—*Pr. Pv. Sp.*, *broza*, fallen leaves; *Fr.*, *brosse*, small bushes, *broussailles*, brushwood; *A. S.*, *brustian*, to sprout *Bret.*, *broust*, a bramble-bush. *Diez.* *Broust*, brouze-wood.—*Cotgr.*

BUCK. The body or belly of a cart. 'Full up to the *bucks*.'

A. S., *buce*; *Sw.*, *buk*; *Dut.*, *buyck*, the belly, trunk.

BUCK. To spring or bound. A skittish horse is said to *buck*.

'Th'owd mare *buck'd* like a cowt.' 'He's a *bucker*, een't a?'

'A *buck* tew much for me.'—*Moor.* *A. S.*, *bucca*, a goat, male deer. *Wel.*, *bwch*; *Gael.*, *boc*.

BUCKER. I.—A horse's hind leg. II.—A bent piece of wood (*A. S.*, *bugan*, to arch, to bend,) by which slaughtered cattle are hung up and extended before cutting out. See *Gambrel*.

Bucker-ham is the hock joint of a horse.

BUCK-HEAD. BUCK-STALL. To cut down quickset hedges to a height of two or three feet.

BUD. A yearling calf, when the horns begin to shoot.

BUFFLE. I.—To handle clumsily, as if the fingers were stuffed or blown up. II.—To speak thick and inarticulate, as if the mouth were stuffed. *Ger.*, *buffel*, blockhead; *buffeln*, to drudge.

Buffalo, 'as we say a gull or loggar-head.'—*Florio's World of Words*, 1598.

Buffle head, a dull sot, an ignoramus.—*Bailey*.

'You know nothing, you *buffle-headed*, stupid creature you.'—*Wycherly's Plain Dealer*.

It may be derived from *Fr.*, *bouffer*, to puff, swell out. *Hareng bouffi*, a full-roed herring.—*Cotgrave*, 1632. In Scotland, *buffed* herrings are salt ones steeped in water, swollen out.

'If the bones of a good skeleton weigh little more than twenty pounds, his inwards and the flesh remaining could make no *bouffage*, but a light bit for the grave.'—*Sir T. Browne's Letters*. Common in Shropshire.

BULKING. A throbbing in the flesh. In Suffolk, *bullock* or *boolk*, where *Galva* or galver (*qy. gather*, *i. e.* inflame) and *pritch*, also prevail. *Gael.*, *bolg*, to blister, swell; *Isl.*, *bulka*.

"The following is a genuine speech of an old lady:—'I ha got sitch a lamentable push, an ta *boolk* sadly, an at night ta itch and ta *pritch* an ta *gaa-alva*.' This, as delivered with the true Suffolk intonation, may be set to music."—*Moor*.

BULL-FIEST. The common puff-ball. *Lycoperdon bovista*.—*Lin.* *Lat.*, *bovista*, of which it is a corrupt translation.

Called elsewhere, puck-fiest, frog-ball, mully puff, frog cheese. In Scotland, blindman's ball, Devil's snuff box.

BULLOCK. To bully. *Isl.*, *bullu*, to abuse, to bellow vociferously.

Ex., 'sobbing and *bullocking*.'

BULL'S NOON. Midnight.

'For the propriety of the term, the inhabitants of dairy counties can vouch feelingly. Their repose is often broken in the dead of the night by the loud bellowing of the lord of the herd, who rising vigorous from his evening rumination, rushes forth on his adventures, and *blores* with rage and disappointment when he comes to a fence which he cannot break through.'—*Forby*.

BULLIMONG. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches, or buckwheat.

'But rather sow oats or else *bullimong* there,

Grey peason, or runcivals, fitches or tare.'—*Tusser*.

Possibly a corruption of the *Lat.*, *pulmentum*. The Old *Fr.* has *boulimie*, extreme hunger; *It.*, *bullimo*; *Gr.*, *boulimos*; The *Dut.*, *bymengen*, to intermix.

BULLY-RAG. To revile in opprobrious terms.

Isl., *bullá*, to abuse; *ragna*, to imprecate. Gael., *bagarach*, threatening.

BULVER. To increase in bulk by being rolled over and over like snow. Applied to hay or corn collecting into increasing heaps. Fr., *bouleverser*.

BUMBASTE, BUMBRUSH. to beat severely. Isl., *beysta*, Dan., *baste*.

BUMBLE. To muffle. 'The bells were *bumbled* at his funeral.' Dut., *bommen*; Ger., *bummeln*.

BUMBLES. Coverings for horses' eyes more effectual than blinkers.

BUMBLE-BEE. The East Anglian name of the bee. Dut., *bommell bee*; Lat., *bombilare*. Common in the United States.

'At first I thought he was mad; but the truth flashed upon me that he had buttoned up a *bumble bee* in his pantaloons.'—*Peter Parley's Reminiscences*.

BUMBLE-FOOTED. Having a thick lumpish foot. Wel., *pwmplaw*.

BUMBY. A quag, quagmire. Wet, unsolid land will be thus described 'ta quail like a *bumby*.' 'A *bumby*, a deep place of mire and dung, a filthy puddle.'—*Ray's Eastern Words*.

BUMP. A punishment used amongst school boys, in which the seat of honour is brought into rough contact with a post or tree. Isl., *bompa*, a stroke against any object; Wel., *pump*, a round mass.

Formerly, in perambulating bounds it was customary to *bump* the juniors in the procession against the boundary stones, to impress their localities more forcibly on their memories.

BUND-WEEDS. Wild centaureæ, particularly the *nigra*, Lin., much infesting grass land. A. S., *bune*.

BUNGAY-PLAY. Leading in whist all winning cards in succession, without any finesse.

BUNKAS. A crowd collected together confusedly. 'Kinder! what a *bunkas* on em.'—*Moor*. Isl., *bunki*; Dan., *bunke*, a heap.

BUNKS, also BUNNY. A rabbit.

'The origin is in the idea of striking. Bret., *bunta*; Eng., to *bunt*.—Manx *bun*, butt-end; Gael., *bun*; Prov. Eng., *bun*, the tail of a rabbit, hence *bunny*, rabbit.—Diez.

Gael., *bun-fean*, a bobtail. *Bunt*, to run like a rabbit.—*Northern dialects*.

BUNKS. The wild succory, *chicoreum intybus*, Lin.

BUNNY. A swelling caused by a fall or blow. O. Fr., *bugne*, a bump; It., *bugno*, a boil. In Essex called 'a *boine* on the head.'

BUNT. To butt with the head, to gore. 'Take care, yinder old cow *bunts*.' Bret., *bunta*, to knock, push.

BUNTING, BUNTY. Miserably mean, shabby. A wanton.—Bristol.

BURBLES. Small pimples, such as those caused by sting of nettles.

'*Burble* in the water, *bubette*. To boyl up or *burbyll* up, as a water dothe in a spring, *bouillonner*'—*Palsg. Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, 1530. Sp., *burbuja*; Portg., *borhulla*, a bubble, knob.

BURGAD. Yeast. Wel., *bragawd*, a fermenting.

BURR. A mistiness over and around the moon. Fr., *brouée*, mist. *bruff*, a halo—Whitby, dial.

'A far-off *brugh* tells of a near-hand storm.'—*Cumb. Saw*. 'We'll hev change seúnn, theer a *bur* aboot meúnn.'—*Id.*

BURTHEN. To charge closely and pressingly. 'Ex., I *burthened* him with it as strong as I could, but he would not confess.'—*Forby*.

BUSK. To bask, applied to poultry, game, &c. A flock of sheep.

BUSS. A kiss. Lat., *basium*; Wel., *bus*, the human lip.

BUSS. A fishing boat. O. Norse, *bússa*; Dut., *buyse*; A. S., *butse-carlas*, shipmen.

BUSSEN-BELLY. Ruptured. '*Brostyn*, or *broke*.'—*Pr. Pv. Brustenkited*.—Whitby. A. S., *borsten*, to rupture; Cornish, *bors*, hernia; Wel., *bol*, belly.

BUTT. A flounder, so called at Yarmouth, remarks Yarrell, in his *Brit. Fishes*. Dut., *bot*.

BUTTER-TEETH. Broad and yellow teeth. The two incisors in front of the upper jaw. Dut., *botertanden*.

BYLDERS. A kind of watercress. See *Way's Pr. Pv. and Prior's Plants*.

'In a meadow I use in Norwich beset with willows and salallows, I have observed these plants to grow upon their heads, *bylders*, currants, &c.'—*Sir T. Browne on Grafting*.

CABOBLED. Confused, puzzled. Ex., 'Why you 'olly *cabobble* me.' Fr., *accabler*, to confound, overwhelm.

CADE of herrings. An old measure, disused. Gr., *kados*; Lat., *cadus*.

'A barrel of herryng sholde contene 1000, and a cade of herryng six hundreth, six score to the hundreth.'—*Accounts of the Cellarist of Berking Abbey*. Cade of herynge; *cada*, *lacista*, *ligatura*.—*Pr. Pv.*

CADDOW, CADDAW. A Jackdaw. Dut., *kaauw*; Gael., *Cadhagh*, *Cadha*, a jackdaw; Wel., *caw-ci*; A. S., *ceo*; Swed., *kaja*; Dan., *kaa*; Norse, *kaga*.

Chouchetto and *chouette*, a Chough *Cadesse*, Daw, Jackdaw.—*Cot. Fr. Dicty.*, 1632. Randle Holmes' Acad. of Armory, 1688, has 'Jackdaw.' In some places called a *cadasse*, or *choff*.—*Caddow*. A jackdaw or *chough*, Norf., *Bailey*.

'And as a falcon frays, A flock of stares or *caddesses* such fear brought his assays.' *Chapman's Iliad*, xvi.

'Kill crow, pie and *cadow*, rook, buzzard and raven.'—*Tusser*.

CAIL OR CALE. To throw. Ex., 'A *cail'd* a stone right at my hid.'—to throw weakly: a boy throws a stone, a mauter *cails* it. To move with wavering gait. A colt gambolling and throwing out its heels is 'kicking and *cailing*.' In the West Counties cock shying is called *cock-squailing*.

I have failed in meeting with any quite satisfactory derivation. *Forby* has Fr., *caillou*, flint, a common missile. There is the Gael. *cail*, a spear, *sgaoil*, to throw, scatter by hand. To this I incline. In the North a *cale* or *kale* is a turn, chance at various games, particularly at ball, in which 'its my *cale* now;' 'give me a *cale*,' are common phrases. Wilbraham, *Chesh. Glos.*, gives the Flem. *kavel*, lot, as the derivation. Casting *cavels*, casting lots.—North. Wel., *coel*, a lot; Norm. French, *cule*, time, season.

CALIMANCO-CAT. A glossy-skinn'd, tortoise-shell tabby. Derived from the old Norwich worsted manufacture of *calimanco*, which shone like satin. *Calliminky*, a kind of cotton.—*Teesdale*; woollen,—*Cumb.*

CALLOW, CALLA, or CALLER. The surface of the land removed to dig for gravel, &c. *Uncallow*, to remove this. A. S., *calo*, *caluw*, bald. Gael., *sgailceach*, *sgallach*, bald. Dut., *kaluwe*.

CALYON and Mortar. The ordinary flint and boulder walls of the Suffolk churches. Fr., *caillou*, flint; *callierd*, a hard stone.—North.

Pr. Pv., 'calyon, rounde stone.'

CALM, KAMMY. The settlement or scum of bottled liquors. Said also to be mothery in this state, and the scum called the *mother*.

In Craven, *caind*; Wel., *cann*, white; Dut., *kaam*, mothery.

Var. of *scum*; Fr., *escúme*. The Ger. has *klamm*, viscous. *Mother*, Prov. Ger., *muth*, froth, scum; Dan., *mudder*.

CAMBUCK, KEX and KISK. The dry stalks of hemlock and other dead ditch plants. Ex., 'As dry as a *cambuck*.' Of legs lacking a goodly calf it is said, 'His legs are like *cambucks*.'

But nettles, kix and all the weedy nation,

With empty elders grow, sad signs of desolation.—*Giles Fletcher*.

A. S., *Cammoc*, rest harrow, bog fennel; Gael., *Canach*, moss crops, *cats-tail*, &c. Until lately much used in E. A. to light pipes with.

CAMPING. An athletic game, fought out by two sides, usually of twelve each, and resembling foot ball, but much rougher. Once popular in the district it has fallen into disuse.

We abridge Major Moor's animated description of the game:—'Goals were pitched 150 or 200 yards apart, formed of the thrown off clothes of the competitors. Each party has two goals 10 or 15 yards apart. The parties 10 to 15 aside, stand in line, facing their own goals and each other, at 10 yards distance, mid-way between the goals and nearest that of their adversaries. An indifferent spectator throws up the ball—the size of a cricket ball—midway between the confronted players, whose object is to seize and convey it between their own goals. The shock of the first onset to catch the falling ball is very great, and the player who seizes it speeds home pursued by his opponents, through whom he has to make his way aided by the jostlings of his own sidesmen. If caught and held, or in imminent danger of it, he *throws* the ball—but must in no case give it—to a comrade who, if it be not arrested in its course, or he jostled away by his eager foes, catches it, and hurries home, winning the notch or *snotch* if he contrive to carry—not throw—it between the goals. A holder of the ball caught with it in possession loses a *snotch*. At the loss of each of these the game recommences after a breathing time. Seven or nine *snotches* are the game, and these it will sometimes take two or three hours to win.

It is a noble and manly sport. The eagerness and emulation excited in the competitors and townsmen are surprising. Indeed, it is very animating to see twenty or thirty youths stripped to their skin, and displaying the various energies that the game admits of; rushing with uplifted eye, breast to breast, to catch the descending ball, and all at once, running full *ding* to gain a point, and when nearly gained, half falling over the stumbling object of pursuit (for the game is always played where the grass is short and slippery) and after much scuffling to see the ball again in the air, thrown to a wily distant sidesman—and seized and carried in the contrary direction—backwards and forwards, perhaps half a score times, amid the shouting and roaring of half the population of the contiguous villages. Sometimes a large football was used, and the game was then called 'kicking camp,' and if played with the shoes on 'savage camp.'

Windham, the statesman, greatly encouraged it, and got up many matches at Felbrigg. He was wont to say it combined all athletic excellencies, a successful combatant requiring to be a good boxer, runner and wrestler. It appears to have escaped the attention of the Young Englandism and Muscular

Christianity of our day. Ray says, in his time it prevailed most in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex. It was new to Sir T. Browne on his settling in Norfolk. Strutt, an East Anglian, omits it from his 'Sports and Pastimes of the English People.' A. S. *Camp*, a combat; Ger., *kampf*; Isl., *kempa*, a champion; Wel., *camp*, a feat, game; *champ*, a scuffle; Eng. dialects, *cample*, to argue—to reply pertly.—*Cumb.*; able to do.—*North.* *Campar*, or pleyar at foott balle; *campyon*, or champyon.—*Pr. Pv.*

CAMPING LAND was a piece of ground set apart for the game. A field abutting on the churchyard at Swaffham was willed for the purpose by the Rector in 1472. At East Bilney is a small strip or *spong* near the church called the *camping land*. At Stow Market is a large pasture still called the *camping land*. Sir John Cullum, in his 'History of Hawstead, Suffolk,' describes the *Camping-pightle* as mentioned, A. D. 1466.

'In meadow or pasture (to grow the more fine)
Let campers be camping in any of thine;
Which if you do suffer when low is the spring,
You gain to yourself a commodious thing.'—*Tusser.*

'Get campers a ball
To camp therewithall.'—*Id.*

Lydgate, the Monk of Bury, compares the breast of a woman to a large campyng balle.

The gamedied away in Suffolk in consequence of two men having been killed at Easton, in their struggles at a grand match, about the close of last century.

CANCH. A lot of corn in the straw, put in a corner of the barn; a short turn or spell at anything; a trench, cut sloping; a breadth of digging land.—*Halliwell.*

CANK. Calcareous earth, any sort of limestone. *Calc*, *caulk* *chalk*, is the substratum of a wide extent of Norfolk. Fris., *calke*.

CANKER. The common red field poppy. Otherwise called *copper-rose*, and *head ache*. *Cankers*, caterpillars.

A copper saucepan requiring tinning, is said to have the *canker fret*; *canker weed*, the *senecio jacobæa* Lin., with other kindred species, as *tennifolius* and *sylvaticus*, were formerly so rife on the commons and waste lands of Suffolk as to be gathered and burnt for potash.

CANSEY. A raised footpath or causeway, numerous in the fens and marshlands. Dut., *kantsige*; Gael., *cabhsair*; Wel., *cam*, a step.

CANT. To set up on edge (so used also in the U. S.); to throw upwards with a jerk edgeways; a jerk edgewise.

Isl., *kantr*, a side border; Dan., *kant*, edge; Wel., *cantel*, a rim; *ergo*, the part easiest broken off. Picard, *canteau*, a piece broken off the corner. In Welsh *cant* has also the meaning of a circle, hoop.

'And yet she brought her fees—a *cantle* of Essex cheese
Was well a fote thick—full of maggottes quicke.'—*Skelton.*

Cant rail, a triangular rail, of which two are cut from a square piece of timber sawn diagonally. *Cant*, a corner of a field.—*Sussex.*

CAP. To challenge. 'I'll set yeow a cap.' Capping texts or verses. To cover the object of rivalry by its equal or superior; to come up to, or outdo.

From a root in many diverse languages signifying to cover. A. S., *cæppe*, cap. Sp., *capa*, a cloak; Sc., *hap*, to cover; Turk., *kaput*, a cloak; *kepi*, a cap; Lat., *caput*; Fr., *chapeau*; Wel., *capan*; Gael., *capa*. *Capt*, crowned; beat in argument.—*Whitby*; puzzled.—*Cumb.*; surprised.—*Leeds.*

CAPPER. The hard, wrinkled, crackly crust formed on newly harrowed land by a fall of heavy rain quickly absorbed and evaporated. To chap the hands.

CAPPERED CREAM. Cream coagulated by heat, by an impure receptacle, or by exposure to a brisk current of air.

Both appear derived from the Gael., *criopag*, a rimple, *wrinkle*; *kippered* (salmon) a word which the compilers of the Scot. and Gaelic dictionaries appear unable to make anything of, would seem to be from the same root. Dan., *kippre*, to rib; Isl., *kyrpingr*, to crimp, to shrink together. Pigeons *cappé*, ruffed Pigeons; *cappéer*, to go very near the wind.—*Cotgr.*, 1632. *Kipper* nuts, chestnuts.—*Sherwood's Dicty.*, 1632.

CARR. A wood or grove on a swampy soil, generally of alders.

Probably from Gael, *garan*, a thicket, also underwood. Wel., *carz*, a thicket, a brake.

CAST. I.—Warped. II.—Yield, produce. Ex., 'How did your wheat *cast*?' a Norfolk phrase. III.—Cast, vomit. Common to Suffolk. 'A *cast* 'as stomach an 'as butta.' Fris., *kotsen*.

CASUALTY. The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. Ex., 'Gipsies feed on *casualties*.' 'This mutton is so pale and flabby it looks like a *casualty*.' 'He gave a bullock to the poor at Christmas little better than a *casualty*.' It should be pronounced *cazzlety*.—*Forby*. Lat., *casus*, accident.

Casardly, unlucky, North dialects; *caselings*, skins of beasts that die by accident. Chesh. *Cazelty* weather in Dorset,—stormy.

CAT. I.—A ferret. 'A cop'd cat;' a muzzled ferret. A. S., *cops*, a fetter. II.—A lump of meal, clay, &c., mixed with a quantity of salt placed in dove cots to allure or retain them.

'In Hants and elsewhere, a *salt-cat* is a kind of cake to entice pigeons.'—*Barnes' Dorset Dial.* Wel., *cat*, a piece, fragment. O. E. *cates*, provisions.

CATCH-LAND. Border debateable land. *Catch-rogue*, a constable, or bum-bailiff.

CAVE IN. To give way at the edge. To fall into a hollow below; an accident to which any stratum incautiously excavated is liable. Fr., *cave*, a cellar; Lat., *cavare*, to dig out; *cavus*, hollow, Corn. and Breton, *cau*.

Pronounced *keeve* in Suffolk, where *Moor* says the idea of an avalanche is conveyed by the word. In Chesh. to keeve is to overturn or to lift up a cart so as to unload it all at once.—*Wilbr.*

This old East Anglicism, reintroduced amongst us as one of the most popular and expressive of Yankeeisms, bids fair to supersede 'collapse.' American glossaries have a number of illustrations, all forcible.

'A very hungry traveller made a very expressive application of the word, by saying his stomach was so empty that he thought he should *cave in*.'—*Elwyn*.

'At the late dinner Mr. W— arose to make a speech, but soon *caved in*.'—*Washington Paper.* Bartlett.

Cavey, a corruption of 'peccavi: 'a begun to cry *cavey*;' he began to knock under.

CAVING. Refuse unthreshed ears of corn thrown to poultry. A. S., *ceaf*. Gael., *catha*, husks, *caruinnean* refuse ears.

CAWF, CORF. A floating cage for keeping alive till wanted lobsters and Nancies. An Aldboro' word. An eel box.

Dut., *korf*; Ger., *korb*; Wel., *caw*, a hamper, basket. The stout travelling basket used in mines is called a *corf* or *corve*. Lat., *cophinus*.

In N. Britain a temporary building or shed is called a *corf* or *corf* house, a hole or hiding place, remarks Jamieson. Isl., *korbae*, a little hut. Compare with *Barfe*, which see.

CHADS. Husky fragments amongst food. In Low. Sc. small gravelly stones in river beds. Wel., *Cib* (ch) a husk. Gael., *cath*.

Chaddy is applied to bread made of meal not properly sifted.

CHAITS, CHATES. Broken victuals, refuse food.

Turnip *chait*s are the remains left by fattening sheep, and to which leaner stock are turned in 'to pick up the *chait*s or orts.

'Chat-wood, little sticks fit for fuel.'—*Bailey*. *Chat*, a twig. Yorks. Black thorn. *Chats*, fircones.—Whitby. Seedling ash, the keys or capsules of ash, sycamore, &c., small branches of oak, stripling boys.—Cumb.; *chaity*, careful.—Somerset; *chats*, dead sticks.—Heref.; small twigs, Derb.; *chattocks*, refuse wood.—Glouc.; small faggots.—Salop.

Chats, the young shoots or suckers, cut and faggotted.—*Forby*. Wel., *cedys*, faggots. To *chit*, to germinate, sprout. Ger., *katze*, a bunch, the keys of a tree.

CHALDER. To crumble and fall away as the surface of cawke, gravel, &c., by the action of air. Also called *cholder* and *cholter*.

Lat., *calx*; Fr., *chaux*, lime, *calciner*, to powder; Ger., *schalbar*, that may be peeled; Dan., *skaldes*, to become bald, to peel off.

CHALM. To chew or nibble into small pieces.

Books and papers are said to be *chalmed* by mice. The *l* is dropped in pronunciation.

CHAMBLE. To chew minutely. In Bucks, *chimble*. Cumb., *cheg*.

Wedgewood remarks *chamm*, *champ*, to chew, so as to make the snapping of the jaws be heard. Hung., *tsammogui*, to make a noise with the teeth in chewing. Isl., *kampa*, to chew; *kiammi*, a jaw." Gael., *cnamh*, to ruminate.

An onomatopoeia,—the most expressive form in which the word occurs is in Golding's old black letter translation of Ovid, 1587—

'When seeking long for Famine, she the gap-toothed elf did spy,
Amid a barren stony field, a ramping up the grass,
And *chanking* it.'

This word seems overlooked by all our glossarists. In our Southern dialects *chanks* is the underpart of a pig's head; the *chaule* of the North.

CHAP. An idle fellow. Used in a disparaging sense. Ex., 'A lolloppen chap.'

'Give servants no dainties, but give him enough,
Too many *chaps* walking do beggar the plough.'—*Tusser*.

Forby derives from Sui.-Goth., *kaeps*, one of servile condition. More probably an abridgment of *Chapman*. A. S., *ceapman*; Dut., *keopman*; one who traffics, bargains.

CHATE, CHOAT. A feast, treat, rustic merry-making, jolly frolic.—Essex. Gael., *taite*, pleasure, delight.

CHAW, CHAW UP. To chew. 'You don't half *chaw* yar wittuls.'

'The trampling steed with gold and purple trapt,
Chawing the foamie bit, there fiercely stood.'—*Surrey's Æneid*.

A. S., *ceowan*; Dut., *kauwen*; Wel., *cerniaw*, to grind with the *chaw* or jaw.

'I heerd Tom Jones swar he'd *chaw* me up, if an inch big of me was found in them diggins in the mornin.'—*Robb, Squatter Life*.

'So doth the Devil, as that excellent and holy Martyr, Mr. Bradford, in his Sermon of Repentance saith; He will spit you, and broach you, after he hath well fed you; roast you, and eat you; champ you, and *chaw* you, and make a full meal of you, even of you that lead a voluptuous life.—*Rogers' Rich Fool*.

CHECK. To taunt, reproach. Ex., 'He *checked* him by the favours he had done him.'—*Forby*. *Checked*, *chapped*.—Suf.

'That weake treachery was worthy of a *checke*, not a desertion.'—*Bp. Hall*

CHICE. A small portion, Essex. *Chife*, a fragment.—Suff. Fr., *chiche* niggard, sparing.—*Cotg.* A. S., *cicel*, a morsel.

CHICK. I.—A flaw, as in earthenware. II.—To crack, chap, chop, as the skin in frosty weather. III.—To germinate, as seeds or leaves in bud. Gael., *cinnich*, to sprout; Wel., *cyndwv*.

A S., *cinan*, to chink, open, gape. Loosening earth in East Anglia is called *chinking* it. A sprain in the back implying a slight separation of the vertebræ is called to *chink* it. A frequent corrupt pronunciation is *jink*. *Cherts* of grass, the first blades of spring—Cumb.; *chark*, a crack; *charkt* hands, chapped.—Craven.

CHILL. To warm anything; to take off extreme coldness by heating. 'Do you like your beer chilled.' Now an Americanism.

CHIMDY, CHIMBLY, CHIMLEY. Local corruptions of chimney.

CHINE. The part of a cask into which the head is fixed. Dut., *kim*, the barrel brim. *Chim-hoop*, the extreme iron hoop which binds the staves together.

'*Chimb* is the English for the end of a barrel.'—Barnes' Dorset Dialect.

Chine, is the swell in the middle of a cask.—Var. Dial.

CHINGLE, CHINGLY. A local form for shingle, loose gravel, pebbly beach, &c., Also Scot. Lat., *scendere*, to split.

CHINK. To loosen earth for planting. To cut small.

CHIP-UP. To recover from a state of weakness or depression.

Probably from *cheep-up*, *chirrup* up, as young birds. An imitative word. Scot., *cheiper*, a cricket.

CHITTERLINGS. A pig's small entrails, which fried, and eaten with sugar, mustard and vinegar, used to be reckoned a good dish.

The frill of a shirt not crimped or gathered into close plaits, but ironed flat, somewhat resembles it, and is called a *chitterlin*. When *crimped* the shirt frill is said to be *gofered*. Ger., *kutteln*, intestines; in Dorset, *chelléns*; Belg., *schysterlingh*.—Blount.

'We make of a French ruff an English *chitterling*.—Gascoigne.

CHIZZLY. Harsh and dry under the teeth. Ger., *kieselig*, flinty, pebbly; Dut., *keyzel*; A. S. *ceosel*; the deriv. of *Chesil Bank*, Dorset. Gael., *clachag*. *Chysel*, or gravel.—Pr. Pv, *chizzle*, wheat-bran.—Teesdale. *Chizzel*, bran.—Sussex.

CHOBBS, *chobs*. Unripened grain, adhering to the husks under the flail. Wel., *cib*, a husk; *cobyn*, a tuft, bunch; Ger., *schob*, a bundle of straw.

CHOP-LOGGER-HEAD. An intense blockhead. *Chop*, to flog, Essex.

CHOVY. A small beetle, swarming like a plague of locusts in gardens and orchards in hot summers, in the sandy districts. It is common there to drive ducks and swine into the orchards and shake the insects from the trees to be devoured. Wel., *chwilén*, a beetle, chafer. *Chwyvaw*, to move, flit about, waver.

A Norfolk term for the insect. Moor says he never heard of it. Sir J. Cullum notes it in his 'History of Hawstead, Suffolk.'

CHUBBY. Angry, threatening, surly. Wel., has *chwibl*, sour, sharp.

CHUFFY. 'In our usage,' writes Forby, 'has no reference to clownishness or surliness which is given to it in all the Dictionaries. It merely means fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks.' In Kent, *choaty*.—Grose.

If Forby be correct, *chuffy* retains its original meaning in East Anglia

that which now a days we attach to chubby. *Joffu*, chuffy, fat-cheeked —*Cotgr. Fr. Dict.*, 1632. A. S., *ceaflas*, the chaps; Fr., *gifle*, a cheek; Fl., *chiffe*, cheek; Dan., *kiaeft*. *Chuff* is, however, applied to surly, miserly persons. Ger., *schuft*, a shabby fellow.

'At length (as Fortune servde) I lighted vpon an old straddling usurer, clad in a damaske cassocke, edgde with fox-furre; a pair of trunke slops *sagging* down like a shoemaker's wallet, and a short thrid-bare gown on his backe fac't with moath-eaten budge: vpon his head he wore a filthy coarse biggin, and next it a garnish of nightcaps, with a sage button cap of the forme of a cow sheard, overspread verie orderly: a fat *chuffe* it was (I remember), with a grey beard cut short to the stumps, as though it were grymde, and a huge, worm-eaten nose, like a cluster of grapes hanging downwards.'—*Nash's Pierce Penilesse*.

In the Lanc. and Yorks. dialects, *chuff* is pleurably excited, full of.

CHUMP, CHUNK. A small log of wood, root end. *Ray* gives as a Suff. word, *chuck*, a great chip. *Chumpy*, small, stunted, Linc. Isl., *kumbr*, a stump, log.

'Provincial in England, colloquial in the U. S. To *chunk*, to throw sticks or chips at one. *Chunked*, said of any one impudent or bold. *Chunky*, short and thick.—*Bartlett's Americanisms*.

CLACK-BOX. The mouth containing a nimble tongue. Teut., *klack*.

CLAGGY. Clogged with moisture, sticky. A. S., *clæg*, clay.

Claggum, treacle made hard by boiling.—*North Anglian Dialects*.

CLAM. I.—Clamminess. Ex., 'The meat has been kept too long, and has got a *clam*,' begins to decay. A. S., *clam*; Dut., *klam*.

II.—A slut so excessively dirty that her skin looks *clammy*.—*Forby*.

CLAMM. To starve with hunger. Ex., 'I'm *clamm'd* ta dead amost.'—*Suff.* To clog up.—*Heref.* To stick, adhere.—*Glouc.*

More common in the North. From A. S., *ge-liman*, to glue together. Dut., *klemmen*; Ger., *klamm*, to pinch together. 'Clem'd or clam'd, starved, because by famine the bowels are, as it were, clam'd or stuck together.'—*Ray*.

The A. S. has also *clæmian*, to clam, to smear.—'A child *clames* the newly whitewashed wall with dirty fingers. A bill sticker *clames* up his bills.—*Yorks.*

'In the conclusion, the sprigs were all daub'd with lime, and the poor wretches *clamm'd* and taken.'—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

CLAMBER-SCULL. Very strong ale.

CLAMP. A potato pit or hog, a rude brickhill. A. S., *clam*.

CLAMPER, CLUMPER. To make a noisy trampling in walking.

Clumpers, very thick and heavy shoes, pattens. Fl., and Dut., *klempens*; Isl., *kumbr*, a lump; Dan., *klump-fodet*, club footed.

Applied also to a *clump* of wood, of trees, &c.

In Lanc., wooden clogs are called 'clumpers;' and in the U. S., thick-soled shoes. "The meaning of the word will be gathered from a short conversation which a minister in this county once overheard between a poor man on his death bed, and a farmer's wife who had come to visit him. 'Well,' she said, 'when yo getten theer, yo'll may-happen see eawr Tummus, and yo'll tell 'im we'n had th' shandry mended, un a new pig-stoye built, un at we dun pratty weel beawt him.' 'Beli, me, Meary!' he answered, 'dost think at aw's ha nowt for t'do, bo go *clumpin* up un deawn t'skoies a seechin' yore Tummus?'—*Gaskell's Lanc. Dial.* *Clomperton*, one who walks heavily.—*Craven*.

CLART. To daub with syrup, juice of fruit, or the like. See *Slar*.

A Scot and North country word, adhesive dirt, to smear, &c. Perthshire, *clort*; Gael., *clodach*; Dan., *klatte*; Fris., *kladdig*; Dut., *klad-den*, to blot,

spirt. 'Clarty-paps, a dirty sloven of a wife.'—Halliwell. *Clarts*, snow flakes, mud. In Linc., *clatty*, dirty. Fl., *kladdegat*, a nasty girl, a slut.

CLAUMB. To clamber in a heavy manner.

CLAUNCH. To lumber along, as if the feet were dragged through the dust to save the trouble of lifting. Ex., 'yinder go black Betty, *claunching* along in her creepers.'—North Ang., *cluntering*. Dan., *kluntet*, awkward, lumbering.

CLEAD. To clothe, *cleading*, clothing. Ger., *kleid*; A. S., *claded*.

CLEAS, CLEYES. Claws, of a lobster, &c. Ex., 'Crack the *cleas* in the hinge of the door.' A. S., *clea*, common to English dialects.

CLEAT. A thin metallic plate. Shoe heels are *cleated* with iron. A race horse's light shoe is a *clate*. A. S., *cleot*; Wel., *clwt*.

CLEPE. To call. The A. S., *cleopan*, still in use in East Anglia.

At play in the Eastern Counties boys *clape* sides at a game.

CLEVER. Handsome, good looking, healthy, tall, dexterous, adroit, applied without reference to talent or intellect.

This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation, and applied to anything a man likes, without any settled meaning.'—*Johnson's Dict.*

Clever is an instance of a dialectic colloquialism rising into our literature. Sir T. Browne, a master of the written language of his age, noted it as an East Anglian provincialism. It was used by our humourists in the seventeenth century, Butler, L'Estrange, South. Ray terms it a provincialism, and derives from O. Fr., *legier*, light, speedy. It can no longer be called so. In the eighteenth century it appears in our classic writers. Dexterous, skilful (*Addison*); just, fit, commodious (*Pope*); well shap'd, handsome (*Arbuthnot*). A. S., *geleffæst*, lively, nimble. In Scot. and the North *deliver* is used in the sense of active. Wedgewood states the provincial Danish has *klöver*, *klever* in the same sense as ours. *Det er en klöver kerl*, that's a clever fellow! Wel., *clin*, clever, compact; Sc., *cleik*, *clewch*, quick fingered; Old Eng. *cliver*, a claw; Dan., *klavre*, to scramble; Dut., *kleveren*. In short, *clever* appears to retain its primary sense of quick movement; a quality which has risen in estimation in these days of competition, implying those shewy, *catching*, outside qualities which our generation approves. A *clever* horse, a *clever* girl, a *clever* performance.

In America it is applied, write Elwyn and Bartlett, exclusively to moral qualities, as good natured, mild, well disposed, '*clever* but not *smart*;' and the definitions English *clever* and Yankee *clever* are used to indicate the precise meaning implied—English *clever* more faithfully reflecting the Yankee '*smart*.'

Clever, lusty, very well. Lanc.,—affable; South,—*clever through*, clean through straight along; Leic.,—*clever-chumsy*, *clever-boots*, used ironically in the North

"*Clever* and silly are not intellectual phenomena. 'How are you?' *Cleverer* than I was.' 'I am getting quite *clever*.' 'Is your wife better?' 'I think she is sillier than she was.' 'She is very silly.' These are points of health."—*Hamilton's Yorks. Dial.*

CLEVERS. Tussocks or tufts of coarse grass or rushes turned up by the plough on recent grass lands, pronounced *cluovas*.

A. S., *cleofa*, that which is cleft.

CLICKET. To chatter incessantly; Dut., *klicken*. O. Fr., *cliquette*.

'With her that will *clicket* make danger to cope.'—*Tusser*.

'Dan'l my good man,' said she, 'you must eat and drink, and keep up your strength, for without it you'll do nowt. Try, that's a dear soul! And if I disturb you with my *clicketten*, tell me so, Dan'l, and I won't.'—*David Copperfield*.

CLIMP. To touch a polished surface with greasy fingers. Isl., *klina*, to smear. Also to steal.

CLINK and CLIP. A smart blow; both imitative sounds, the former more resonant. Dut., *klincke* and *klippen*. Isl., *klingja*, *klippa*.

CLINKERS. Small hard paving bricks, set on edge, when thrown together they do not rattle like bricks, but make a *clinking*, like metallic substances. Frisic, *klinkerts*; Dut., *klinkerds*, the common paving brick of Holland.

CLIVER. A chopping knife. A. S., *clifian*, to cleave.

CLOD. To clothe; *clodden*, clothed; *clodding*, clothing, see *clead*.

CLODGER. A book cover. 'Closere of bokys or other lyke.'—*Prompt. Parv.*, 1498. Fr., *clausure*.

CLODGE. To clog. Used by Bp. Hall. *Cledgy*, stiff, Kent. A. S. *clæg*, clay.

CLOGSOME. Heavy roads are so termed.

CLOG-WHEAT. A bearded species, called in Mark Lane, rivets.—*Forby*.

CLOTCH. To tread heavily, move awkwardly. Ger. *klotsig*.

CLOUT. A heavy cuff. Dut., *klotzen*, to strike. A *cleat*, which see.

CLOW. A slice of bread, cheese, &c.—*Moor*.

CLUNCH. A name given to the lower and harder beds of the cretaceous (chalky) rocks. It has been largely used in the interior work of East Anglian Church architecture; soft when quarried, it hardens with exposure.

CLUNCHY. Short, thick and clumsy. Dut., *kluntet*.

CLUNG. Shrunk, dried, shrivelled, juiceless, from evaporation. Said of apples, turnips, carrots, &c. A. S., *clingan*, to wither. *Clungy*, sticky.—*Leeds*.

'Who would have thought to have found the wit of Pierce so starved and *clunged*.'—*Gab. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

CLUTCH. A brood of chickens, a covey of partridges. In Lanc., *clatch*. Dan., *klekke*, to hatch. Isl., *klekka*. North Ang., *cletch*.

CLUTTER. Confusion, disorder, *not* used in the sense of noise or bustle as in clatter. Wel., *cludwair*, a heap. An Americanism.

In Lanc., when things are heaped higgledy piggledy, 'They're aw in a *clutter*.'—Yorks., *cluther*.—*Clutter-up*, to crowd together in disorder.

'And foully wallowing in *clutter'd* blood.'—*Phineas Fletcher's Purple Island*.

COACH-HORSE. A dragon fly.

COARSE. Opposed to fine, as applied to weather. Ex., 'It is a very *coarse* morning.' One of the most characteristic East Anglicisms, specially met with on the sea coast.

Formerly written *course*, ordinary; Lat., *cursus*, in the usual common way. Both words have depreciated; thus, very ordinary, is now very common, plain.

COATHY. Surly, easily provoked. Var. of *cothy*.

Cothish, morose, Norf.—Bp. Kennett's *Gloss. Coll.*, *Lands. M.S.*

COB. I.—A sea-gull. II.—A young herring. III.—Clover head, containing the seed: separating these from the straw or *stuvva* is called *cobbing*. IV.—A seed *cob* or *lib* is a wicker basket used in sowing. V.—A small, compact, punchy, powerful little horse.

All these, with the exception of the last, are local, differing from the multiplicity of dialectic meanings attached to this word. No. I. is the Frisic *kob*, *zeekob*. II.—See Note, page 399. III.—From the A. S., *cop*, top, tuft; Wel., *cob*. IV.—*Cob*, a basket, is from the Lat., *corbis*; A. S., *cyp*, a measure; *cypa*, a basket. V.—*Cob* may be from the Wel., *cwb*, compact, a small mass. *Cob* also was used for a rich, miserly person, ex.—

‘And of them, all *cobbing* country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes*.—*Nash's Lenten Stuff*. Wel., *cybyz*, covetous, grasping.

COBLE. A fishing boat, sharp in the brow, with square stern and flat bottom. A. S., *cuople*, a small ship.

COBBLES. I.—Round paving stones, any small pebbly substance. II.—Fruit stones.

Wedgewood derives from the sound of pebbles rolling on a beach, as pebble, from Dan. *pible*, to purl; Dut., *kabbelen*, to beat, as water against a bank or shore. Is not *cobble* rather a diminutive of *cob*, a lump, round mass; Wel., *co*, a rounding; *cobyn*, a small bundle, mass? In Cornwall, the girls who break the tin ore into small pieces are called *cobbers*; Wel., *cob*, a thump, whence the game of *cob-nut*.

COB-IRONS.—The andirons on which wood was burnt in large grateless fireplaces. Also called Dogs.

Ray says *cob-iron* is an Essex and Lanc. word.

COBWEB-MORNING. ‘A misty morning, *Norfolk*.’—*Bailey*. Copweb-weather, misty weather.—*Forby*. A. S., *atter-cop*, a spider.

COCK-BRUMBLE. The hawk's-bill bramble, from its curved spines. *Rubus fruticosus*, Lin.

COIT. To toss up the head. Of an affected minx it is said, ‘she *coits* up her head above her betters.’

Jamieson derives from the Isl., *kita*, violentu jactare. There is the Wel. *coeth*, to talk pertly. O. Fr., *cuidet*, to conceit, guess, presume; *coint*, spruce, fine, tricked up.

COLDER, COSH. Broken ears of corn. See *Cavings* and *cosh*.

COLD-CHILL. An ague fit.

COE. An odd old fellow.—*Norfolk*.—*Grose*.

COOK-EEL. A sort of cross bun made and eaten in *Norfolk* during Lent. Dut., *koekje*, a little cake.

‘A New Year's *cookey* is a peculiar cake made only in New York, and at the Christmas Holidays. In the olden time, each visitor on New Year's day was expected to take one.’—*Bartlett's Americanisms*.

COLLAR, COLLOW. I.—To sully with soot or coal dust. Chesh., *colly*. II.—Black smut from the chimney bars. A. S., *col*, coal; Isl., *kala*, to smut. *Colley*, a blackbird.—*Somerset*.

COLLOGUE. To confer together for mischievous purposes. ‘Kinda!’ cries out a farmer at a flock of rooks, which he apprehends have a bad design on his corn fields—‘see them there toads *collogueing* together.’—*Moor*. Cor. of Lat. *colloquer*. Yorksh., *colloge*.

‘Unconscionable miscreants care not how they *collogue*, whom they slander for a private advantage.’—*Bp. Hall's Contemplations*.

‘If you are Religious, and frequent the church and the sacraments, you're an Hypocrite; and without this, you're an Atheist, or an Heretick. If you are Gay, and pleasant, you pass pleasantly for a Buffoon; and if Pensive and reserv'd, you are taken to be soure, and Censorious. Courtesie is called *colloguing* and Currying of Favour.’—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

COLT. Any person in a parochial or public office attending a public meeting for the first time is called a *colt*, and must be *shod*, pay a forfeit of liquor. Ex., 'We shall have a good frolic to-day; we have four *colts* to *shoe*.'—*Forby*.

COME-BACK. A guinea fowl—a resemblance to its harsh cry.

COMPANY-KEEPER. A lover. Old Fr., *Compagner*, etre en commerce, ou en familiarité avec une femme.—*Roquef, Gloss*.

COOMS. High ridges on bad roads between the ruts and horse path. Wel., *cwm*, a cup shaped depression in the hills, a valley or dale, a hollow, shelter, dingle. A. S., *combe*.

Elsewhere, *Combe* implies a valley. The coomb of corn (and formerly of coals in Norfolk) seems to mean a heap. Lat., *cumulus*. The *comb* of a bird its crest.—*A. Gurney*.

Comb, the balk or narrow slip which is left in velling the land.—*Devon. Dial.*

Combe, a little valley opening into a larger one.—*Pulman's East Devon. Dial.*

Combe can hardly be strictly implied to denote a valley. Its Celtic deriv. gives its precise meaning—a hollow or depression in the bosom or sides of the hills. The *combes* round Bath, as *Lyncombe*, are placed in ledges below the hill tops, but lying above the valleys beneath.

CONEY-LAND. So light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but breeding rabbits. A common jest is that it may be ploughed with two rabbits and a knife.—*Forby*.

CONKERS. Snail shells. Lat., *concha*, a shell.

CONSTOBLE. a great coat. Also called a *consloper*.

COPE. I.—A large quantity, or great number. Lat., *copia*. II.—To chop, exchange, chaffer, barter, deal. Used by the coasters of Norfolk and Suffolk. A. S., *ceapian*; Dut., *copen*; Isl., *kampa*.

COPPER-ROSE. Fr., *couperosé*; Lat., *cupri rosa*. See *Canker*.

Ray, in his North country words has '*coprose*, called also *Head-Wark*, the *Papaver rhæas*.' In Scotland, cock-rose is any wild poppy with a red flower.

COPPLE CROWN. A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl.

Coppling, unsteady, in danger of falling or tipping over. Wel., *cop*, top of anything. Dan., *kop*, head.

CORNY. I.—Abounding in corn. II.—Tasting well of malt.

III.—Tipsy. Goth., *kauru*; Isl., *kiarni*; Dut., *keerne*.

Ex. II. 'Now I have dronke a draught of *corny* ale,
By God I hope I shal you tell a thing
That shal by reson ben at your liking.'—*Chaucer*.

Ex. III. 'A common word for a common condition in New England'—*Elwyn*.

CORRUPTED. Ruptured. Suff.

COSH. The husk, or outer bark of corn, particularly wheat.

'White wheat in a red *cosh*,' is a favourite local variety, *Forby*. Gael., *cochull*, husky. Fr., *cosse*.

COSTLY. Costive.

COST OR COAST. Ribs of cooked meat. Ex., 'Do you choose shoulder or *coast*.' Lat., *costa*, a rib; Wel., *cyost*, side; Gael., *slios*.

Moor remarks—'this word we hear from educated and travelled people.'

COTHISH, COTHY. Faint, sickly. Wel., *coth*, sick; A. S., *cothe*.

Applied in *Hampshire* to rotten sheep. *Coathe*, to bane, applied to sheep.—*Somerset*. *Cooth*, a cold. Kotched a *cooth* i' his limbs.—*Salop*. *Coathe*, to swoon.—*Linc*.

'So fel sche with childe, and sche went onknowing hir tyme fro Seynt Petirs onto Lateran. Hir *cothys* fel upon hir betwix the Collise and Seynt Clement Cherch.'—*Copgrave's Chronicle*.—*Story of Pope Joan*.

'And this was kept ful grete councele fro the emperoure, seying that he deyed in a *cothe*.'—*Capgrave*.

COT. I.—A covering for a cut thumb or finger. II.—A shovel handle.

Dut., *kot*, 'widely used, says Wedgewood, in that language, in the sense of hollow receptacle, *cavum*, *loculamentum*. Gael., *cos*, handle, haft.'

COZEY. Snug, comfortable, warm. Gael., *coiseag*, a small nook or corner. *Coiseagach*, snug; Isl., *kios*, a small place well fenced. Common in Scotland.

COUCH-HANDED. Left handed. Fr., *gauche*. Devon, *couchy-h*.

COUSIN. Nephew or niece. 'Pandarus calls Cressida his cousin, who was, however, his niece.'—*Forby*. See *kinsman*.

COUSIN BETTY, COUSIN TOM. A bedlamite or rather an impudent vagrant pretending to be such.

Forby says, 'they were wont to enter the sitting-room of a family, having first ascertained that there was nobody in it but women and children, with whom they claimed kindred.'

COWL. A tub, Essex.—*Ray*. Dan., *köle*, to cool.

Or the root may exist in the Romance dialects, Lat., *colligere*; O. Fr., *cuieller*, to collect; Pg., *colher*; Sp., *colodra*, a milk pail.

COW MUMBLE. The cow parsnip. *Heracleum sphondyleum*, Lin.

COW-TONGUED. Having a tongue smooth one way, and rough the other, as purpose serves.

COXY ROXY. Merry and fantastically tipsy.

COY. A coop for lobsters.—Suf. Dut., *kouw*, a cage.

CRAB-LANTHORN. A pasty of the apple-jack species, which see.

CRAKE, CRACK. To brag, boast. Dut., *kraaken*.

'Two good haymakers, worth twenty *crakers*.'—*Tusser*.

He says we are but *crakers*,

He calleth vs England men strong harted lyke an hen.—*Skelton*.

CRACK. Something to boast of. Ex., 'She is the *crack* of the village. II.—A very short time. 'It was done in a crack.'

CRAMPLED. Affected by cramps. Isl., *kreppa*, to contract; Ger., *krumpen*; Sw., *krympa*. In Suff., creepled is compressed, squeezed. 'A stack *creeples* when it falls away from irregular pressure.

CRANE-GUTTED. Very thin, herring gutted.

CRATCH. An old Suffolk word for manger. Old Fr., *crèche*.

'And in that infancie of that Church having found it (though as the wise men Christ in the *cratch*) why did they so adore it?—*Rogers' Lost Groat*.

CRAWLY MAWLY. In a weakly, ailing state. Indifferently well.

Conveys the idea of being able only to crawl on hands and knees.

CREEK. A servant, Suf. It., *creato*, a servant, from *crier*, to rear.

CREEPERS. I.—Low pattens on iron stumps. II.—Grapnel hooks.

I.—A. S., *creopan*; Du., *kruipen*. II.—Gael., *crub*, a claw, fang.

CREEPLE. A cripple. *Creeples*, nervous fidgets, uneasy twinges.

'The place must be frequented whence these waters flow, there must be a comming, and (with those *creeples*) a waiting about the Poole, if we would have comfort.'—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

CRIBLE. A finer sort of bran, a second sifting. Wel., *crib*, to comb, rake; Gael., *criathair*, to sift. O. Fr., *crible*.

CRICKLE, CRUCKLE. To bend under a weight, to sink through pain or weakness. Ger., *kriechen*, to creep, crawl. Lanc., *cruttle*.

CRIMBLE. To creep about privily, to sneak, wind about unperceived. To *crimble-i'-the-poke*, to fly from an agreement, act shabbily. A. S., *crymbig*, crooked; Wel., *cwm*.

CRIMP. A dealer in coals. Norf.

CRINKLE, CRUNKLE. To wrinkle, twist, plait or rumple. Frisic and Dut., *kronkelen*; Dan., *kringel*. Also to shrink.

Holloway gives crinkle, crunkle, to *wrinkle*, *cringle*, *crangle*, zigzag, as Norfolk, Suffolk and Hampshire words.

CRISH, CRUSH. Soft bones or cartilage yielding easily to the teeth.

CROAT. A bottle. Suff.—Isl., *krus*; Dut., *kroes*, a drinking vessel.

CROCK. In Suffolk, the plate or bricks of a fireplace, 'as black as the *crock*.' To *crock*, Essex; to black one with soot. *Crocks*, sooty flakes falling from chimney tops. Dut., *roet*, soot; *rook*, smoke. Isl., *rok*; Sw., *rok*, smoke. An Americanism.

CROME. A crook, a staff with hooked end for drawing weeds out of ditches, &c. Dung-cromes, turnip cromes, &c. Dut. and Fl. *krom*; Gael., *crom*.

CRONE. An old ewe that has lost its teeth. Dut., *kronie*. Crav., *crock*.

'In travelling homeward, buy forty good *crones*,
And fat up the bodies of those seely old bones.'—*Tusser*.

CROODLE. To lie close and snug, as pigs or puppies in their straw.

Dimin. of *crowd*, to press. *Croodle*, to crouch like frightened chickens at sight of a bird of prey.—Wilb. Chesh. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*. has 'to bend over the fire in cold weather, to herd together like fowls in the wet.

CROONCH. To encroach.

CROTCH. Forked, the meeting of two arms of a tree; the junction of the thighs. Fr., *croc*, a hook; Dut., *krook*.

'A lesson good, save *crotches* of wood.'

However ye scotch, save pole and *crotch*.—*Tusser*.

Of a long-legg'd person it is said he has plenty of *crotch-room*.

CROTCHED. Cross, peevish, perverse. *Crotch-boots*, water-boots; *crotch-bound*, lazy; *crotch-tail*, a kite; *crotchety*, U. S. *crotchical*.

CROTCH-TROLLING for pike, practised by poachers in the Broads and Norfolk rivers. No rod is used, but a reel; and with the help of a *crotch-stick* the bait is thrown some distance in the water, and drawn gently home.

CROUCE. To catterwaul, to provoke. Fr., *courroucer*.

CROWD-BARROW, CRUDDEN-BARROW. A wheel-barrow, crowded or shoved along. A. S., *cread*; Dut., *kruyden*, to thrust. *Crudded* milk, curdled.

'She sent my mother word by Kate, that she should come hither when God sent time, though she should be *crode* in a barrow.'—*Letter of Margery Paston*, A.D 1477.

'Which it does, not by shoving or driving it forwards, as a slouch does a *crowd-barrow*.'—*Fairfax*.

CROW-KEEPER. A boy employed to scare crows from new sown land.

'Then stir about, Nicol, with arrow and bow,
Take penny for killing of every crow.'—*Tusser*.

Lear exclaims, 'that fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*!' a passage which wonderfully obfuscated the early commentators.

Crow-time, evening; when rooks fly homeward.

CRUMP, CRUMPY. Brittle, dry-baked; easily cracking; surly. Gael., *crup*.

'When the workman took measure of him he was *crump*-shoulder'd, and the right side higher than the left.'—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

'He with the Flat Nose is Socrates; the little *crump* shoulder'd Wretch was the Famous Aristotle; and T'other there the Divine Plato.'—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

CRUMPLEN. I.—A diminutive mis-shapen apple. II.—A little deformed person. Dimin. of A. S., *crump*, crooked. Wel., *crwm*.

CUDDLE. To fondle, embrace, press to the bosom.

Mr. Wedgewood derives from *cruddle*. The Rev. J. Davies, in his admirable paper on the Dialect of Lanc., *Phil. Sy. Trans.*, 1855, p. 230, from Wel., *cuddio*, to hide, cover. Still nearer seems the Wel. *eudawl*, hovering about; *cudeb*, fondness, affection.

CULCH. Norf. and Essex. In Suf. *gulsh*, thick dregs or sediment.

At Colchester, the word is thought to have been derived from the oyster trade, in which it is applied to the refuse. In the Devon dialect, *cauch* is a disgusting mixture or mess. Gael., *sailch*, filth, impure dregs or sediment.

CULP. A hard and heavy blow. Ger., *kolbe*, a club, mace; Dan., *kolb*, butt-end; *culpy*, thick set, short.

CULPIT. A large lump of anything. Qy. a cor. of *collop*.

Wedgewood says, 'collop from *clop* or *colp*, the sound of a lump of something soft thrown on a flat surface. '*Colp*, a blow, a bit of anything.'—*Bailey*. In like manner we have *dab*, a blow, and a lump of something soft, a *pat* with the hand, and a *pat* of butter, &c.

CULVER. To beat and throb in the flesh. As a sore advances to suppuration it bulks and *culvers*. In Suf., *galver*; Dan. *skiælle*, to tremble, shiver; Swed., *skälfa*, to palpitate; A. S., *scylfan*, to waver.

CULVER-HEADED. A stack thatched with straw is said to be culver-headed. C. Bret., *kôlô*, straw; *kôlôa*, to cover with straw; *kôloên-vara*, a thatched summit. Stupid.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon house. A. S., *culfre*, a dove.

'Or as the *culver*, that of the eagle is smitten.'—*Chaucer*.

CUMBED. Cramped, stiffened with cold. '*Cumbly-cold*, stiff with cold.' An Old Eng. form of *clumsy*. Scot., *cumbered*, benumbed.

'Pl. Dut., *Klamen*, *Klomen*, to be stiffened with cold. Isl., *Klumsa*, suffering from cramp. 'Havi de froide, stiffe, *clumpse*, benumbed.'—*Cot. Fr. D.*, 1632. *Aclumsid*, benumbed with cold. Frisic, *beklomd*; Dut., *verklemd*. *Comelyd*, for colde.'—*Prompt. Parv.*, 1440. In Mr. Way's note on the word, occur the following illustrations:—'Our hondes ben *a-clumsid*.'—Wickliffe's New. Test. 'Thou *clomsest* for cold.'—Piers' Ploughman. An old M.S. Eng. Lat. Lexicon dated 1483, the Cath. Ang. written apparently in the N.E. of Eng. has '*clumsyd*, eviratus (cold) and later on '*cumbyrd* ubi (see) *clumsyd*' Earlier, the Pr. P. has 'a-comelyd for coulde, or a-clommyde (*acomyrd*, P. *a-combred*.)

CURREL. A rill or drain. Dimin. of *current*. Lat., *currere*.

If from the sound, the Gael. *corrghuil*, murmuring.

CUSHION-MAN. A chairman.

CUSTARD. The pat on the hand inflicted by a schoolmaster's ferula or pater. The Sc. *palmie*.

CUTE. Shrewd, sharp, quick in apprehension. Ex., 'A's a *cute* chap. A very common Americanism, of East Anglian origin.

In opposition to Mr. Forby, we incline to the Lat. der. of *acutus*, rather than the A. S., *cuth*.

CUYP. To stick up. Dut., *kuipen*.

DABBY. Moist and adhesive, like wet linen. Dab, a blow. Dut., *dabbelen*, to splash. Also to bob up and down.

Dut., *Dobber*, a fishing float, whence *dobberen*, to rise and fall with the wave. Hence is derived the name of the waterfowl, the *dab-chick*. A dab hand, a dabster, quick, doing things at a stroke. *Dab*, in its sense of to peck or pierce is applied to *dibbling* holes in furrows for seed, and dibbling implements were originally called *dabs*. Fl., *dabben*.

DAD, DADDY. Father; a word ignored by the march of refinement. Wel., *tad*; Lapl., *dadda*.

'Dad, mam, and porridge; Father, mother and broth; Pa, ma, and soup.'

DAFTER, DARTER, and DOWTER. A daughter. *Darter* is Essex, and has migrated to New England.

DAG. Dew, to bedew. *Dag of rain*, a slight misty shower. *Daggy*, dewy. In Norfolk, a shower of rain is called 'a *dag* for the turnips;' water *dogs* are light watery clouds; the 'sun *dog*,' a light spot near the sun indicating rain. Sw., *dag*, dew; Dan., *dugge*; Old Norse, *dögg*, *deigr* rain; Lanc., *doage*, wet, damp. 'Meety, *daggly* weather like.'—Shropsh.

The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to *deg*,' and when he *degs* his garden he uses 'a *deggin-can*.'—*Gaskell*.

DAGGLED, DAGGED. Slashed, torn, ragged. Bret., *dag*, to stab; Fr., *daguer*; It., *daga*, whence dagger. *Dag-prick*, a triangular spade.

'*Dagge* of cloth, fractillus.' *Prompt. Parv.* Chaucer satirizes in his *Parson's Tale*, 'pounsed and *dagged* (slashed) clothing.' His begging Friar, in the *Sompnoure's Tale*, craves 'a *dacon* of your blanket, leve dame.' A. S., *daag*, anything loose, dangling. A bed covering was termed a *dagswayne*—'some have longe thrumys and jagges on both sides, some but on one.' Harrison writing in Essex, in the days of Elizabeth, relates the old men of his village used to say, 'our fathers have lien full oft vpon straw palletts, on rough mats covered onelie with a sheet under coverlets of *dagswain* or hop harlots, and a good round log vnder their heads instead of a bolster.'

'Never sorry lass so pitifully aweary of her ragged petticoat and *daggled* tail.'—*Gabriel Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

DAG-LOCKS. Clotted locks hanging in dags or jags at a sheep's tail. Called, also, *Taglocks* and *Claglocks*.

'Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,

To see the dunged folds of *dag tayl'd* sheep.'—*Bp Hall's Satires*.

Daglets, icicles, from their pointed appearance.—*Halliwell*. Called in Northamptonshire, *daggers*.—*Baker*. In later years the original sense of *daggle* was merged and obscured in that of *draggling* (A. S., *drag-an*, Sw., *draga*; Dut., *trecken*;) a trailing of the clothes in wet grass or mire. The original term, although its derivation is forgotten, exists still in most of our

provincial dialects. A *draggled-tailed trollop* is a comprehensive epithet for the wearer of skirts and petticoats tattered and torn, splashed and dirty. In Dorset dial., *Dag* is a small projecting stump. Chill-dag, a chilblain.

DALLOP. I.—A patch of ground among growing corn where the plough has missed. II.—Rank tufts of corn on the old sites of manure heaps. III.—A parcel of smuggled tea. IV.—A slattern, *var.* of *trollop*. V.—A clumsy lump of aught tossed about. VI.—To paw, toss and tumble about.

Wel., *talp*, a lump, protuberance. Isl., *dalpa*, to give one light blows. *Dolpr*, a lump, 'and sometimes used as dumpy and thick, said in daily speech of a bouncing new born child.—*Jonsson's Oldnordisk Ordbog*.

DAM A marsh, called also drowned-land.—Suf.

DAME. Once applied to ladies of high rank. Now, says Forby, only to the lowest. It would be very offensive used to a farmer's wife.

DAMNIFIED. Indemnified. Ex., 'Teent nawn to him—he's *damnified*.'

DANGEROUS. Endangered. Ex., 'He's sadly—badly; quite *dangerous*'.

DANK. Moist, damp, as regards weather, the grass, &c. 'A *dank* rafty morning. Ger., *tunken*, to steep; Dut., *donker*, dark.

'*Dank* ling forgot, will quickly rot.'—*Tusser*.

A synonyme of damp. In Yorkshire, when wool is damp and fusty, it is called *donky* or *thonky*. A worthy clothier went to London to buy wool. Having visited a large establishment, he pronounced the fleeces to be *donky*. 'Donkey!' cried the indignant merchant. 'Donky,' replicated the purchaser, while he still smelt at and pulled into pieces the wool.—*Rev. R. Winter Hamilton's Dialect of Yorkshire*.

DANS. Yearling lambs. When cut, they become *wedders*. In their second year, *Hogs* and *Hoggets*. One, two or three *shear* sheep denotes respective ages. *Shearlings*, the period between the first and second shear. *Crones*, are old ewes which have lambed and lost their teeth.—*Moor*.

Gael., *uan*; Bret., *oan*, a lamb. In Vannes, *duemm*, a kid-

DARE. To pain, afflict. Essex.—*Ray*. A. S., *daru*, hurt.

DARNOCKS, DANNOCKS. Hedger's gloves of thick leather.

Gael., *dornag*, a gauntlet, glove, from *dorn*, fist. Manx, *dornaig*, a covering to guard the hand against thorns.—*Cregeen*. A convenience we should little expect to have been adopted by a people in the condition of the Celts.—*Wedgewood*. Isl., *dornikur*, stiff boots for wading in water.

DARK-HOUR. The evening twilight. The gloaming.

DARNED. I'll be. An Essex oath, of wide currency in America.

DASH. To abash. Pl. Dut., *dwas*; A. S., *dwæs*, stupid from fright.

DAUBER. In the large barns and farm buildings of East Anglia, artificers in *wattle and daub*,—a mixture of clay or mud with stubble or short straw, well beaten and incorporated, sometimes strengthened with laths and hazels,—were formerly in great request. *Daabing* was very durable, lasting forty or fifty years. In Suffolk it was employed also for fences.. O. Fris., *dauber*, to beat.

Tusser calls the process *Tampring*. The Bible speaks of 'daubing with untempered mortar.' *Dawber* or cleyman,—*Pr. Parv*.

Tapia, Sp., a mud wall; Lomb., *tabia*, a poor hut; prob. of Eastern origin. Turk. Ar., *tabiah*, rampart, bastion — *Diez*.

DAUNT. To stun, knock down. Fr., *dompter*, to subdue.

DAZE, DAZLE, DAURE. To dazzle, to stun. A. S., *dagan*, to brighten, dazzle; Dut., *daesen*, to be stupified; Pl. Dut., *dösig*, dizzy.

‘Whereby I learne that grievous is the game

Which follows fansie *dazled* by desire.’ — *Gascoigne's Flowers*.

Dawzey is a Suffolcism. Ex., ‘A *dauzey* hiddid fellah.’ *Dozzled* is another variation; which see. DAUSEY-HEADED. Giddy and thoughtless. — *Grose*. Var. of *daze*, applied in U. S. to old people whose faculties are failing

Dased has also the North Ang. sense of stupified from cold or exhaustion. Isl., *dasdr*, faint, tired.

DEAL-TREE. Fir tree. *Deal apples*, fir cones.

DELK, DALK. A dimple. A cavity or dent in the soil, the flesh, or any surface which should be smooth. Isl., *dala*, a dint. Pr. Pm. *dalke*, vallis.

DAWL. A cat, to coax it. Dut. *dauwelen*, to play with, fondle.

DEKE, DIKE, DELF. A ditch, or drain. A. S., *dic*, a ditch; *delfan* to dig; *deke-holl*, a hollow or dry ditch; A. S., *holian*, to excavate.

DENES or DUNES. The sandy tracts on the East Anglian coast.

Old Fr *dunes*; Dut, *duynes*, sand-hills by the seaside; Gael, *duin*, to shut in, surround; *dún*, a heap; Fris., *döhne*, a sand hillock.

DENT. The worst of anything—the pinch. After a loud clap of thunder, a woman says, ‘Tis all over. I knew that was the *dent* of it.’ — *Moor*. A. S., *dynan*, to make a noise.

DERE. Dire, sad. *Derely*, direly. A. S., *der-ian*, to hurt.

DEVLIN. The species of swallow, called the swift. *Hirundo apus*, Lin. Also a fretful, troublesome woman.

DEVILTRY. Aught unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful.

DEVING-POND. One whence water is drawn for domestic use, by dipping a pail. *Deve*, to dive, dip; A.S., *dufian*.

DEUSAN. A hard keeping apple, which shrivels and turns pale. Hence the simile, ‘pale as a *deusan*.’

Any hard fruit, according to Minsheu. Gael., *deuchainn*, hard.

DEW-BEATERS. Coarse and thick shoes to keep out wet.

DEW-DRINK. The first beer given to harvesters before they commence.

DIBLES, DIABLES. Difficulties, embarrassments. N. Fr., *dibillè*, disabled.

DICKY, DICK-UP. An ass. *Dickey ass*, a male ass; the female a Jenny or a Betty ass. *Dik-hop*, Flem., is thick-scall.

DICKY-BAHD. The general term for any small bird in East Anglia.

‘All little birds are by children called Dicky-birds. We have Jack Snipe, Jack Daw, Tom Tit, Robin Redbreast, Poll Parrot, a Gill-Hooter; a Magpie is always called Madge; a Starling, Jacob; a Sparrow, Phillip; a Gold Finch, Jack Nicker; and a Raven, Ralph. — *Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary*.

Moor adds, we have also Jack Curlew, Jenny Wren, Betty Tit, and King Harry, the Goldfinch.

DICK-A-DILVER. The herb periwinkle. Lat., *per vincà*, *per*, about, and *vincere* to bind, having formerly been used for chaplets.

Forby derives from the O. E., *delving*, A. S., *delfan*, 'from its rooting at every joint and spreading' More probably from its abounding in East Anglia in the delves or ditches. '*Delph* and *delf*,' common terms in the Fens-lands.

DIDAPPER. The little Grebe, also known as the *dab-chick*, the *dive-an-dop*, *divy-duck*, &c., Sw. *doppa*, to dip.

'Such *dydoppers* must be taken vp, els theile not stick to check the King.'—*Pap with a Hatchet*, 1589. 'The *diveandop*, to slepe.'—*Skelton*.

DIDDY The female breast of milk, the *titty*. Wel., *didi*, a nipple, teat, or paps. Ir., *did*.

DIDDER. To quiver with the chin through cold. Dut., *sidderen*, to shiver; Wel., *sigaw*, to shake; Isl., *titra*.

'*Dyderyn*, for colde.'—*Pr. Pv.* *Didder* for cold, to say an ape's Pater-noster.—*Cotgr.* *Didder* to ding or dunt (blunt) with cold.—Dorset. *Dothor* and *dither*, to tremble. North Ang., Heref. and Northampt., *Dodder*.—*Whitby*.

DIDDLE. Dimin. of dawdle.

DIDDLES, DIDLINGS. Young ducklings or sucking pigs.

DIDALL. A spade used for ditching, &c. in the marshes.

'A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome

For draining of ditches that noyes thee at home.'—*Tusser*.

Mavor, in his Notes to *Tusser*, ed. of 1812, describes a *diddall* as a triangular spade for cutting and banking up ditches where the soil is loose. The *crome* (see *CROME*) resembles a dung rake, and is used for drawing out the weeds, flags, &c., cut from the bottom of the ditch. At the back of Yarmouth the *dydle* is in use and well known. '*Dydleing* mash ditches,' cleaning or faying them. A *dydleing* machine was used for cleaning rivers. *Grose* has '*Didal*,' a triangular spade as sharp as a knife. Called also a *dag-prick* (see *DAG*) in Norfolk and Essex. Sw. *dy*, mud, *dallra*, to shake, *dela* to deal out. The Bret. has *didala*, to remove the bottom of aught.

DILLS. The paps of a sow. 'More pigs than *dills*,' a Suffolcism.

Dan., *di*; Norse, *dili*, to suckle.

DILVER. To weary with labour or exercise.—*Forby*. Dilvered, confused, heavy, unwell, out of sorts.—*Moor*. Worn out with watching.—*Grose*.

Possibly from A. S., *thylidian*, to endure, suffer. Ger., *dulden*; Fris., *dylde*.

DINDEL. Sow-thistle, probably cor. of *dandelion*. *Dyndelyn*.—*Pr. Pv.*

DING. I.—To throw, hurl. Ex., 'I *dung* it at him.' In Essex, sling.

Is., *dengia*, to hammer. A. S., *dencgan*, to strike; Dan., *dænge*; Sw., *dänga*.

'The *ding-thrift* heir, his shift-got sum mispent.'—*Hall's Satires*, B. IV.

'We, in this age, count him a heathen divine, that allegeth any illustration out of human authors, and makes not all his sermons concloutments of Scripture. Scripture we hotch-potch together, and do not place, like pearl and gold lace on a garment, here and there to adorn, but pile it, and *dung* it up on heaps, without use or edification.'—*Nash's Christ's Tears*.

'Her alabaster walls were all furred, and some painted, with the bespraying of men's brains *dung* out against them.'—*Nash's Christ's Tears*.

II.—A blow, to beat, violent movement. Ex., 'I could not *ding* it into him.' 'A clapp't spurs to 'a's hoss, and awah 'a went full *ding*.' *Ding-doulers*, finery in dress.—Suf.

DINGE. To rain mistily, to drizzle. Used in the sense of *dingy* weather. Isl., *dyngja*, to rain in torrents; Dan., *dynd*; Fris., *duge*; mire, slosh; Wel., *dihinez*, showery.

Dingin, showery. 'Weather unfit to hoe wheat in, as the weeds do not die.'

DINGLE, to drizzle. 'Dew it rain?' 'No ta ded *dingle* just now.'

DAP. A sauce of melted butter, vinegar, and sugar for the famous Norfolk dumplings.

DISCOMFRONTLE. To discomfit in an affronting manner.—*Forby. Dyscowmfortyn.—Pr. Pv.*

DISOBLIGE. To stain or sully. A romp *disoblige*s a young lady's white frock.

DO, DON'T. Used in Norfolk in a remarkably elliptical sense, Ex., 'Has the postman called? I *don't* know; du there's no letters for you.' 'Shet yin gate, Jim bor, *don't* them pigs 'll get out.'—*Gillett.*

DOATED. Decayed, rotten, applied to timber. Common also in the U.S. Ger., *dotteren*, to totter. Apparently var. of *dodder'd*; shattered. See *didder*. *Dotterill*, an old doating fellow.—*Craven.*

'So it fareth with the same tree in its decay; for it becomes sapless and *doddered*, one knoweth not well wherefore.'—*Stanihurst.*

Isl, *dotta*, to nod with drowsiness; Dut., *dödderig*, drowsy, nodding; Ger., *dotteren*, to totter—roots of our Eng. *doating*. *Doated* timber has its root probably in the Ger, *todt*, death; *todten*, the dead; Dan., *Dödhed*, deadness.

In Northampts. *dodderels* are pollards. *Dodded*, lopped, occurs in Bailey. *Doddyd*, without horns.—*Pr. Parv.* To *dodd* sheep, to cut the wool away about the tail.—*Teesdale.* *Dodded* sheep, short-horned.—*Whitby.* *Dod*, a round-topped fell, and *doddy*, a cow without horns.—Cumb. *Doe-headed*, says Carr. *Craven Gloss.*—Fris., *dodd*, a lump clump. Fr., *dodu*, round, plump. A *bog*.—Northampt., from *dodder*, to shake.

DOBBLE. A local variation of daub.

DOCKEY. A ten o'clock morning meal taken by labourers.

It., *tocco*, a morsel; *vulg. tocco di pane*, a bit of bread; Wel., *toci*, an allowance, what is cut off; Fris., *dók*; Bremen, *dokke*, a little cut, shive.

DODDY. Low in stature, small, 'a *doddy* bit.' *Doddy*-mite.

Hoddy-doddy, *dodkin*, *totty*. Dan., *tot*, a bunch; Fris, *dodd*, a lump, clump; Fr., *dodu*, round, plump.

DODDY-PATE, DODDIPOLE. A blockhead, dunce. Fris., *doddje*, a silly-stupid, a blockhead.

'He rayles and he ratis—He calleth them *doddy-patis*.'—*Skelton.*

'Ye hoddy-peakes, ye *doddy-poules*.'—*Latimer.* 'Our curate is an asse-head, a *dodipoll*, a lack-latine.'—*Id.*

'You that purpose with great sums of study and candles to purchase the worshipful names of dunces and *dodipoles*, may closely sit, or soakingly lie at your books.'—*Gab. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

DODMAN, A snail. See **HODMADOD.**

'Yt is as great pyte to se a woman wepe as yt is to se a sely *dodman* crepe.'—*Bale's Kynge Johan*, 1538.

'In that a Snayl or *Dodman*, which is not only not warm, but to our feeling very cold, is fain to brood its as cold sweaty eggs, nested upon a cold wet earth, bespewing them about with the fuzze of a cold clammy froth, in coldish raughty weather, and all making way to a kind and timely hatching.'—*Fairfax.*

'I'm a reg'lar *dodman*, I am, said Mr. Peggotty.'—*David Copperfield.*

Bacon enumerates *hodmadod* or *dodman*, among fish that cast their shells.

DODGE. A small lump of something moist and thick, as of mortar, clay, &c. Var. of *dod*.

DOGGEDLY. Shamefully done. A dogged way, a distance.

DOLK, DOKE. A deeper indentation than *delk*, a cavity between two

swellings. The pit or hollow of the stomach. Fris., *dolg*, a wound; Gael., *dochainn*, hurt, injury; Eng., Gypsy, *dooka*.

'He hugg'd her only with his two forefeet, which he had thrust so into the oft of her sides, as to make two deep *doaks* there.'—*Fairfax*.

DOLLOPT. Badly or over-nursed. Var. of *dallop*.

DOLE, DOOL. Deal, division or share of anything, as gains, joint property; a distribution, as of alms, food, fuel, or clothing; also a boundary or landmark. A. S., *doelan*; Plat. Dut., *deelen*, to separate, distribute, &c.

Pl. Dut., *dole*, a ditch, with the sod turned up as landmark.

Dole or *several* is a term commonly applied in East Anglia to the divisions of parochial lands or charities, or of common right of pasturage, fuel, &c. *Dool* posts were low boundary marks. Also to the half-and-half (in Cornwall, 'one and all') or share principle which prevails in the coast fisheries. In Cumb., *dote*. Applied on the Yorks. coast to the alms of money or food given at funerals.

'Accursed be he who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or markes.'—*Homilies*.

DOLVER. Reclaimed Fen ground. A. S., *dulfon*, dug out.

DOM, DOOM, DUM. Down, as a rabbit's. Dan., *dunn*. Isl., *dùn*.

A goose or duck, when beginning to sit, plucks off her plumage to line the nest. This is called *dumming* it.

DONE-GROWING. Stunted in growth.

DOOR STALL. A door post. The A. S., *durustod*.

DOP. A short, quick curtsey. A. S., *dopettan*, to sink.

DOP-A-Low. Very short in stature. applied to females.

DOR. The cock-chafer. A. S., *dora*, a drone.

DORBELLISH. Very clumsy. Gael., *doirbh*, perverse, untoward., 'Anything that has an unseemly appearance, Ayrsh.'—*Jamieson*.

'Willyou then hope to beat them down with fusty brown bread *dorbellism*—*Nash*

DORE-APPLE. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour; cor. of *pomme d'or*.

DORMER. A large beam.

Halliwell has *dormant*, the large beam lying across a room, a joist. Also called *dormant-tree*, *dormond* and *dormer*. Anything fixed was said to be *dormant*. Fr., *dormant*, sleeping, lying still.

Doss. I.—To butt with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or he goat, Scot., *dush*, to push as a ram, ox, &c. Dan., *dyst*, shock, brunt.

'Potter, the translator of the three Greek Tragic Poets, was nonplussed on first coming into Norfolk as a curate, by the farmer with whom he lodged telling him whilst pointing out to his notice a fine bull, that he must soon make away with him, as he had already '*dossed* three *mauthers*.'—*Forby*.

II.—A hassock, in Chesh., a boss or pess. III.—The tussocks or knots of sour rushy grass in marsh land. Gael., *dos*, and *dosach*, a bush, tuft, cluster; Manx, *dossagh*, clustery.

DOSSERS or DORSERS, wicker baskets or panniers. Old Fr., *dorsiers*. Fr., *dos*, back.

DOSSERS. A motion of the head in children, caused by affections of the brain. Fris., *dösigg*, giddy.

DOTTED. Giddy, said of sheep that have *hydatids* on the brain.

One of the E. A. words imported into Gower, Pembroke, see p. 502.

Dow. A dove. *Duffy-dows*, their unfledged young. *Dow House*, *duffus*, a dove cot. *Duffows*.—*Pr. Pv.* Isl., *dufa*, a dove; A. S., *duna*; Scot., *dow*, *dow-fulter*, a field fare. Sw., *duf-hus*, a dove-cot.

'With the gardynes berne and *duffous* that I purchased therto.'—*Bury Wills*, (John Baret's 1463)—*Camden Sy.*

'Thefauconer camerunning with a *dow*, and cried, stow, stow, stow!'—*Skelton*.
DOW. To mend in health. Of a sick man lying in the same state it is said that he 'neither dies nor *dows*.'

A. S., *dugan*, to be well; Fris., *doage*; Lanc., *doesome*, *dowin*, healthy, prosperous. 'Nayder dee nor dowe,' in a doubtful way.—*Cump.*

DOWLER. A sort of coarse dumpling.

DOWN-BOUT. A hard set to; a tough battle. *Downfall*, rain, hail, or snow; *down-lying*, lying-in; *down-pins*, dead drunk.

DOWNY, DOWN I'TH MOUTH. Low-spirited; dull; Dorset, *drungy*; Cumb., *dowy*; Teesdale, *dowly*, the latter from Wel., *duly*.

DRABBLE. To trail or trapes in the dirt, as a *drabble*-tailed wench. The original word, now obscured by draggle, *dim* of drag.

Gael, *drabh*, refuse, dirt; *drabag* a slut; *drab*, a stain. A. S., *drabbe*, dregs. Dan., *draabe*; Du., *drabbe*, to cover with filth. Plat. Dut., *drabbeln*, to slobber.—'Drabelyn, mud.—*Prompt. Parv.*

DRAGGING-TIME. Fair day evenings, when the young fellows towze the wenches about.

DROP-GALLOWS, a foul-mouth'd person.

DOZZLED. Stupid, heavy. Cumb., *dozent*; O. Fris., *dösig*, dizzy.
'In such a perplexity every man asks his fellow, 'What's best to be done? and being *dozzled* with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself.'—*Hacket's Life of Archbp. Williams*.

DRAINS. Grains from the mash tub, after the *wort* has been drained off.
'An oestridge feeding almost upon anything, ours refused nothing but the *draines* from the brew-house.—*Sir T. Browne*, v. I. 459.

DRANT, DRAUNT. To drone or drawl in speaking. The Norfolk characteristic, as distinguished from the Suffolk whine. A. S., *drean*.

'Than, be ydilnesse, began mech debate in the cite, evil *drantes* in the puple.'—*Capgrave's Chronicle*.

'I long since found by experience, how *Dranting* of verses, and *Euphuing* of sentences did edify,'—*Gab. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

DRAPS. Fallen fruit picked up in orchards and gardens.

DRAWK. The common darnel-grass. *Lolium perenne*, Lin.

DRAW-LATCH. A dawdling loiterer. Isl., *latr*; Dan., *lad*, slow.

Drawlatchet, walking lazily. *Latchet* means to saunter.—*Barnes' Dorset Dial.*

DREDGE. A mixture of oats and barley, now rarely sown; *dragge*, mengled corne; (*drage*, or *mestlyon*).—*Pr. Pv.*

In the 13th cent., the grain crops chiefly cultivated in England were wheat, 'berecorn, *dragg*,' or a mixture of vetches and oats, beans and pease. The regulations, for the brewers of Paris in 1254, prescribe that they shall brew only 'de grains, c'est a savoir d'orge, de mestuel, et de dragée.' Tusser speaks of *dredge* as commonly grown in the Eastern Counties—

'Sow barley and *dredge* with a plentiful hand.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley so thresh out to malt.'

'*Dredge* mault, malt made of oats mixed with barley malt, of which they make an excellent quick sort of drink, used in Staffordshire.'—*Bp. Kennett's Gloss. Coll.* 'Dragée aux chevaux,' provender of divers sorts of pulse mixed together.—*Colgr.*—*From Way's Notes to Prompt. Parv.*

DREPE. To drip or dribble. A. S., *driopan*; *dreeping wet*, dripping wet; a *dreep*, a fall of water; ex., 'three inches in a foot is sufficient *dreep* for pantiles.' Isl., *driupa*; Fris., *drepe*.

DRINDLE. A small slow channel to carry off water. A drill or small furrow for receiving seed. *Drindly, dringly*, slow; ex., 'He's the *drindlest* man I ever did business with. Gael., *drill*, a drop; Manx, *drigey*, falling in drops.

DRIVING. To go fishing, used in to the herring fishery. A. S., *drifan*.

DROLL, pron. like doll, to put off, amuse with excuses. Gael., *dàil*, procrastination.

DROPE. To perspire, to drip as tallow. Preterite of *drepe*, which see.

DROPPERS. Women and children employed to drop seed and grain into the holes made by the *dabs* or *dibblers*. The portions of work allotted to each are called *rockets*.—*Moor*.

DROUCHER. Drenched with rain, drowned. Scot., *droukit*; Isl., *drechia*, to plunge in water. 'Fr., *druger*, said of a sound shower, that wets thoroughly.'—Cotgr. Sw., *dränka*, to drown.

In Robert of Brunne's Chronicle, *drenkled*, *dronkeld*, and *dronkled*, are used indifferently.

This man was wikked in all manere thing; therefore he was *dronchin* in a small water.'—*Capgrave's Chronicle*.

'And took of hem to hundred and XXVIII. schippis. Thei bored and *drenched* hem.'—*Capgrave*.

'There came up eleven hundred Flemings at Waxham, thereof were taken and killed and *drowchyn* eight hundred.'—*Paston Letters*, A.D. 1440.

DROVY, DROSY. Itchy, scabby, lousy, or even all three. A. S., *drof*, dreggy, dirty; Dan., *drav*; Maux, *drouse*.

'Thus much I can say of my selfe, that these drunken *drosie* sonns go a tooting abroad as they themselves tearm it.'—*Green's Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

DROY, a scullion, a drudge-of-all work; Dan., *dröi*, heavy, stout.

DROZE. To beat very severely; *drozings*, a sound drubbing.

North. Ang. *drove*, to afflict trouble; Dut., *droeven*, to afflict; *droes*, the devil; Ger., *drohen*, to menace; A. S., *drefan*; Isl., *dreyssa*, to act haughtily.

DRUG. A strong carriage with four wheels, for conveying heavy timber. Gael., *dragk*, and *tarruing*, to drag; Manx, *drug*, a drag.

A *jim*, for the same purpose has one pair only of wheels. Timber is laid upon the *drag*, but under the axle of the *jim*.

DRUMBLES. 'He dreams *drumbles*.' He is half asleep. Dan., *dulme*, to doze; Sw., *drumla*, to be drowsy; Manx, *dromm*.

DRY-FATS. Large wooden vessels. A. S. and Fris., *fat*, a vat.

DUDDLE-UP. To snuggle up closely and snugly. Ex., 'How he do *duddle* his self up.'

Moor gives an illustration overheard at a pigsty, where an old sow, who had been stingy to her clamorous litter was defended by a bystander. 'Aa, she fare ta stunt em neeyeow—but she'll lah down an *duddle* em present.' Derived probably as a dimin. from Dan., *dægge*, to suckle, fondle; Sw., *dæggja*.

Duddles, little dumps; *thick-duddle*, flour and water.—*Barnes' Dorset Dial.*

DUGGLE. A variation of the above.

DUDDER. To shiver. See *didder*.

DUFFIN, DUTFIN. A cart-horse bridle.

Etymology obscure. It may be from the Old Fr., *duire*, to lead, guide; and *frein*, bridle, rein.

DULLER. To sorrow with pain; *dollour*, a fretting plaint, Lat., *dolor*; Wel., *dulyn*; melancholy.

DUMBLE. To muffle or wrap up. Isl., *dumba*, dark colour.

DUNDUCKYTIMUR. A dull, indescribable colour.

DUNDY. Of a dull colour, as *dundy grey*. A. S., *dun*; Isl., *dumba*.

DUNK-HORN. The short blunt horn of a beast. *Dunk-horned*, pitiful, sneaking, applied to cuckolds. *Dunche*, to strike.—*Pr. Pv.*

DUNSH. A shove, push. Scot., to jog with the elbow.

Gael., *tuinnch*, tossed or dashed as it were by waves. Dan., *dundse*, to thump; Sw., *dunsa*, to fall clumsily.

DUNT. Stupid or dizzy as from a blow. Isl., *dyntr*, shaking up and down; Sw., *dunka*, to beat heavily.

A dull boy is said to be 'kiender *dunt* hidded.' A *dunt* sheep, one that mopes about from a disorder in the head. 'Words are but wind, but *Dunts* are the devil.'—*Ray's Proverbs*. *Dunt*, a common abrupt pronunciation of done it. *Dunch*, Dorset, Sus. is deaf, dull; *Dunny*, hard of hearing.—Heref and Shrops.

DWAIN, DWAINY. Faint, sickly. A. S., *dwinan*, to pine, waste away; Wel., *gwan*, weak, feeble; Gael., *fann*.

DWILE. A refuse lock of wool, a mop, any coarse rag. '*Dweyl*, a clout to wash the floor'; *dweylen*, to mop.—*Sewel's Dut. Dicty.*

According to *Forby*, an awkward rustic perversion of *doiley*, which it clearly is not. The use of *doileys* as a small napkin at dessert is thought to have been imported with the name from Holland, or derived from the name of the dealer by whom they were introduced.

DWINGE, DWINGLE. To shrivel, dwindle, shrink. Isl., *dvina*; Ang. and Fris., *dwine*; A. S., *dwinan*; *dwined*, vanished away, *Verstegan*.

Dwain, faint, sickly, a swoon. Suffolk.—Craven, a *dwine*. Whitby coast, a *dwain*; *dwiney*, puny; *dwined*, shrivelled.

'And it is possible some may be sent thither by no default of their own, o visible cause from others; but merely from Divine Justice, insensibly *dwingling* their estates, chiefly for trial of their patience.'—*Fuller's Worthies*—on the Suffolk Proverb, '*You are in the Highway to Needham*'

DYMOX. A sturdy combatant. From Dymoke, the name of the hereditary champion of the sovereign. *Dummuck*, a blow.

EA. Water. A. S., *ea*. Still retained in the proper names of many places in the fens. *Ea* brink; Pophams *ea*, and other water courses cut in the Bedford Level drainage.

Eay, a pond or pool, drain or watercourse.—Northampts.

EAGER, HIGRE. The swell and inundation caused by a peculiar tidal action in some rivers, as the Severn.

Forby states its occurrence in the Ouse, near Downham-bridge; and in the Nene between Wisbeach and Peterborough. '*Akyr* of the sea flowyng, *impetus maris*, *Pr. Parv.* North Fris., *hieen*, to rise or swell as water; or it may be A. S., *ea*, water, and *cer*, a turn. At Howden, Yorks., a sudden inundation of the Humber is called an *egor*. In Craven dial. *acker* is a ripple.

EAR. The kidney, or adjacent fat, applied to veal. Also called *Near*, or *neah*, *aiyah*, and *niyah*.

Gael., *àra*, plur. *àirnean*, the kidney, fat of the kidneys. Wel., *aren*; Ger., *niere*.

EARTH. One plowing. A. S., *earian*, to ear or plough. Wel., *aru*.

Dut., *eren*. '*Eryn londe* (Lat.) *aro*, *Pr. Pv.*

Goth., *arian*, the earliest labour having been the tillage of the field.

'At the very point where man parts company with the brute world, at the first flash of reason as the manifestation of the light within us, there we see the

true genesis of language. Analyse any word you like, and you will find that it expresses a general idea peculiar to the individual to which the name belongs. What is the meaning of moon?—the measurer. What is the meaning of sun?—the begetter. What is the meaning of earth?—the ploughed. The old name given to animals, such as cows and sheep, was *pásu*, the Lat. *pecus*, which means feeders.—*Max Muller on Language*.

EASLES. Hot embers. Essex,—*esse*. Cumb.,—*ess*. Salop.,—Isl., *eysa*.

EBBLE. The aspen tree. O. E., *abele*; Dut., *abeel*; the white poplar; Lat., *albus*, white.

EDDISH. Aftermath, the *eatage* on land after a hay or grain crop. Fris., *etten*, pasture; A. S., *edisc*, aftermath.

In Ray's East Ang. words, *ersh* is given, 'the same that *Edish*, the stubble after the corn is cut.'

'When wheat upon *edish* ye mean to bestow,
Let that be the first of the wheat ye do sow.'—*Tusser*.

EECHANNONNUM. Each one of them.

EERIE. Grand and causing fear. Common to Norfolk and Scotland. Dut., *eeren*, to reverence.

ELVISH. Peevish, tricky. Applied also to bees, as 'the bees are very *elvish* to-day.' A. S., *ælf*; Isl., *alfr*, an elf or fay.

'The mere spirit that is in you lusts to envy, inclines to crossness, *elvishness* and self-willedness of spirit.'—*Rogers Matrimonial Honour*.

ERRIWIGGLE. An earwig. '*Erwygle*.—*Pr. Parv*.'

A. S., *ear-wigga*, or worm. O. E., *yer-wigge*, Leic., *wiggen-ear*; West, Somerset, *yerriwig*; *earwicke*; East Anglia, *erri-wiggle*, *err-igle*, *ear-wrike*, *narrow-wriggle*; Northamph., *arra-wig*; South, *pincher-wig*; North, *forkin robin*, *twinye* and *cat with two tails* Lowl. Scotch, *Gelloch* and *gavetock*. *Adams*.—*Phil. Trans.*, 1858.

A. S., *wickga*, a worm, beetle. See *polwiggle*.

It is curious that in most European languages a name is given to this insect implying the habit of entering the human ear,—a popular error in entomology.

'ESSEX MILES, Suffolk Stiles, Norfolk Wiles,
Many Men beguiles.'—*Old East Anglian Saw*.

Essex Miles. 'These are cryed up for very long, understand it comparatively to those in the neighbouring county of Middlesex. The truth is this, *good way* and a *good horse* shorten miles, and the want of either (but both especially) prolong them in any county whatsoever.'—*Fuller's Worthies*.—

Fuller might have added that no miles are so long to the pedestrian as those which traverse flat and uninteresting scenery like that of Essex.

ESSEX CALVES. As valiant as an Essex Lion, *i. e.* calf.—*Local Saw*.

'Essex producing calves of the fattest, fairest and finest flesh in England (and consequently in all Europe). Sure it is a Cumberland cow may be bought for the price of an Essex calfe in the beginning of the year. Let me adde that it argueth the goodnesse of Flesh in the county, and that great gain was got formerly by the sale thereof, because that so many stately monuments were erected antiently therein for Butchers (incribed *Carnifices* in their Epitaphs,) in Cogshall, Chelmsford Church, and elsewhere, made of Marble, inlaid with Brass, whereby it appears that these of that trade have in this county been richer (or atleast prouder) than in other places.'—*Fuller's Worthies*.

ESSEX STILES.

'For stiles Essex may well vie with any county of England, it being wholly divided into small closes, and not one common field that I know of in the whole county.'—*Ray's Proverbs*.

ESH. The ash tree. A. S., *esc*. Pr. Pv., *esche*; Isl., *eski*.

ETHER. To wattle or intertwine, in making a staked hedge; 'to *bond* a hedge,' finishing its upper part with stouter materials to bind firmer the lower. A. S., *ether* and *edor*, a hedge. Also called *edder*. *Etherings*, pliant, hazel wands, Northampts.

'Save *edder* and stake—strong hedge to make.'—*Tusser*.

EVERY-FUTNON. Every now and then. *Every-each*, every other.

EVEN-FLAVOURED. Unmixed, unvaried. Current, says Forby, in North Suffolk, in phrases like the following—'An *even-flavoured* day of rain;' *i. e.*, incessant.

EWE. Preterite of owe. 'He *ewe* me five pound.'

EXE. An axe. A. S., *ex*.

FADGE. To suit or fit—to answer expectation. A. S., *gefegan*.

The single shove or heave of the spring, which if the pieces of the watch were unhing'd and born upon by it, would only be pusht forwards or by-wards puts the Watch thus *fadg'd* together and in tilter into motions round, right, or level, swingling, forwards, backwards, upwards, downwards, and other wayes. all because 'tis a knack or engine.'—*Fairfax*

A bundle, Lanc. A bundle as of sticks; North Ang. *Fadge-te-fadge*, a slow trot.—Cumb. *Fay*, to *fadge*, Dorset, used in our dock-yards. Applied to a child walking.—Teesdale. To walk as if tired.—Westmoreland. A half-filled sack; to suit, agree.—Northampts. A short, fat, *fudgy* individual; to straddle along like a fat man.—Whitby.

FAGOT. A contemptuous appellation of a woman. 'A lazy fagot.'

'Qu'il y a bien de difference entre une femme et un *fagot*,'

'Qu'une femme parle toujours, et qu'un *fagot* ne dit mot.'—*French Proverb*.

'In Glouc., to call a woman an old *fagot* is almost the greatest insult that can be offered to her—*Sir G. C. Lewis*.

FAIRY BUTTER. A species of tremella of yellowish colour and gelatinous substance found on furze and broom, and the roots of old trees, and after heavy rains and putrefaction reduced to a colour and consistency not unlike butter.

FALLS. The cliff sides. Elsewhere *fells*.

FALL-LALS. Flaunting and flaring ornaments.

FAMBLE-CROP. The first stomach in ruminating animals.

Synonymous with *fumble*, signifying imperfect action. Dan., *famle*, to fumble, handle; Sw., *famla*, to feel for; Pl. D., *fummelen*. In Cumberland, a *fummelan feast* is held, when a new married couple are dilatory in producing issue, the neighbouring wives assembling unbidden at the house, invite themselves to tea, and make merry, wishing better success to follow.

FAN. To urge along. '*Fan* um along,' said of a horse urged on by the whip. Gael., *fannan*, a gentle gale.

FANG. A fin. North Ang., a paw or claw.

FANGAST. Ripe for wedlock, a marriageable maid.—*Sir Thomas Browne*.

An old Norfolk word, long obsolete. The derivation is obscure. Ray's is by no means satisfactory: *fangan*, to take, *gast*, amor! the latter a forced interpretation, but adopted by Forby. It may be the Gael *fann*, to languish, weary for; *fann*, *adj.*, apt, prone; *fanntais*, languishing; *gaol*, love; *gasda*, a beautiful or blooming maid.

The A. S. has *fæmne*, a maiden; *fæmne-had*, woman-hood; *gehæman*, to cohabit; also *hægsteald*; Pl. Dut., *hagestolt*, a virgin. *Fangast*, is probably a compound of *fæmne*, and *ghast*, an old word of wide spread and import. See the latter under *gosgood*.

FAPES, THAPES, or THEBES. Gooseberries or feaberries. The names are applied in the unripe state only.

At Norwich Forby remarks that *fape-tarts* are indispensable on every table on the Guild-day, the Thursday before June 22. Wel., *ffebris*, berries.—*Roderick's Eng.-Wel. Dicty*, 1737. Used in the mining district when colliers talk of a *faeberry* pie; Dan., *rips*. In *Gerarde's Herbal*, 1636, *faeberry* is given as synonymous with gooseberry; Lanc., *fayberry*. *Febe* seems applied to berries in general, as whinberries. Ger., *Pfebe*, a melon.

FARE. To be, feel, seem to do. A. S., *faran*, still in constant use in East Anglia. and with an infinite variety of meanings. Ex., 'She *fared* sick;' 'they fare *to be* angry;' 'how do you fare *to feel*.' A venture or enterprise is called a *faring*; as the herring and mackarel *farings*.

FARE. A litter or farrow of pigs. A. S., *fearh*; Dan., *fare*, a litter; Old Norse, *fara*, to procreate. *Ferry* and *fezzle*, other dial.

FAREING. Seeming, feeling. 'Ive had sich *fareings* myself,' said by an experienced dame of the indescribable ailments of a love-sick damsel.—*Moor*.

FARRISEE. A fairy. A Fairidge, says Moor, in Norfolk. The green circlets in pastures were called *farrisee-rings*. *Ferrier*, a fairy—Suf. *Fairishes*, North and Mid. Ang., Manx, *ferish*.

FARMER. A term of distinction, says Forby, commonly applied in Suffolk to the eldest son of the occupier of a farm. He is addressed by the labourers as 'the farmer,' whilst the occupier himself is called master.

FARROW. Barren, applied to cows. Frisic, *vare kou*.

FARTHING-BOUND. Costive.

FASGUNTIDE. Shrove-tide, fasting time.

Given by Blount in his Dictionary of Hard Words, 1680, as a Norfolk word. Now obsolete. A corruption of Dan., *fasten-tiden*, Lent; Dut., *Vasten-tyd*.

FAT-HEN, Muck weed or goosefoot. *Chenopodium album*, Lin.

Ger., *Fette Henne*. Also called *Good Henry*, which a correspondent of Seeman's Journal, vol. 1, p. 151, asserts to have been used formerly for fattening poultry, a statement requiring confirmation—*Dr. R. C. A. Prior*.

FATHOM. To spread or fill out. 'The wheat *fathoms* well.'

FAUTOUR. A supporter, believer in, protector. FAUT. To find out, discover. Fr., '*fauteur*, a favourer, furtherer.'—Cotg.

'He had consenting onto him a grete *fautoure*, to his erreure, on Anastase, fals Patriark of Constantinople.'—*Capgrave*.

'I confess his memory has suffered much in many men's judgments, for being so great a *Fauter* of the fancifull opinion of the Millenaries.'—*Fuller's Worthies*,—on *Mede*.

Skelton has flaytering *faytors*, i.e. deceivers. *Fawtour*, or meyntynore, (liar).—*Pr. Pv*.

FAY, FEY, FIE. To clean out the inside of a decayed tree or ditch.

In Chesh. to *fay* is to remove the soil to get at the marl; *fey*, loose earth, Craven; *feigh*, stone, soil, &c., carted away as useless.—Derbysh.; *faigh*, soil super-incumbent on coal, marl, stone, &c.—Salop. Ray says 'to *fey* or *feigh* it,' to do anything notably. 'Mind an' ha' t' house *fey'd* up ageain I come back.'—*Yorks. Dial*. To *fey* meadows, to cleanse them; to *fey* a pond, to empty it.—East Anglia. Dan., *feie*, to sweep out; Isl., *fægja*, to rinse, purify. There is also the A. S., *feoran*, to remove; *feormian*, to cleanse, purge, corrupted in the West Country and Northampts. dialects to *farm*.

'Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield;
By *fieing* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps.'—*Tusser*

FEAGUE. To be perplexed. *Feaks*, a lover's anxious flutterings.
Dan. and Ger., *feig*, faint-hearted.

FEATHER-PIE. A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. Used to scare birds.

FEFT. To persuade. One of Sir T. Browne's obsolete words.

In his own county, Essex, Ray says 'to put off wares.' Possibly from Wel. *fest*, adroitness. A. S., *fus*, prompt, ready; Dan., *fif*, contrivance, finesse.

FEGARY. Cor. of vagary.

FEISTY. Fusty. Fr., *fustè*, smelling of the cask.

FELL. Fill. Also a *fall* or drop of lambs.

FELL. To call round periodically.—Essex. A. S., *fela*; Ger., *viel*, many times. Dut., *veil*, to set out to sale.

FELT. A bank or field foul from spear grass is said to be all of a *felt*, matted. Low Sc., *felt*, creeping wheat grass.

Gael., *falt*, hair; *faltan*, tough mountain bulrush. Wel., *fyll*, overgrown, shaggy, full of brakes; *gwallt*, hairy, also faulty, neglected.

Feltered, entangled, Yorks.—felt-haired, matted, Craven.

FESS. To force or obtrude aught. Ger., *feste*, firm, fixed. Fr., *fiché*, resolute on; Sw., *foss*, forward, impudent; *Fest*, to make a fuss, is used by Robert de Brunne.

Fess, fussy, meddling, eager in what is going on.—*Dorset dial.*

FIFERS. Fibres, roots or shoots of trees, weeds, grain.

Wel., *tyviad*, shooting, vegetating; Gael., *fiar*, twisting, wreathing, *fiuran*, sapling, branch, shoot. Or it is probably a cor. of fibre.

FILE. To defile. The Old Eng. form. A. S., *fylan*; Dut., *vuylen*, to pollute. It occurs also in R. de Brunne's Chronicle.

FILLA or FELLER. The shaft horse of a cart or tumbrel, the *filler*. Also *thiller* and *thill-horse*. West country, *viller*; A. S., *thille*.

Fill-bells, the chain tugs to the collar of a cart-horse, by which he draws.

'*Thiller*, the horse near the *thills*, or forepart of the cart.—*Cocker*.

'Thou hast more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin, my *thill* horse has on his tail.'—*M. of Venice*, ii., 1.

'With collars and harness for *thiller* and all.'—*Tusser*.

FILLER. To go behind. To draw back. Apparently a cognate of the above. A. S., *filian*, to follow.

FIMBLE. I.—To touch lightly with the ends of the fingers.

II.—To pass through without cutting. Ex., 'my scythe *fimble* the grass.' The thistle or female hemp.—Essex.

The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for his seed.—*Tusser*.

Not a *dimin.* of fumble as Forby asserts, but of the Frisic *fample*, to clutch with the fingers. Sw., *famla*, to feel for; Dan., *fiple*, to handle; *fip*, tip, *famle*, to fumble; Dut., *finelen*, light action of the fingers. *Fimble*, a wattled chimney.—Heref.

FINGERS. Mr. Halliwell gives from a MS. of the XV. century, the following rhyming list of popular names of the fingers in Norfolk—'Tom-thumbkin, Will-wilkin, Long-gracious, Betty-bodkin, Little-tit.'

FISHERATE. To provide for. 'I een't able to fisherate for 'em all.'

A Suffolcism, *Moor* says very common. Forby has not got it. See *Beein*. But *fischereres* fond the body, and brout it to St. Petir Cherch.—*Capgrave*.

FISSE. A thistle.

FITTER. To shift from one foot to the other. Dan., *flytte*, to transfer.

FIVE-FINGERS. A star fish. A disease in turnips, also called *Hanbury*. In Norfolk, oxlips, *primula elatior*.

'A fish like a spar-rowel, destructive to oysters, destroyable by admiralty law.'—*Cocker*.

FIZMER, FIZZLE. To fidget unquietly.

Fizzling, fidgeting,—Whitby dial; nestling,—Cumb.; rustling,—Teesdale; Ger., *fusseln*, to play with the feet; *fiz-gig*, a flirting wench,—Craven. Wel., *fysg*, of quick motion.

FLACK. To hang loose. A blow with something loose and pliant.

Also *flick*; Ger., *flackern*, to flare, flutter. Su. Goth., *fleckra*.

FLACKET. A tall flaunting wench, whose clothes hang loose or flop about her. Also women's ribbons and such loose gear.

Used also as a verb. Ex., 'She go *flacketten* about.' *Flacky*, hanging loose. The Dan. has *flagren*, dishevelled, *flakke*, to rove about. Isl., *flaka*, to hang loose down behind.

FLACKER, to flutter—Leeds. To flutter as a bird.—Whitby. To quiver, shiver.—Cumb. To palpitate.—Craven, *flack*, a blow with aught pliant.—Northampt.

FLAG. Turf, sod. Also heathy land turned up by the spade and heaped to dry for fuel. The surface of a clover ley of the second year turned up by the plough; the portions turned at once by the plough being called *flags*. 'One hole on a flag' is one row of holes dabbed or dibbled on each of such portions for dropping the seed wheat into.—*Moor*.

Cocker has *flags*—a Norfolk word—turf pared off to burn.' Ray—'*flags*, the surface of the earth which they pare off to burn, the upper turf, Norfolk.'—E. W., p. 76. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.—'*flag*, a piece of green sward cut with a spade.' Isl., *flaga*, to cut turf; *flag*, a patch of ground. Prov. Dan., *flag*, *flad*, a sod. Fris., *flaggen*, thin sods. Sw., *flaga*, to scale off; *flake*, the primary sense of the word in various dialects. A. S., *fle-an*; Dut., *vlaegh-en*; Wel., *flag*. *Flaks*, turfs.—Cumb.

FLAGELUTT. A small rent or hole in a garment. Dimin. of Isl., *flaga*, a splinter, rent.

FLAITE. To affright or scare. Used in conjunction with *gaster*, an Essex word, with the same meaning.—Ray. Hence has arisen *flatter*, *flapper*, *flamber*, and *flabbergaster*.

'Desire to God to *flayte* and *gaster* thee out of that lap and bosom, as Samson out of Dalilah's.'—*Rogers' Naaman the Syrian*.

Flay, to fright; *flowtered*, affrighted, a *flowter*, a fright, North Ang.—Ray. *Flain*, frightened; *flaay-crow*, a scare-crow.—Leeds. They *flaid* her intiv a fit; *flay-boggle* and *flair-cruke*, a scare-crow; *flaysome*, fearful.—Whitby. *Flaytly*, timidly.—Cumb. *flayed*,—Teesdale; *flowtered*,—Northumb.; *flaide*, afraid; *flay-somer*, more frightful.—Craven.

Flan, to terrify, Old North Ang. Dial., is from Isl. *Flæja*. to terrify, says Mr. Morriss.—*Gloss. to Pricke of Conscience*. The latter would seem rather to imply to abandon, desert, shun. The Gael. has *fuadaich*, to put to flight; the Dut., *flaauwte*, a swoon, fainting fit; A. S., *flitan*, to chide.

FLANG. To slam a door; Sw., *flänga*, to bang, move violently.

FLAP. A slight stroke or touch. Ex., 'I have got a *flap* of cold.'

FLAP-JACK. A flat thin joint of meat, as the breast of a lean sheep or calf. See also *Apple-Jack*. In New England, *flap-jacks* are pancakes, not apple puffs.

FLAPPERS. Young wild ducks or rooks just able to fly. 'Full *flappers*,' very near flying. 'Ar yar rooks fliers?' 'No; but th'ar full *flappers*.' Dut., *flabberers*, to flutter, *flabbe*, a slap.

FLAPS. Large broad mushrooms.

FLARNECKING. An ostentatious flaunting. Dan., *flane*, giddy girl, coquet.

Alongside of the numerous onomatopœas in our language, those words produced by direct imitation of the sound given out by a variety of animate objects (as *cuckoo*) and by collision, resonance and percussion (as *thud*), are a number appealing to man's other senses. Among these latter occurs a large class called into existence by the action of the elements upon our vision. The movement rapid, irregular or continuous of air, fire and water acting upon the retina and nerve of the eye has led to the coinage of many words both in the Teutonic and Romance languages, with the prefixes respectively of *fl*, *gl*, *sl*, which give expression to a multitude of its sensations, striving more or less felicitously to define their most subtle gradations of intensity.

In some words as the *flappiny* action of a sail or the *splashing* of water the sensations produced both upon sight and sound seem equally interpreted. Fertile in suggestion and tempting as is the theme, space precludes our dwelling on it. The words falling under *gl* which pertain to the action of light and *sl* to that of water, are noticed under those letters.

Under *fl*, the most prolific derivation, a classification representing each element might be made, ranged under the heads of *flying*, *flaming*, and *flowing*, the first by far the most copious in its vocabulary. There are many words conveying the joint impressions of the eye and ear, as *flap*, *flicker*, *flutter*, *flop*, &c. There are those borrowed from the visible phenomena of common objects in which are also expressed, wavering, unstable, insolid action or condition of mind and body, *flashy*, *fluent*, *flighty*, *flippant*, *flatulent*, *flabby*, &c. The class, however, which comes most legitimately within the scope of this glossary, is that in which the sense of female untidiness is conveyed, arising from the fluttering of garments, loosely hanging round the limbs; or of dishevelled hair, left for the winds of heaven to visit freely. It is in the invention of *flouting* words of this class that village wit finds its amplest scope, and in this domain of language are forged those missiles of clumsy sarcasm, those flint implements of satire over which the rude ingenuity of rustic life, toils, and boggles, as it strives with a slow elaboration to give them edge and sharpness.

We append a list gathered from our dialectic glossaries of epithets, used mainly in disparagement of *flaunting* the characteristic failing in rural finery, and with which a sense of untidiness seems instinctively associated. Almost all occur in our Anglian dialects, North, Midland, and Eastern.

Flawps, an awkward slovenly female; *Flee-be-sky*, one who dresses ridiculously, a flipperty-flop; floaping, said of a girl with flying bonnet ribbons, flossy-dolly, a giddy, impudent female.—*Leeds*. Flappery, minor equipments; of dress; flaumy or flaupish, vulgarly fine. All wind and flaup; a flaupy body, fawning and canting; a floutersome flee-be-skie, a flighty, sky-high body, a gaudy female; a flirtigigs; flobb'd up, inflated; flumpy, squat.—*Whitby*. Fallops, untidy ragged clothes; flakker and fiar, to laugh heartily like a child.—*Cumb*. Flig-me-gairy, a gaudy, untidy girl, said also of useless fripperies.—*Westmoreland*. Fal-lals, foolish ornaments; flisk, to skip or bounce, 'a flisky jade.'—*Brockett's North Country Words*. Flaff to fan, a fop; flaffer, to flutter; flam-foo, any gay trapping, flaunty, capricious; fleegeries, gewgaws; fliskmahaigo, giddy.—*Jamieson's Scot. Dial*. Flarin,

shewy; flowsy, a slattern.—*Craven*. Flop, quickly, smartly.—*Salop*. Flar-necking, giggling, flaring; flobbering, hanging loose; flommac, a slattern; flurrigigs, finery.—*Northampts*. Flammakin, a blowsy slattern; floistering, skittish, hoydenish.—*Devon*. A flantum-flatherum piebald dill, a woman fantastically dressed.—*Grose*. Flapse, an impudent trollop.—*Beds*. Flippety-flop, draggle-tailed, awkward in fine clothes.—*Warwicksh*. Flummuck, a sloven.—*Heref*. Fly-a-boster, outrageously shewy.—*Somerset*.

FLASH. A hedge, to clip off the lower parts of the bushes which overhang the bank or ditch; cutting it flat or flush.

FLATS. Flat marshy sites. Also the ooze levels left by high tides on the flat East Anglian shores. O. E., *flat*, to dash down water; Dut., *plat*, *vlak*.

FLAZZARD. A stout broad faced woman loosely, flaringly dressed.

FLEACHES. The slices into which timber is cut by the saw. Var. of *fitch* and *flake*. Dan., *fleekke*, to split; Isl., *fleki*, timber slices. 'Martin, this is my last straine for this *fleeche* of mirth.'—*Pap with a Hatchet*. *Fleak*, a gate set in a gap, a hurdle.—North Ang.. Dut. *vlaek*. 'Fleyke or hyrdyll' Pr. Pv.

FLECK. The down of hares or rabbits torn off by the dogs. A. S., *flic*, down, soft hair. Also to deprive. Ex.. 'I *fleckt* him of all his marbles.' Fr., *flic*, a jerk.

FLECKED, FLECKERED. Dappled, speckled. Ger., *fleck*; Isl., *flekka*, to spot, stain, speckle.

'As well appeared by his *flecked* cheekes,

Now cherrye redde, now pale and greene as leekes.'—*Cascoigne*.

'The janglynge jay, to rayle; the *fleckyd* pye, to chatter.'—*Skelton*.

FLEET. To skim the cream from the milk. A. S. and Fris., *flete*, cream; Isl., *flot*, what floats on the surface; Pl. Dut., *flot*, cream.

In Lanc. *fleetins* are curds of milk. *Fleet-time*, day break, from the clearing off of vapours. In Suffolk, *flet* cheese is the cheese made of skimmed milk, which enjoys such ill repute for its flinty properties. In Chesh., *fleetings* or *fittings* are the refuse milk in cheese-making.

FLEET. A shallow piece of standing water, when very shallow a *plash*, when deep a *meer*. *Fleet*, shallow. Sussex, *flit*.

Fris., *flaak*, shallow; Sw., *flata*; Dut., *vlacke*

At Lynn, and on some parts of the Suffolk coast, a *fleet* is a channel left shallow at low water by the tide, a creek.

My various *fleets* for fowl, O who is he can tell.'—*Drayton*.

'Its fur from being *fleet* water in his mind, where them thowts lays. It's deep, Sir, and I can't see down.'—*David Copperfield*, p. 480.

FLEET. Of nets. The train of drift nets paid out by a herring or mackarel boat.

A. S., *fleotan*; Dut., *vlieten*, to float; or it may be from the Dan., *flette*, to plait, braid.

FLETCHES. Green pods of pease. Also *fletshards* or *fletshads*. Of the same derivation apparently as *fleaches*, as is also

FLICK. I.—A smart stinging slap. The flake or flank of a hog cured in a 'powdering tub.' Ex., 'Dew ye powder all yar *flick* ta year. A *fitch* of bacon. Fr., *flique de lard*; Isl., *flicki*; A. S., *flicce*.

'Another brought a spycke—of a bacon *flicke*.'—*Skelton*.

FLIGGER, FRICKER. A fluttering movement. A. S., *fliccerian*.

'And now he and all his old fellowship put out their fins, and are right *flygge* and merry, hoping all thing is and shall be as they will have it.'—*Paston Letter*, A. D., 1460.

'Fain would she seem all *frixe* and frolic still.'—*Hall's Satires*, p., VI.

FLIGGERS. The common flag. *Iris pseudacorus*, Lin.

FLITCH, FLIT. To move from place to place. To remove from one house or farm, to another.

Common to other dialects, as the Lanc. Old Norse, *flytia*; Dan., *flytteri* bustle or trouble of moving.

FLIZZOMS. Flying particles, or small flakes in bottle liquors, their *beeswing*.

'Flizz, to fly off.'—*Bailey*. Isl., *flus*; Sw., *flisig*, scaly; Dan., *flise*, to splinter.

FLOCKY. Over ripe, or badly ripened, tasting woolly, dry, or stringy. *Flocks*, sediment, Lat., *floccus*.

'Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottom of the cup.'—*Nash's Pierce Penilesse*.

FLOP. Souse, plump, flat. Ex., 'A fell full *flop*.' 'I'll gi yeow a *flop*.' 'A *floppt* his affections on that flacketty wench.'

'She *floppt* down into ar seat.' Also *flump*. An awkward person *flumps* into a chair. Var. of *flap*.

Flop, a mass of thin mud.—*Dorset*.

FLUE. I.—Shallow. II.—The coping of a gable end, an end wall.

I.—'Flew, or scholde, as vessell or other lyke.'—*Pr. Pv.* Ger., *flau*, shallow, Fris., *fliie*; Isl., *flaa*, a marsh. II.—Wel., *flu*, a prow, a projecting out; Fris., *fleuer*, a vane, summit of a roof. Ger., *flügel*, a wing or aisle.

Flowe, a large peat bog, as Solway *Flowe*.—*Cumb. dial.*

FLUSH. The stream from a mill head. Scot., *flusch*, a run of water, Isl., *flust*, abundance. Dut., *fluysen*, to flow violently.

FLY-TIME. The season in which flies are troublesome.

Amongst the most popular of American similes is—'Thrashing round like a short-tailed bull in *fly-time*.'

FOGGER. A huckster, petty chapman. Whence pettifogger.

In Gael, *foghar* is a robber, and huckster is synonymous with cheat.

In the old Yarmouth assembly books, the term fish *fogger* occurs, applied to the small dealers.

FOG. Long grass, growing in pastures in late summer or autumn; not fed down but allowed to stand through the winter, and yielding early spring feed. By its length and thickness the outer part forms a cover or thatch for the lower; which is kept fresh and juicy, at least through a mild winter.—*Forby*.

Fog occurs in almost every Eng. dialect, with varying meanings. *Ray* has 'fog, coarse sour grass that cattle will not eat, till it be frost-nipt—or little else be left on the pasture'—*North Country Words*. In his East words he gives 'fogge, long grass remaining in pastures till winter.' *Nares* has 'fog, rank, strong grass.' *Fog cheeses* in Yorksh. are such as are made from this latter grass, as *eddish* cheeses in some other counties. The *Yorks. Dialogue*, 1697, has *fog*, fresh grass that comes after mowing.' *Blount's Glossographia*, 1656, has 'fogage, fog or feg, rank grass not eaten in summer.' *Baily's Dicty.*, 1730, has 'fog, corn which grows after autumn and remains in pasture till winter.' *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, 'fog, to be covered with moss, to eat heartily; *foggage*, rank grass which has not been eaten in summer, or which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle, after the crop is removed.' *Ducange* has *fogagium*, winter fodder. *Carr*, in his *Craven Dialect*, writes

'*fog*, after-grass, after math, not winter eatage in the sense of Ducange;' but immediately after contradicts his explanation by his illustration, 'when farmers take the cattle out of the pastures in autumn, they say 'they are bound to *fog* them,' that is, feed them on dry food. *Baker's Gloss. of Northampt.* renders '*fog*, coarse grass which cattle will not eat.' *Hartshorne* in *Salopia Antiqua*, gives '*foggy*, a horse is said to be so, when for a time having been fed upon grass, he has grown dull and stupid. *Palsgrave's Dicty.*, 1530, has '*foggy*, too full of waste flesshe.' *Brockett's North County words* renders *fog*, grain grown in autumn after the hay is mown. *Fag*, long coarse grass,—*Northampts. Pheg*,—*Salop.* *Feg*, grass withered on the ground, without being severed from its root.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Heref. dial.* The *Rev. J. Davies*, in his paper on the *Races of Lancashire, Phil. Sy. Trans.*, 1855, seeks to affix to *fog* the meaning of dry food, as hay, in opposition to the fresh grass, basing it on the *Wel.*, *fwg*, long dry grass, but this seems to imply *standing* grass, *gwair*, applying to hay on every description of land, *gwair rhos*, meadow hay, *gwair hallt*, marshland hay, &c. The Gael has *fog-har*, under crop, harvest, also *foghnan*, thistle. *Sw.*, *föga*, herbage.

From this conflict of authorities, two distinct interpretations of *fog* are extractable—an aftermath, ranker grass than the first crop, a meaning attached to it in the North;—and a winter pasturage of coarse tufty grasses, disdained in the summer by the cattle, but relishable with its young shoots in the scantier herbage of winter.

'Her face glystrying like glas; all *foggy* fat she was.'—*Skelton*.

'Then green and void of strength and dark and *foggy* is the blade.'—*Godding's Ovid*, 1587.

'Those who on a sudden grow rather *foggy* than fat by feeding on sacriligious morsels, do pine away by degrees and die at last of incurable consumptions.'—*Fuller's Pisgah Sight*.

FOISON. Succulency; the juicy properties in herbage. *Ex.*,

'There is no *foison* in this hay.'

'I will gyvi kynge Johan thys poyson

So matynge hym sure that he shall never have *foyson*.'—*Bp. Bale*.

Sc., *foison*, *fusioun*, pith, essence or spirit of a thing. *Ex.*, 'What are ye glouran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the *fizzen* out o't'—*Roxb.* 'He has nae *foison* in him.' no energy. *Jam.* *Foisonless*, sapless, dried, withered. *Fr.*, *foison*, abundance, from *Lat. fusio*, effusion.

FOKY. Bloated, unsound, soft and woolly. *Ex.*, 'a *foky* turnip.'

Wheat is said to be *foky* when the grain is inadequate in quality to the promise of the *boke* or bulk. *Boggy* land is *foky*.

Sc., *fozy*, spongy, porous; *foziness*, duffiness, obtuseness, '*fozy* Tam.' *Cumb., dial.* *fozy*, soft as a frosted turnip. *Brockett's N. C. words*, *foxy*, *fuzzy* light and spungy. *Fris.*, *fozy*; *Dut.*, *voos*, *vooze raapen*. spongy turnips.

Brockett and others derive from *A. S.*, *wosig*, juicy, moist, succulent, which seems rather a der. of *foison*.

FOLD-PRITCH. A heavy pointed iron to make the holes to receive the toes of hurdles. *A. S.*, *pricca*; *Isl.*, *prik*, a point.

FOLLOW. To. Applied to the pursuit of trades and callings.

FOLLOWING-TIME. A wet showery season. Also *falling-time*.

Common now in the U. S.

FOND. Luscious, fulsome, disagreeably sweet to taste or smell.

FOOL. A pet. *Cumb.*, a *fout*.

FOOTING-TIME. The time of recovery from a lying-in or foot-falling.

FORCE. Used in a neutro-passive sense. *Ex.*, 'I *forced* to go.'

I was obliged, I could not help.

FOREIGNER. Applied disparagingly to those not born in East Anglia.

Applied in U. S. to persons not born in America. In the Southern States to those born in another State.

FORE-SUMMERS. The fore part of a cart, formerly much used in Norfolk. A sort of platform projecting over the shafts, was called the *fore-summers*.

Wel. *swmer* (Wel. *w* like Eng. *oo*), that supports or keeps together, a beam; *swmer car*, the hind part of a drag or dray, which holds up the load. In the Gaelic, *sumhlas* is a packing close together.

FORGIVE. To begin to thaw. **FORHINDER.** To prevent.

FORLORN. Worthless, reprobate, abandoned. 'A *forlorn tyke*,' a sad dog. A. S., *forloren*, lost; Sw., *fær-lora*.

Goed verloren, niet verloren; moed verloren, veel verloren; eer verloren, meer verloren; ziel verloren, al verloren. *Fortune lost, nothing lost; courage lost, much lost; honour lost, more lost; soul lost, all lost.*—*Dutch Proverb.*

Of heav'n and earth, and God and men *forlore*,

Thrice begging help of those whose sins he bore.—*Giles Fletcher.*

—*Christ's Triumph over Death.*

'I'm a lone *lorn* creetur' myself, and everything that reminds me of creeturs that ain't lone and lorn, goes contrairy with me.—*David Copperfield.*

FORTH-ON. A general idiom for an indefinite period. Ex., 'Come a month on liking, and if we agree you may stay *forth on*.'

FOSTAL. A paddock near a farmhouse, or a private way leading thereto. Also a farmyard; in former days in front of the house;

A. S., *forestal*, a stoppage of the way; Ger., *forststallung*, an enclosure in a wood.

FOUR-EYED. Applied to dogs which have a distinct mark over each eye, of a different colour, as tan upon black; common to terriers, spaniels, &c. One wearing spectacles is said to be *four-eyed*.

FOUREY-LEET. Four cross-ways. In the North, four lane ends.

Ger., *leiten*, to lead, conduct to.

FOURSES. The four o'clock snack of labourers in harvest.

FOUTRY. Paltry, trumpery, despicable.

'A *foutra* for thine office,' exclaims Pistol to Justice Shallow. Explanation of the term seems to be shirked by the commentators. Nares also overlooks it. Forby inclines to its being one of the Spanish colloquialisms current in England in Shakspeare's time. Cotgrave's Fr. Dict., 1632, has *Fouter*, a scoundrel, Jamieson's Sc. Dict., *Fouty futie*, mean, base, obscene, Lanarksh.—*foutilie*, Clydesdale—*fouttour*, *foutre*, a term expressive of the greatest contempt.—*Lyndsay*. The Gaelic has *fotrus*, orts, offal; *fotus*, refuse, corruption. *Fouter*, a despicable low fellow; *fouty*, base, mean, North Ang. *Footy*, little, insignificant.—Dorset. *Fouty*, said of a dress misfitting or sticking out, unseemly.—Whitby; mean, paltry—Northampts.; silly, foolish—South Coast dialects; a scurvy fellow.—Somerset.

FOWL. A term applied to all large birds. A. S., *fug-el*.

Also North Ang.—'We saw all maks o'feather *fewl*.'—Whitby Dial.

FOY. A supper formerly given by owners of fishing vessels at Yarmouth, to the crew at the beginning of the season, otherwise called a *bending-foy*.

Forby says it must be from the Fr., *foi*. If so, it could here be only used in the sense of a contract. *Bailey's Dicty.*, 1735, has '*foy* (foy, Belg. voye, Fr. a

way) a treat given to their friends *by* those who are going a journey.' This would be given as a *fare-well*. Jamieson's Sc. Dict. has '*Foy*.—I. An entertainment given *to* one about to leave his residence or go abroad. II.—Metaphorical, as equivalent to wishing one a good journey.—Belg., *de fooi geven*. [This in Sewel's Dut. Dicty., 1708, is—*to give the foy*.] Sw., *drickaa foi*, a departure supper. The Gael. has *fleadh*, a *foy*, feast.—Highl. Sy. Dict.

Nares has altogether missed the meaning of the word whilst quoting from *Pepys' Diary* the following:—'To Westminster with Capt. Lambert, and there he did at the Dog, give me and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day towards the Streights.'

FOYSTING. Swaggering, intruding upon. Also pocket-picking.

Foist, a cut purse, a juggling trick. *Foist*, *feist*, *fizzle*, to break wind in a noiseless manner. Dut., *veest*; A. S., *fysan*, to expel.

'All the bravery comes by nipping, *foysting*, and lifting.'—R. Greene's *Theeves falling-out*, 1637.

'Thereupon appeared a little Remnant of a man; a dapper Spaniard, with a kind of a Besome Beard, and a voice not unlike the yapping of a *foysting* Cur.'—L'Estrange's *Quevedo*.

FOZY. See *Foky*.

FRACK. To abound, swarm. Ex., 'the church was *fracking* full.'

'My apple-trees are as full as they can *frack*.'

Dut., *vracht*, a load; Isl., *frek-r*; Su. G., *fraeck*;

FRAIL. I.—To fret or wear out cloth. Fr., *frayer*. II.—A flat rush or mat basket, in which fruit and fish were formerly packed.

O. Fr., *frayel*, a mat basket; It., *fragli*, an interweaving of boughs.

'Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.'—*Mirror for Magistrates*, 1587.

'Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart.'—*Beaumont and Fletcher*.

FRAME. Affected demeanour or speech. In Low Scotch 'framed manners,' *frame-person*, a visitor to be received ceremoniously.

Isl., *fram*; Dan., *fremmed*; Swed., *främmande*; A. S., *fremed*, strange, from afar, a guest. In Chesh., *frem'd* and *frim*. In the North, *frem'd*; foreign. Also used in the sense of uncommon. Ex., 'It's rather *frem'd* to be ploughing with snow on the ground.' *Brockett*. *Frem-sted*, deserted, abandoned, Low. Scotch.

FRAMPLED. Cross, ill-humoured, peevish. See *Frumpt*.

Apparently synon. with rumped, crumpled, ruffled. *Plionner*, to *frumple*.—*Cotgr.* Ger., *krumpen*; A. S., *hrympelle*; Scot., *frample*.

'I wiss ye dele uncurtesly;

What wold ye *frompill* me? now fy!—*Skelton*.

'He has good have took Meat, Drink and Leisure, for the churlish *frampoled* waves gave him his Belly-full of Fish-Broth, before out of their Laundry or Wash-House they would grant him his Coquet or *Transire*.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

'And I do think myself so much the more bound to take heed how I handle the Good name of others, by how much the more I see, how an ill-willed and *frampled* waspishness has broken forth, to the royling and firing of the age wherein we live.'—*Fairfax*.

'It doth not use to be so forward; meere necessity must drive her to say, tis *frampole*.'—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

FRANK. The large, slow-flying, fish-eating heron, the name derived, conjectures *Moor*, from its monotone note, called also a *Hahnsey*.

FRAWL, FRAZLE. To unravel awkwardly, as skeins of thread, &c. *fraizlins*, threads of cloth. *Fraisler*, to break into many small pieces.—*Cotg. Fr. Dict.*, 1632. FRAISE. To break. '*Frees*, *freel* or *brokyl*.'—*Pr. Pv* Lat., *frangere*.

In the North, a *fraze* is an eighth of a sheet of paper, called in East Anglia a vessel.—*Pegge's Suppl. to Grose*.

FRAWN. Frozen. 'I'm *frawn* to dead almost.' Dut., *vervroren*, frozen; Ger., *friëren*; 'Ta *frize*,' it freezes; A. S., *frysan*; Sw., *frysa*; Dan., *fryse*. *Frore* is also used for frozen.

'A *fresy* thowe, a melting *fryse*.'—*Lydgate*.

FRAWSY. Frisky, pettish; Gael., *fraigeasach*, smart, lively.

FRAZY. Grasping, voracious; Ger., *frassig*, greedy; Dan., *frasnige*, to trick out of.

FRECKENS. Freckles. Gael., *breac*.; Wel., *brycan*.

Chaucer has *fraknes*. *Frekens*, says Tyrwhitt is Sax. for spots. Dan., *fregnet*; Isl., *frekna*. The A. S., *fretan*, is to gnaw, devour; *fretnes*, a devouring. In Suffolk and in the North, *fretten* is pockmarked; pock fretten, eaten by small pocks. Lat., *fricare*, to rub; It., *fregare*; North Ang., *farntickle*.

'Were not wormys ordeyned theyr flesh to *frete*.'—*Skelton*.

FREE-MARTIN. Twins of different sexes, or rather the female calf of a twin, of which the other is a bull.

'When twin calves are born, they may be both perfect bull or perfect cow calves. When one is a bull calf and the other a cow-calf the latter, in general, will not breed, from malformation of the genital organs.'—*Mayo's Physiology*.

FREE-LI-FRALIES. Light, unsubstantial delicacies, frothy compliments, frippery ornaments, trumpery finery, corresponding somewhat to the O. Fr. *fan freluches*, fopperies, fooleries, loose threads, shreds and rags.'—*Cotgr.* See *frawl*.

FRENCH. Very bad, in great trouble.—*Halliwell*. Dut. and Ger., *krank*.

FRESH. Handsome, blooming, beautiful. '*Fresche*, joly and galaunt.'—*Pr. Pv.* See *frycke*.

'The *freshe* beautee sleth me sodenly.'—*Chaucer's Knight's Tale*. '*Fresshe*, gorgyouse, gay, or well besene.'—*Palsgrave*. Sw., *frysk*, sound, healthy, fresh; Ger., *frisch*.

FRESHER. A young frog. In *Prompt. Parv.*, *froske*, *frosche*, a frog. Ger., *frosch*; Dan., *frosk*, a frog. Craven and N. Ang., *frosk*.

FRESHES. The overflow of water in rivers, after heavy rains.

In America, *freshets*, used in the North and East States. *Bartlett*, Dict. of Americanisms, remarks 'that it is an old English word is evinced by the following extract from the description of New England, written and published in England, in 1658. 'Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town of Lynn, near to a river whose strong *freshets*, at the end of the winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea.'

Fresh. A flood or overflow of a river. N. Ang.

FRIAR'S LOAVES. Fossil echini.

FRIGHTFUL. Fearful, timorous. Ex., 'Lawk! Miss, how *frightful* you are! says an homely wench, when Miss screams at the sight of a toad or spider.'—*Forby*.

FRIMICATE. To play the fribble, to affect delicacy.

In Lanc. *frum* is tender, delicate, easily broken. In Chesh. *frim* is applied almost solely to young tender grass. Bailey has '*frim folk*,' outlandish men, Linc. *Frem*, handsome, new, Northampts. Fresh, plump.—Glou. *Frum*, forward.—Salop. Dan., *frönnet*, brittle.

FRINGEL. The limb of the flail which strikes the corn. The other is the head-staff. See *Swingel*.

FRIZZLE. Used in the sense of a rumpus; a difficulty. *Friser*, to ruffle.—*Cotgr. Fr. Dict.*, 1632. Sw., *frisera*, to frizzle.

'A precious nip and *frizzle* of a fix' is a popular Americanism. A few years

ago, when visiting an East Anglian church, we expressed to the clerk who acted as cicerone, our admiration of the elaborate character of its restoration, we elicited the dry rejoinder,—‘Ay, an’ a pretty *frizzle* there wur when the bill cum’ in.’

FROISE. A large thick pancake the size of the pan, sometimes containing small pieces of bacon mixed in the batter. To spread thin.—Suff. *Froysse* of egges.’—*Palsgrave’s Fr. Eng. Dict.*, 1530.

Wel., *froes*, an omelet.

Froisser, to knock or clatter together.—*Cotg. Fr. Dicty.*, 1632. An old Norfolk proverb is, ‘If it wont pudding, it will *froize* ;’ if it won’t do for one purpose, it will for another. Bailey has ‘*froyse*, a pancake with bacon.’ With apples intermixt they are called *fritters*. Linc., *frits*.

FROSLING. Anything as plant or animal, nipped or injured by frost.

Another brought two goslynges, That were noughty *froslynges*.’—*Skelton*.

FROUZY. Blouzy, with disordered and uncombed hair.

Not applied in East Anglia to what is offensive to the nose as well as eye, the sense attached to it in the Salop, Northampts and other dialects ; but what offends the eyes. In Craven, Leeds, and the North, *frow*, *frowdie*, is a dirty woman. Ger., *fraw*, Dut., *vrowe*. *Frowzy*, sour countenanced, forbidding, a fustilugs.—Whitby ; *frowé*, a fat and morose woman.—Cumb. ; a slattern, a lusty female.—Northumb. ; ill-looking and dirty.—Salop ; red in the face from exertion and heat.—Sussex. *Frowchey*, (Dut., *vrowtjie*.) a furbelowed old woman.—*New Yorkism*. *Frounty*. Very passionate.—Linc.

FROWNED. Frowning, wrinkled. See *Frampold* and *Frump*.

‘Caron with his beard hore, That roweth with a rude ore,

And with his *frownsid* foretop, Gydeth his bote with a prop.—*Skelton*.

FROWY. Stale, musty, fusty ; *frousty* ; meanings attached to *frowzy* in other dialects. Applied also to cattle feed.

FRUGAL The reverse to costly, which see. Ex., ‘Good woman,’ quoth the village doctress, ‘is your child costive?’ *Costly* ! ma’am, no, quite the contrary, sadly *frugal* indeed.—*Forby*.

Mistress Page, on receiving Falstaff’s love-letter, soliloquises—‘What an unweighed behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked (with the devil’s name) out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner assay me? Why he has not been thrice in my company! What should I say to him? I was then *frugal* of my mirth—heaven forgive me!’ The word has been a puzzle to the commentators, free, rather than sparing, appearing the sense implied. Johnson says he once thought ‘not’ should be prefixed.

An O. E. form derived from A. S. *frig*, free. ‘*Frugal*, frank, kind, affable, Aberdeen.—*Jamieson*. Gael., *frogan*, lively, cheerful.

FRUMMETY. Wheat boiled in milk, with cinnamon and sugar, an excellent thing. ‘When ta rain *frummety*, mind ye heent a dish ta seek.’ Lat., *frumentum*, wheat ; common to other dialects.

‘Remember thou therefore, though I do it not

The seed cakes, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot.’—*Tusser*.

FRUMP. A sour, ill-humoured person or look. Said more particularly of old women. Synon. of *frampold*.

In Lanc., to sulk, to take offence. Also a taunt, ‘and vex’d with jeers and *frumps*.’—Tim Bobbin. Wel., *from*, to chafe, fume. Dut., *frump*, an unseemly fold, from the puckering of the features under the workings of ill-temper. Bailey has *frump* (*frumpelen*, Teut., to frizzle up the nose, as in derision) to flout, taunt, snub. Craven dial., to treat rudely.—Leeds, cross-grained, to rebuke angrily.—Sussex, one with badly-made clothes ill put on.

Frump, a fidgetty woman.—Bristol ; cross, ill-tempered, an old *frump*—Americanism.

‘I gave him slender thankses, but with such a *frumpe* that he perceived how light I made of his counsell.’—*Greene’s Theeves falling out*, 1637.

'How scornfully doth she reject the water hee offers her? How doth she scoffe and *frumpe*, and breake jests upon him.'—*Roger's Lost Sonne*.

FRUSH. To bruise, rub, or scrub. 'To *frush* a chicken,' to carve it. Fr., *froisser*.

'And with his berde he *frusshed* hir mouthe un-mete.'—*Lydgate*.

FRYCKE. Fresh, active, lusty. '*Fryke*, or craske or yn grete helthe.'—Pr. Pv. See *fligger* and *fresh*.

'When thou art *fryke* and in thy floures.'—*Lydgate*.

O. Fr., *frique*; Goth., *friks*, brisk, lively; Fris., *freck*.

FULLA. Fellow. *Moor* thus illustrates:—'The day on which I write this, the following conversation passed between me and an honest neighbour, a labourer; 'Why that there daater 'a yars grow a fine swacken gal?' Ah! she dew, she'll be a wappa if she git on thussens.' 'Wha's she the pitman, eh?' Is—no—why I don't fare ta know—she's a twin—I've got the *fulla* tew ar a toom.'

FULL-DUE. A final settlement and acquittance.

FULL-FLOPPER. A young bird fledged enough to quit the nest.

FULL-FROTH. Said of a cow in full milk.

FUMBLE-FISTED. Awqward in handling

FUNK. Touch-wood, in other dialects, *spunk*. '*Funke*, or lytylle fyrr.'—*Prompt. Parv*.

Dut., *voncke*; Ger., *funke*; Dan., *funke*, a spark, tinder, touchwood.

FURTHER. Pronounced *fuddah*, used in negative senses. Ex., 'If I dew, I'll be *fuddah*,' i. e. I'll never do it. 'I wish that fellow *further*.'—'I'll see you *fuddah* fust.

FUSSLE. *Fussment*, a slight confusion, bustle.—Suff.

FUSOCK. *Fissock*, a large coarse woman. N. & E. Ang. dialects.

FUTNON. FRUTINON. Now and then.

GAG. To nauseate, to reject with loathing. To make an unsuccessful effort to vomit. '*Gaggyn*, or streyne be the throte—suffoco.'—*Prompt. Parv*.

Gael., *gagach*, to stammer; Wel., *gagen*, to yawn; *gwagau*, to empty or void; Breton, *gag*, to sputter; A. S., *geagl*, the jaw.

The heron so gaunce,

And the cormoraunce,

With the fesaunte,

And the *gaglynge* gaunte.—*Skelton*.

'There's such a Singing, Bawling, *Gagging*, Leaping, and Thundring up and down that there's no hearing one another.'—*L'Estrange's Erasmus' Colloquies*.

GAGE. A bowl to receive the cream as it is skimmed off. *Gage*, lytyll bolle.—Pr. Pv.

GAGGER. A Nonconformist. 'An old Puritan' originally, says Forby.

GAHUSEY. A warm worsted short shirt with sleeves; cor. of Jersey.

GAIN. Has in East Anglia beyond its ordinary meaning of handy and dexterous, other significations. Ex., 'I bought this horse very *gain*,' (cheap) *Gain*, quiet, pretty quiet. 'The land lies very *gain* (near) for me.' *Geany*, gainful; *Gayn-cope*, to take a short-cut.

In Lanc., *gainest* way is the nearest way. Dan., *giensti*, a short cut; Isl. *gagn*, against, through; Sw., *genasti*, nearest. The secondary meaning of

gain as profitable, convenient, handy, in opposition to *ungainly*, provincial *on-gain*, is the Isl., *gegn*, suitable. 'Scot., *gane*, fit, useful; Su. Goth., *gagnelig*.'

'Fulle sone the yong kyng with gode man that wer *gayn*.

Purveid his wendying.'—*Robert de Brunne*.

'GAL, for girl,' writes Elwyn, 'that every New Englandman has heard so often, is from Essex.'

Whether a cor. of girl, or from the A. S. *gal*, light, pleasant, merry, wanton, wicked, deponent saith not. It would not be so far-fetch'd as Horne Tooke's deriv. of *wench*, from *wine-ian*, to *wink*, ergo, one to be *winked* at. Girl is the O. Fris., *görl*, a young and foolish maiden; Pl. D. *gör*.

Isl., *gala*, giddy girl, coquette.

'Sen John's kep comp'ny with that *gal*,

He's quite transmogrified. — *John Noakes and Mary Styles*.

GAL-BOY. A rough, romping girl, hoyden.—Americanism.

GAL-KA-BAW. An old East Anglicism for a girl cow-boy, say its writers. We doubt it. The Dorset dial. has *gally-crow*, a scare-crow; *gally-bagger*, a scare-beggar, from the O. E., *gale*, to cry, holla; Isl., *gala*; Dan., *gale*; or more probably the Wessex *gally*, to terrify; A. S., *gælan*.

GALDER. To prate in a coarse, vulgar, noisy manner. Sc., *gandy*.

The Gael. *goileadair*, a boaster, chatterer. Wel., *gwagher*, vain bravado, are more obvious derivations than Forby's A. S., *galdor*, an incantation.

GALE. Sweet, or Bog Myrtle. *Myrica Gale*, Lin. 'Gawl, wode or fowayle; *myrtus*, Pr. Pv. Wel., *ysgewyll*, osiers, twigs.

Formerly grown very largely for fuel in the East Anglian Fen districts. The *Myrtus Brabanticus*, *Gaule*, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle, grows plentifully in the Isle of Ely and thereabouts, writes Gerard in his Herbal. 'Whereof there is such store in that country that they make fagots of it, and sheaves, which they call *Gaule sheaves*, to burn and heat their ovens.

Hence comes probably *goll-sheaves*, a phrase which appears in Hacket's Life of Archbp. Williams; a term which Archbp. Trench observes, one meets in no glossary or Dictionary, and adds, 'I only guess at the meaning of it.' 'All the rest of the articles, (i.e., of accusation,) were *goll-sheaves*, that went out in a sudden blaze.'—*Hacket*, pt. 2, p. 92.

Formerly used in lieu of hops, to give an intoxicating quality and bitter flavour to ale.

GALL. A vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which water oozes to the surface at soft places—called *sand-galls*. *Galty*, boggy, clayey.

Several derivations are open. I.—Ger., *quellen*, to gush, well up, soak. II.—Gael., *goil*, water-bubble. Wel., *gwall*, faulty, defective; Sw., *gall*, sterile; Dan., *gal*, wrong, provincially sore. Isl., *gall*, a blister. The latter corresponds with our dialectic English sense of *gall*, a sore or bare place in a crop, from wet or liability to scorch. Dorset, *gawly*. Heref and Shropsh., *gally*, spongy and wet, said of land; *galls-springs*.—Craven. Sir G. C. Lewis adopted the first cited deriv. in his Heref. Gloss.

'Bare plots full of *galls* if ye plow over thwart,

And compas (? compost) it then is a husbandly part.—*Tusser*.

'I see in some meddows *gaully* places, where little or no grasse at all groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water.—*Norden's Surveyor's Dialogues*, 1610.

'In the Southern States, as in Florida, *gall* is low spongy land, treacherous to the foot, unpleasant to cross.—*Vignoles' Florida*.

Gall-apples, oak-apples, excrescences produced by insect deposit, used for ink. Lat., *galla*; Wel., *ysglin*, to form a knot; *ysgwyl*, a scab.

GALLOPPED-BEER. Small beer for immediate use, made by boiling small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle.

GALLOW-BALK. The iron bar to which pothooks or hakes are appended in the open kitchen chimney. North Ang., *galley-bauk*.

Isl., *galge*, gallows, from *gagl*, says Ihre, the branch of a tree, its earliest substitute. *Gallowses*. N. Ang., dialect, braces, or suspenders.

GALVER or GALVA. To throb. An inflammation or push is said to *galva* or *galver*, or *boolk*, bullock. For deriv., see *Culver*.

GAMBREL or BUCKER. The crooked piece of wood on which the carcasses of slaughtered beasts, hogs and sheep are expanded and suspended.—*Cammerell*, N. Ang. dial.

‘Soon crooks the tree that good *gambrel* would be.’—*Ray's Proverbs*.

From ignoring the Celtic roots of our language, Forby and Moor overlooked the true derivation of this as of so many other East Anglian words. Forby derives from Ital., *gamba*, leg. It comes from the Wel., and Gael., *cam*, crooked, bent awry; *cambrel*, *cambren*, a crooked stick with notches in it on which butchers hang their meat. In Northampt. and Lanc., *gambrel*. In the latter, wearing shoe heels on one side is called *camming*; a fit of ill-temper, a *cam'm'd* humour. In ship-building an arched deck is *cambered*. Fr., *cambrer*; Sp., *gambote*. Sc., *cameral*, a large, ill-shaped person; *cammel*, crooked wood, used as a hook for hanging anything on. Fr., *jambe*, a leg. *Gambrel*, a cart with rails or thripples.—Heref. Manx, *gammag*, a crutch, awry.

In his assault on Wolsey the East Anglian satirist declares

‘All that he doth is ryght, as ryght as a *cammoc* croked’

Of the Trumpington Miller in Chaucer's Reeve's Tale, it is said,—

‘Round was his face, and *camois* was his nose’

Camois his editors read flat. It should be crooked or hook-nosed

Bucker, used in East Anglia in a sense similar to that of *Gambrel* is from Ger., *Bucken*, to bend; *buckelig*, hunch-backed; *buckling*, a bow, a red-herring, bloater; Dan., *buk*, to bow; Isl., *bukkr*, a bow.

‘As straight as a maypole, as little as a pin,

As bent as a *bucker*, and as round as a ring.’—*Old Suffolk Riddle*.

GAME-LEG. A bent leg, a sore or wounded one. Wel., *cam*, crooked.

In Lanc. and Yorks, *gam-legg'd* is crooked; *gammerel*, hocks or lower hams of an animal.—Devon.

‘A hipped roof to a house is called a *gambrel*, from its resemblance to the hind leg of a horse, which farriers call a *gambrel*.’—*Bartlett's Americanisms*.

GAMMICKING. Gossiping, idle.—Essex. A. S., *gamenlice*, sportive.

GANDER. To gad, to ramble. A. S., *gan*; Low Sc., *dander*, saunter.

GANG. To go or come, as in Scot. Used also as a sub. ‘A *gang* of harrows,’—‘a *gang* of feet for making jelly.’ A *gang* is a row or set of teeth, or the like.—*Ray*. Dut., *gang*, a pace; A. S., *gan*; Isl., *ganga*, to walk.

GANT. I.—A village fair or wake. Not common, says Forby, but occurs in noted instances like Mattishall Gant. II.—A gannet.

From A. S., *gan*, he adds in the sense of a gathering, assemblage. The Dan. has *ganteri*, foolery, banter, horse play. *Ganse* or *Gants*, merriment, hilarity.—Sussex, *galliganting*, or gallivanting, wandering about in gaiety—applied to associations of the sexes.—*Jenning's Somerset Dial*. *Galligant*, to play the hoyden, to flirt.—Devon. *Ysgant*, to whisk about, Wel.

GANT, scanty, cor. of *gaunt*. Used in the epithet *ganty-gutted*. A. S. *gewant*, dwindled. ‘*Gawnte*, or swonge.’—Pr. Pv.

GAPE-STICK. A large wooden spoon, a clown. A. S., *ge apan*, to gape. Isl., *glapa*.

GARLE. To mar butter in making, by handling in summer with hot hands, turning it to a curd-like substance, with spots and streaks of paler colour.

Garled is streaky, spotted, applied to the colour of animals. Dismissing

Forby's conjecture of a derivation of *garle* from A. S., *geara*, prepared, a clue to its origin is gained from the senses last quoted. Dut., *kakelbout*, speckled, streaked, spotted. Dan., *kal*, veins in a tree round the pith. The Wel. has *calen*, a lump of butter, *caleard*, enamelled, streaked. Fr., *biggarre*, motley, pied.

GARTLESS. Heedless, thoughtless; cor. of regardless.

GARTLE-HEAD. A thoughtless person, gartless.

GAST OR GHAIST COW. A barren cow, called also a *farrow-cow*.

Dut., *guste koe*; A. S., *gasen*, barren, wanting, deficient.

Among the items of stock at Hengrave Hall, in 1607, under great cattle, were, '*gastware*, of the last remaynti ij.' Among the customs at Campsey Ash, Suffolk, in 1662, were, "for every *gast*-beast, and heifer, *gast*-ware, and bud, 1½d., each."

GAST BIRD. A single partridge in the shooting season.—Suff.

GAster. To startle, scare or affright.—Essex. *Gashful*, frightful; A. S., *gæston*, afflicted; *gast*, a ghost.

'Whose *gashful* halls do seem to pelt the skies.'—*Quarles' Jonah*.

'Since thou must goe to surge in the *gastfull* seas, with a sorrowfull kisse, I bid thee farewell, and I pray the gods thou maist fare well.'—*Greene's Pandosto*.

'If they run at him with a spit red hote, they *gaster* him so sore that his dame shall go her selfe if she will; he will come no more there.'—*Gifford's Dialogue on Witches Essex*, 1603.

GATS. Openings like those in the sand-banks of the Yarmouth Roads. Isl., *gat*, a gap, aperture, opening; *gata*, footpaths, narrow ways; *gatt*, a door-opening. In Dan., *gat*, a narrow inlet. Also Dut., a channel, harbour, *gaten*, holes, straits; Sw., *gata*, street, lane, common pavement; A. S., *gat*, a gate; *geat*, a gap, opening, door; *geath*, a street.

The Rev. I. Taylor finds the root in the A.S., *geat*, gate; Dan., *gata*, a street or road, respectively passages *along* or *through*. Sanskrit, *gati*; Zend., *gātu*, a road. From the same root come *gut*, and the nautical *gat*, a passage through a narrow channel, as the *Cattegat*. Other *gates*, Sussex provinc. for otherways. The *ghats*, or *ghauts*, of India, are the passages to the river side, and the passes through the western line of hills.

Gat, says Bartlett, Dict. of Americanisms, 'is applied to several straits in the vicinity of New York,' named by the Dutch settlers.

Gates, on the Kentish coast, are waggon tracks, cut on a slope through the face of the cliff down to the beach below, and used for drawing up sea-weed on to the crops for manure.—*Wright's Provinc. Dict.*

'*Gate*, *gyet*, a way, path or street. In many North Country towns the names of streets which end with *gate*, as *Narrow-gate*, &c., have no allusion to gates having ever been there.'—*Brockett's Gloss. North Country Words*. *Gate*, way, path.—*Teesdale*. 'Let him e'en gaing his ain *gate*, Sc. saying. 'Town-*gate*, the street.—*Craven*. *Gaut* or *gote*, a narrow opening or slip from a street to the shore.—*Whitby*. *Gate*, a road, a fence, a bar that opens.—*Lanc*. A farm-yard.—*Sussex*. A road.—*Chesh*. *Glat*, a gap in a hedge.—*Heref.* and *Salop*. *Gatless*, heedless, careless.—*East Ang.*

Chaucer's line, '*gat toothed*, I was, and that became me well,'—*Wife of Bath*,—has perplexed his editors. It is generally regarded, remarks Archbishop Trench, in his *Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries*, as a solitary appearance of the word in print. He finds, however, two centuries later, two instances of gap-toothed, in one of which, the word is exchanged for 'tut-mouthed,' projection of the lower jaw. [The derivation of *gap*, is distinct from that of *gat*. A. S., *geapan*; Sw., *gapa*.]

'Thy mone pynnes bene lyche old yvory,

Here are stumps feble, and her are none,

Holes and gappes ther are, I nowe for why.'—*Lydgate's Advice to an old Gentleman who wished for a young wife*.

Wedgewood, derives from Norse *glestent*, having teeth apart; *glisa*, to shine

through; *glett*, an opening in the clouds; *gletta*, a peep; *glott*, an opening, hole, the *l* being dropt.—*Glestand*, Sw., is *gap*-toothed.

The music of 'sweet satyric Nash,' was characterised by one of his contemporaries, as 'armed with a *gag*-tooth,' a tusk,—says, Disraeli. His bitter foe Gabriel Harvey pounced upon the simile, and in the prologue to his lengthy tirade against Nash, the *Pierce's Supérerogation*, 1593, exclaims, 'I'll lead the *gag*-tooth'd fop a new-found dance.' *Gaa*-teeth, said of prominent ones, occurs in var. Eng. dialects; *gag*, Gael., is fissured, cleft, gaping; Isl., *gagr*, oblique, awry.

'The poets were ill advised, that fained him to be a leane *gag*-toothed beldame, with hollow eyes, pale cheeks, and snakie haire.'—*Nash's Pierse Penillesse*, 1592.

GATTER-BUSH, GATTRIDGE, GADRISE. The wild Guelder-rose, *viburnum opulus*; the wild dog-wood, *cornus sanguinea*; the spindle, *evonymus Europæus*, Lin. *Gatteram*, a green lane, Linc.

A.S., *gad*, a goad; *treow*, tree. Also *gad*, and *loris*, a rod; Dan. and Dut., *rüs*, so called, says Turner's Herbal, 1551, 'because butchers make prickes of it.' Dorset, *gad*, a hedge stake. *Gad*-fly, a goad fly. *Gatteridge*; *gaitre*, rouge; Fr., *verge sanguine*; from the red colour of the twigs and and autumn foliage of the spindle and carnel trees.

'Doubtless the *gad* to which these names refer, is the A. S., *gad* a point; Sw., *gadd*, a sting; Isl., *gaddr*, a pin; and the shrubs so named, from rods cut from them, being armed with such points, and used for driving oxen, and thence explained in the Promp. Parv. as a 'ghyp, or whyppe,'—Dr. R. C. Prior's *Pop. Names Brit. Plants*, 1863. Wel., *ysgwd*, to push, thrust.

GATTIKIN. Clumsy. 'A great *gattikin* mawther.' Dimin. of *gawky*. Isl., *gaurr*, a tall, clumsy person. Dut., *gek*; Ger., *gauch*, a fool. *Gauk*-handed, left-handed; Fr., *gauche*.

GAVEL, GAVIN. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up. *Gavellers* gather mown barley or oats or hay with hand rakes into rows and loose cocks ready to pitch on to the waggon. The corn in such rows is said to be in *gavels*. See *Gofe*.

Gaveler, to swathe or *gavell* corne; to make it into sheaves or gavells.—Cotgr. Fr., Dict., 1632. Dut., *geveld*, cut down; Sw., *kärfve*, little sheaf; Wel., *gavyr*, to tie in little whisps, to rear up corn in small whisps; *ysgavyn*, to stack corn; *ysgubell*, a sheaf; *gavyl*, a pitch fork; Gael, *gob-hal*, a fork. Dan. and Ger., *gaffel*.

GAVEL-KIND, the custom in Kent, by which all sons of a family shared the property equally; Gael, *gabhail*, division of land by lot among the members of a family or tribe, as practised by the ancient Gaels; Irish and Welsh, *cine*, kin; Wel., *gavael*, the family tenure, tenacious; *cededyl*, family, clan; *cen*, in possession of.

GAVEL, a tribute, impost; A. S., *gafel*, from *gaf*, gave; Fr., *gabelle*; *gavel*-bread, a corn rent; *gavel*-erth, a tenant's duty of ploughing so much land for his lord, as was also *gavel*-med, of mowing, and *gavel*-rep, of reaping.

GAVEL, a gable; from the Dan., *gavl*; Fris., *gavel*; *G'yavel*-end, N. Ang.

GAWMLESS. Silly, heedless. *Gawm*, to give heed to, to consider.

Isl., *gaumr*, attentive, heedful. A. S., *gymeleas*, careless, negligent. Mæs. Goth, *gaum-jam*, to apprehend.

The roots apparently of *gumption*. A Lanc. man, says, 'I conno *gaum* what tha means.' In the Ulphilas Gospels, Mark xvi. 4. *gaum*, appears for perceived. *Gawmin*, foolish, ignorant, Cumb. Persons dead drunk are always spoken of as *gaumless*, Leeds; *gaumish*, cute, knowing, Whitby; *gawmble* to try to comprehend, Lanc. To *gaum*, implies to discern, perceive, rather than amount of knowledge, in the Yorks. dial.

GAWP. To gape very wide. Intens. of *gape*. Dut., *gaapen*; Isl., *gapi*; A. S., *geapan*.

GAYS, GAHS. Pictures, prints in a book. Seemingly used in the

senses of a gawd, a gew-gaw. *Gay-cards*, the picture cards in a pack. *Gay*, gawdy, said of speckled cattle.

'Item to Kateryne Druy my best *gay* cuppe of erthe kevvryd, or ellys oon of the frerys to chese of bothe.'—*Bury Wells* (*John Baret*,) 1463.

'Like children, they take more delight in the gilded out-side of a book, and to look upon the *gayes*, and pictures that are therein.'—*Rogers' Rich Fool*.

'There are it is true, a certain set of morose and untractable spirits that look * * * as upon *gays* and pictures, that are only fit for women and children.'—*L'Estrange's Æsop's Fables*.

GEASON. Rare, wonderful, scarce. Used by Bp. Hall. Old Norse, *gisium*; A. S., *gæsen*, rare.

'Graffes of such a stocke are very *geason* in these days.'—*Gascoigne*.

Trusting to treason,

And not to reason,

Which at that season,

To him was *geson*.—*Skeltonical Rhymes*, 1589.

GEAR. Stuff, tackle. Doctor's *gear*, harness *gear*, household *gear*. A man exerting himself, is 'going *gears*.' A. S., *geara*.

GE, GEE, or JEE. Fit, suiting. Used negatively. Ex., 'Ta dont fare to *jee*.' 'This does not *ge* well with that.' 'He and she will never *gee* together.' *Geed*, went,—'*getting* away for,' near, approaching to. A. S., *gegan*, to go.

GENERALS. The Archdeacon's Visitation or General Courts. A Norfolk phrase.

GET. To get *shut* of, to get quit of. 'To *get* over the left shoulder,' to be a loser.

GIBBET. A violent fall. In Norfolk, a swattock.

Sw., *gippa*, to whip up into the air, *guppa upp*, to tilt up.—*Wedgewood*.

GIBE. To fit, agree. Dan., *gide*. GIB-FORK, a two-pronged harvest fork. Gael., a *gobhal*; Ger., *gabel*; Dan., *greb*; Fris., *greepe*.

GIFFLE, JIFFLY. To be restless, unquiet, fidgetty. A *jiffy*, an instant, in the twinkling of an eye. A. S., *geflea*, trifles.

Wedgewood derives from Wel., *cipio*, *ysgipio*, to snatch. This seemstooremove. A nearer is *ysglyvu*, to snatch, *scuffle*; *gwyllt* and *ysgavn*, full of starts and turns, skittish. Forby ders. from *gliff*, a glimpse, Sc.

Gifeling, idle, flighty, applied to young girls.—*Baker's Northampts. Gloss*.

'Bodies so stirr'd do not gain for every minute of time a point of room, but jogging on in a *giffing* way, they lay behind at every bearing, as they come up more or less at every jetting.'—*Fairfax*.

GIFTS. The white spots under finger or thumb nails.

GIG. A trifling silly fellow. GIGLET. A flighty girl.

Imitative of flighty movement, O. E. *gig*, a top; Swiss, *gagli*, a girl that cannot sit still; *giggling*, *giggish*, have similar meanings; Dut., *gichgelen*, to laugh, sniggle; Swiss, *gigelen*.—*Wedgewood*. The A. S. has *gagol*, *gægl*, wanton. The Somerset *gigletin*, is trifling, wanton, said of the female sex; Devon, *gigglet*, a laughing romp, a tom-boy, whence says Miss Palmer, wakes and fairs are sometimes called *gigglet-fairs*.

'A wanton *giglot*, maye cal me to sorrowful repentance, whilst she is yat in her gawdes.'—*Bale's Apology*. 'Ye fayrare woman ye more *gyglott*.'—*Sloane M.S.*

'B. And how went matters in your Chambers? G. Why, there we had the girls about us again, *gigling* and toying with a thousand Ape's tricks; and their main business was to know what Linnen we had to wash.'—*L'Estrange's Erasmus' Colloquies*.—*The French Inn*.

GILVER. To ache, throb, same as CULVER, which see.

GIM, GIMMY. Spruce, neat, smart. Wel., *gwym*, sleek, glossy; Gael., *grinn*, neat, elegant; A. S., *gym-en*, heed, solicitude.

GIMBLE. To grin or smile. GIMBER. To gad about.

GIMMERS. Small hinges. Dorset, *gimmy*; O.E., *gimmel*; Somerset, *gimmace*. *Sherwood's Eng. Dict.*, 1632, has *giminewes*, joints of a spur. Fr., *geminé*, twin, two-fold. See long note, *Pr. Pv. Way's Ed.*

'The dry rusty creaking of whose hookes and *gymmes* might be heard a mile off.—*Nash's Christ's Tears*.

GIMSON. A gim-crack. *Gimsoner*, an expert in making them.

GINNICK. Neat, spruce, figg'd up. Essex. Var. of *gim*, or the Ger. *genau*, fitting close, exactly.

GINPIE. Made of a calf's entrails, dressed with lemon, currants, &c.

GIP, GIB. To cheat, swindle; A. S., *gæp*, shrewd. Wel., *ysgip*, snatching, rapacious.

'She is a tonnish *gyb*, The devil and she be syb.'

—*Skelton's Elinour Rummyng*.

GIRTY-MILK. Porridge of oatmeal or grits. A. S., *grætia*, groats.

GIVE. To give one it; to rate soundly—'give one his own,'—to tell him plain unwelcome truths, to give him it like a Dutch uncle,—to pay one in his own coin.—'to give one the bag,' to dismiss.—'to give one white-foot,' to coax him.—to give one the seal of the day, to greet suitably to the hour of meeting. A. S., *sæl*. To give grant, to allow authoritatively.

GLENT. A glance, start, glimpse, gliding aside, slip; also intens. of *gleaned*; Wel., *ysglentiauw*, to slide.

'Fro Cawod scho *glent*, to Donnefermelyn to fare.'—*R. de Brunne*.

'In at a gape as he *glent*. By the medylle he was hent.'—*Lydgate*.

'But for all that he is lykely to have a *glent* (fall).'—*Skelton*.

'Go softly, she sayd, the stones be full *glent* (slippery).'—*Skelton*.

GLICK. A jest, joke, repartee, retort. Isl., *leikari*, a juggler.

'A *glicking pro*, and a frumping *contra*, shall have much ado to shake hands in the *ergo*.'—*Gab. Harveys' Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

GLIES. Blinkers. Isl., *glja*, a glance. Leeds dial., *glee*, to squint;

Lanc., *gley*. '*Glyare, gloyere*, or gogyl eye.'—*Pr. Pv.*

GLIMSE. To shine, gleam, glimmer. Dan. *glindse*; Isl., *glys*.

The christal glas, which *glimseth* braue and bright.—*Gascoigne*.

GLISTER. To sparkle, glisten. Sw., *glistra*; Dut., *glinsteren*.

'She dranke so of the dregges, The dropsy was in her legges,
Her face *glystring* like glas, All foggy fat she was.—*Skelton*.

'As a glede glowynge, your ien *glyster* as glasse.—*Id.*

'The *glistering* glosse of bewties blaze, than reason should it deme.'—*Gascoigne*.

'And with that word his *glistering* sword unshethes.'—*Surrey's Æneid*.

GLOTTEN. To be scared, perplexed, affrighted. N. Ang., *gloppen*; Isl., *glapa*, to gape; *glappi*, a dolt.

'Come hither, Sirrah,' cries Lucifer; 'and so the poor cur went wriggling and *glotting* up toward his Prince.'—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

GLOUSE. A strong gleam of heat from sun or fire. Isl., *glasa*, to sparkle; Gael., *loisg*, to burn, blaze.

GLOUT. To look sulky, angry. Isl., *gletta*; Sw., *glutta*, to look out of the corner of the eye; *glott*, a bitter smile. Teut., *gluyeren*, to look askint. Fris., *gloare*.

GLUSKY. Sulky in aspect, looking awry. The *Pr. Parv.* has *gluscare* and *gluskyng*, squinting.

Under *gl* an extensive group of English words, both written and colloquial, is noticeable, (see page 552), embodying the varied impressions which light conveys through the vision to the brain. They are specially noteworthy as not deriving from Greek or Latin sources, but from the Scandinavian and Teutonic.

The Greek and Latin have a few words from the roots of *glaukos*, *gleukos*, and *gloios*, describing respectively the qualities of—I.—Bright, *gleaming*; also light blue or grey, tints most nearly expressing the colour idea of atmosphere, sun-illuminated. II. and III.—Sweet and sticky properties of wine, must, gum, glue. There are also a few words in these languages from the root *glu*; Sanscrit, *gri*, on the tongue and throat; Gr., *glotta*, tongue; Lat., *gula*, throat, whence *gulp*, *glutton*, *glotting*, *glosing*, &c.

The root of the words loosely strung together in the passage beneath seems to lie in the Isl., *gulr*, yellow, the colour of *gold*. They all reflect in their degree the *gladdening* (Isl., *gladr*, bright) action of the light of the sun direct, borrowed, or refracted, upon the unsophisticated mind of the Northmen, the root appearing ever as a prefix,—whether the dewdrops *glisten* in the sun's morning rays, or its beams *glance* downward in the full *glare* of noontide heat—now veiling their brightness by momentary *gleams* through the clouds—now *gloomed* over with gathering storms—now *glowing* in a sky of unsullied blue—now dappling the woodland *glades* with chequered light and shade. Anon it sinks beneath the eastern heaven in a dying blaze of *glory*. The *gloaming* gathers o'er the landscape,—darkness deepens,—afar, in cottage homes, we mark the taper's *glimmering* ray, or the flickering shadows cast from the hearth by the fitful flashes of the expiring *glead*. Soon the moon takes up 'the wondrous tale'—its pale beams *gliding* across the *glassy* lake or flinging fitful *glimpses* athwart the driving rack. Now turn we to the ball-room's borrowed light, where midnight strives to mimic day. Myriads of lustres *glinting* from prismatic mirrors dazzle the eye. In the hair of beauty diamonds sparkle with a *glitter* out-vieing the modest taper of the *glow-worm*. The *glances* of her bright eyes fill the soul with a strange *glamour*. Wrapt in the sheen of *glossy* silks, she moves proudly along amid the *gloating* gaze of admiring lovers, the *glouring* looks of envious rivals.

We have quoted here words only of common significance—the student of our provincial glossaries will find they have furnished to the popular imagination themes for infinite variations and embroideries, and the glossaries of the Northern languages are equally prolific.

GLY-HALTER. A halter or bridle with winkers. Wel., *llwg*, eyesight. '*Gly*, to look askint.'—Ray's N. C. Words.

GNATTLING. Idle talk, busy about nothing.

GOB. I.—The mouth. II.—A greasy, mouth filling morsel.

'What great *gobs* of mutton, and pieces of fat,

My mother gave me, when I was a brat.'—*Old Suffolk Song*.

Gael, *gob*, bill or beak of a bird; Isl. and Dan., *gab*, the mouth; Polish, *geba*, the mouth; Russ., *gaba*, the lips; It., *gobbio*, a goitre; Fr., *gober*, to gulp down; *gobe-mouche*, a gape-mouth, fly-catcher. In Suffolk, *gobben*, is to chatter, idle; 'yeow tew e'ent a dewin a nawn—you only go *gobben*, about all day.' *Gobble* cock, a turkey cock; in the U. S., a *gobbler*; in Sc., a Bubbly-Jock. *Gob-locks*, large mouthfuls, Yorks.

GO-BY-THE-GROUND. A person of small stature.

GOFE, GOAF. A corn rick in the straw, laid up in a barn

Goaf-flap, a wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and flatten the goaf; *goaf-sted*, every division of a barn in which a *goaf* is placed, a large barn has four or more. The threshing-floor is the middle-sted; A. S., *stede*, a place; *Goave*, to stow or stack corn in a barn; *goffe*, a mow, Essex.

Palsgrave's Fr. Eng. Dict., 1530, has *goulfe*, of corne, so moche as may lye bytwene two postes, otherwyse a baye; Dan., *gulv*, a floor; *gulve*, to lay corn sheaves on the barn floor; Isl., *golf*, a floor, partitioned room.

'In *goving* at harvest, learn skilfully how,
Each grain for to lay by itself on a mow;

Seed barley, the purest, *gove* out of the way,
All other nigh hand *gove* as just as ye may.'—*Tusser*.

The Sw., has *Kärfve*, little sheaf; Gael, *sgiobal*, a barn, granary; *sguab*, a sheaf; Wel., *ysgwbawra*, a barn; Heb., *schibal*, an ear of grain.

GOFERS. Tea-cakes of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on a *gofering* iron, divided into compartments which crimp the cake.

Gofering, applied to the crimping of shirt frills, caps, &c.

We have occasionally witnessed a brisk demand for *goffre* cakes from itinerant vendors on the Boulevards of Paris. They are there a very light species of pickolet or pancake, served hot, and *goffred* the moment before handing to the purchaser in a small machine, from which the cake emerges wafer-thin, and stamped in a number of small squares puffed out. Cotgr. Fr. Dict., 1632, has *goffre*, a wafer, a honey-comb; modern Fr., *gauffre*; Eng., *wafer*; Low. Lat. *gattrum*; Gael, *gearr*, a wafer. The primary root seems to lie in the act of dividing, incising with a stamp or impress, the Gael, *gearr*, the act of cutting; Wel., *cyfran*, to divide.

Gaufers, tea-cakes of the muffin sort, square, made of pancake batter, Whitby dial.

'In the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri immense tracts are covered with hillocks of earth, burrowed by a species of mole twice the size of the common field mole, called *Gophers*.'—*Flint's Geogr. Miss. Val.*

GOFFLE. To eat fast and greedily, Essex. Var. of gobble, so the Ger. has *gähnen* and *gaffen*, to gape; Ger., Sw. and Dan., *gaffel*, a fork.

When vainly trying to make a dolt understand aught, an irate German will exclaim—'I will pitchfork (*gaffel*) it into you.'

GOING. A right of pasturage on a common.

GOINGS-ON. 'Pretty *goings-on*,' fine doings.

From Essex, says Elwyn in his *Americanisms*, and adds 'How often has every mischievous boy heard this!'

GOLDEN-DROP. The plum, *drap d'or*. **GOLDEN-KNOP**, the lady-fly or golden-bug. In Dorset, 'God Almighty's Cow.'

GOLE. Full, florid, rank, as grass, &c. Ger., *geil*, rank, fat, rich, well-manured.

GOLES, GOSH, GOMS. Foolish evasions of profane oaths. Mr. Peggotty's '*gormed*' may have been a var. of the last.

GOLLS. I.—Fat chops; ridges of fat on the fleshy parts of a corpulent person. Gael., *giall*, jaw; A. S., *geahlas*; O. Fr. *golle*;

jol, Pr. Pv. II.—Also hands or fists. (Northumb., *glams*, hands.)

'By *goles* or *golls*, an ancient oath. *Goll*, Suff., a clumsy fist. Isl., *kolla*, a handgripe; *kollr*, applied to chilled, swollen hands.

III.—Mucus hanging from the noses of dirty children or *grubs*. Gael. *sglon*.

GOMMACKS. Tricks, foolery. *Gomeril*, a fool.

GON. Gave, given. **GINT**, gave it. 'I *gint* em properly.'

GONG. One half the stitches which form the aperture or mesh of a net. '*Goonge*, hole.'—Pr. Pv. The A. S. has *gong*, a step, *gongel-wæfre*, a spider; Dan., *gænge*, a thread, groove. Isl., *göng*, a small step. See page 292.

In the Sicilian dialect, *gangama* is a fisher's net. Gr., *gaggamon*, a small round net.

GONG. A jakes. '*Goonge*, preuy.'—Pr. Pv. A. S., *gang*; Wel., *ysgoth*.

'And al this persecucion was for on Arrian, which deyed at Constantinople ful shamefully. For as he went to cherch with his clientes and mech pride,

there fell upon him a appetite for to go to a sege; and with his issew went alle the guttes out of his wombe down in to the *gong*.'—*Capgrave's Chron.*

GORE. Mire. 'Slush and gore' go together, the former expressing the thin, the latter the thick part of the mire. '*Gore* or slory.'—

Pr. Pv. A. S., *gor*, dirt, mud; Fris. and Dut., *goor*; Sw., *gorr*; Gael., *gaorr*. *Gor*, rotten, decayed; *gorry*, nauseously fat, Craven.

GOOD-DOING. Charitable. GOOD-MIND, GOOD-SKIN, in a good humour. *Good'n*, *goody*, contractions of goodman and good-wife.

Good-tidy, reasonably, not amiss; *good-outs*, doing well; *no-outs*, the reverse. In Linc., *good-woolled*, a fine fellow, a good sort.

GOOSE-HOUSE. A parish cage or lock-up. Suff.

GORMED. A word which appears in no East Anglian vocabulary.

'He struck the table a heavy blow with his right hand, (had split it on one such occasion,) and swore a dreadful oath, that he would be '*Gormed*,' if he didn't cut and run for good, if it was ever mentioned again.' It appeared, in answer to my inquiries, that nobody had the least idea of the etymology of this terrible verb passive, to be *gormed*; but that they all regarded it as constituting a most solemn imprecation.—*David Copperfield*, p. 25.

Assuming that Mr. Dickens picked up the word from the beachmen of Yarmouth, the task of hunting down its probable derivation is worth an effort.' The old Norse has *gormr*, mud, mire, filth from butchers' shops, intestines, entrails; hence the North Country, *gorm*, to smear, daub; and a Staff. dialectic word I have never seen in print, the *gormaruttles*, pain in the bowels, diarrhœa. The Gael has *goinih*, hurt, damage, anguish; *gorm*, to become blue; Wel., *gorne*; *gor*, Fris., Dut., and our North Country, is rotten, dirty; lastly also, and most probable, the true der. is Sw., *gorma*, to insult, abuse.

GOSGOOD. Yeast, a word of Sir T. Browne's collection. Extinct, says Forby.

Ray derives from *God's-good*; Forby, from A. S., *gos*, goose; a bird fondly associated in the Norfolk mind with yeast dumplings; ergo, *good with goose*, goose-good.

The Sw., *gasa*, to ferment; *gas-ning*, yeast; *gas-deg*, leaven; *god*, good. Gael., *dèasgann*, yeast; Wel., *ysg*, froth, foam, are more likely.

Isl., *gusa*, to spurt out; *gjosa*, to hurl up with whizzing force.

'Even in the other great class of languages—the Indo-Germanic—the same figure appears, and may fairly be taken to illustrate the Eastern metaphor. *Ghost*, *Geist*, the moving inspiring spirit, is the same as the heaving, fermenting yeast, the boiling, steaming geyser.—*Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church*.

'*Ghost*, the German *geist*, is connected with *gust*, with yeast, with *gas*, and even with the hissing, bubbling *Geysers*.—*Max Müller*.

Giest, the inspiring working spirit of things animate and inanimate, as of love, impulse, affection, is from the O. Ger., *gäsht*, *gisten*, fermentation, leaven.—*Heyse*. Carried south to Italy it appears in *gasto*, a lover; Lake of Como., *gast*, the beloved one.—*Diez* See *Fangast*, page 548.

GOSLINS. The beautiful early blossoms of the willow, *Salix*, Lin. A. S., *wilig*.

So called from the resemblance of the soft down and yellow colour of the antheræ of the catkins, to young geese.

GOTCH. A large pitcher, a big-bellied jug. Also Flemish.—It., *gotto*, a pot. *Gotch-gutted*, pod-bellied.

GO-TO. Of a knife, it 'Don't go to open' is not made to open—'don't go to come out'—'Ta don't go ta come off, dew it?—'Is, ta dew.

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON. The common goat's-beard. *Tragopogon pratense*. Lin.

Gow. Let us go; abbr. of go we. A Suffolk farmer, speaking of the difference between the old and modern farmers' wives, observed, 'that when his mother called the maids at milking-time she never said go, but *gow*.'—*Forby*.

Ray has a proverb.—'Do not say go, but *gaw*, i. e., *go thyself along*.'

GRAIN. To gripe the throat, to strangle. In Suff., *green*. Not A. S., *gryne*, laqueus, *Forby*; but the Gael., *greimich*, to grasp, gripe. *Grained-fork*, a pronged fork. Sc., *grain*; Sw., *gren*, a branch, a prong, fork.

GRASS-WIDOW. In Suffolk, *Grace-widow*: a betrayed and deserted fair one.

GREASE. A faint suffusion over the sky, supposed to portend rain. Ex., 'the sky begins to *grease* up.' *Greasy*, foul, grassy, said of fallows. Also slimy, as of roads, after rain.

The ground is said to be *greasy* in a thaw, after slight frost.—*Baker's Northampt. Gloss.* Gael., *creis*; Lat. *crassus*; Fr., *gras*, fat.

GREEN-OLF. The green-finch, or green gosbeak. *Parus viridus*.

GREFT, GRIFT. To graft, to dig. *Grift*, in Suffolk, slate pencil.

A. S., *græft*, carved, cut; Fr., *greffe*, a shoot for grafting; Dut., *greffie*, a cutting, also 'a slate-pen,' from *graphium*, a stylus, Gr., and Lat. *Graft*, a ditch, Frisic; *griffel*, slate pencil, Sw.

Graft, Craven and N. Ang. is the depth of a spade's bit in digging, from A. S., *grafan*, to dig, to carve; Isl., *grafa*, hence grave. Dan., *gröfte*, to ditch, trench. Cumb., *greav*, to cut peat, dig; Whitby, *turf-greaving-time*,—autumn, when farmers near the moors *greave* or slice the turves off the surface with a spade, and stack to dry for winter fuel. *Graff*, to dig with a spade, Heref. Sir G. Lewis remarks, 'ground can be *graffed* when soft enough not to require a mattock.' In Yorks. (says Grose in Dig.) they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a mattock, to grave with a spade. In Gloucest. a 'grafting tool' is the strong spade in shape of a segment of a circle, used in digging canals and other very heavy work; in Northampts. a long tapering spade. *Gruff*, Somerset, is a mine; *gruffiers*, miners; Sw., *gruffva*, a mine; E. Ang., *grufted*, dirtied begrimed.

GRETT. A snare for hares. Also called *grynes*, *grynnies*. A. S., *gryn*, a snare; *grytte*, a spider's web.

'He spared nother hylle nor holte, busche, *gryne* nor *grett*.

Lord! he was fowle scrapyd!'—*Lydgate's Prioress and her Lovers*.

GREWIN. A greyhound. In Scot., *gru* and *grew*. N. Ang., *grewnd*.

The Isl. has *grey*, a hound; the A. S. *grig-hund*.

GREY-COAT PARSON. A lay impropriator of tithes.

GRILL OR GRIZZLE. To snarl or snap. 'How them there tew warment dew grill and grizzle at one another.'—*Moor*.

In Devon, to laugh or grin.—*Miss Palmer*.

Both convey the same idea. Dut. *grillen*, to shiver; Ger., *grinsen*, to snarl; *grisel*, to grin, simper, show one's teeth; Sw., *gräl*, a quarrel. Wel., *grillian*, to gnash; *grunsgul*, to grin, snarl; Manx, *gyrn*,

'Tell you I chyll,

A whyle be styll,

That dwelt on a hyll,

If that ye wyll,

Of a comely gyll,

But she is not *gyll*.'

—*Skelton's Elinour Rummynge*.

GRIMBLE. To begrime. A diminutive. Isl., *grima*.

GRIMMER. A pond or mere with weed covered surface. A. S., *gren*, green; *mere*, pool.

'An old woman said 'the ground was so wet, I stuck all in the *grammer*.' I find no authority for the word, it is very local, but in some parts of the county well known.—*Miss Baker's Northampt. Gloss*.

GRINDLE, *grindlet*, *grip*, *grup*, *gripple* or *groop*. A little ditch or trench. A. S., *græp*; Dut., *greppel*; Fris., *groppe*, a trench, furrow, drain; Gael., *grinneal*, deep, gulphy.

Grip, *groop*, N. Ang. and Lanc., is the hollow running between a double row of cow-stalls in which the dung falls. 'Groupe, where beestys, as nete standyn.'—*Pr. Pv.* A. S., *græp*, latrina, says Skinner. 'Grype or a gryppel, where watur rennythe a-way in a londe or watur-furrowe.'—*Pr. Pv.* *Grip*, to make an open ditch, Heref; the hollows between furrows, Whitby.

'Item there is vij acres lond lying by the high weye toward the *grendyll*, not ferre from Herdwyk.—*Bury Wills* (John Baret's, 1463) *Camden Sy.*

GRINT. *Grit*. A participle of *grind*.

GRISSENS. Stairs. Craven, *grees* and *grice*. 'Grece or steyre.'

Pr. Pv. Fr. *degré*, a staire, step, *greese*.—*Cotgr.* Hence comes the der. of the *Grecian Stairs* at Lincoln.

Greece, a little brow, stairs, an ascent, Lanc. Manx, *greeish*.

This Pope went down into the erde a hundred *grecis* and fifty, and bond a dragon — *Capgrave's Chron.*

'To parte the litil botrie vnder the *gresys*.'—*Bury Wills* (John Baret, A.D. 1463,) *Camden Sy.*

GROANING. A lying-in. *Groaning-cake* is made on such occasions.

Not to be confounded with the Manx *groonoays*, biestings or new curd of the milk of a cow, newly calved.

GROPE. 'Teach your grandame to *grope* her ducks.—*Ray's Proverbs.* Now-a-days the good old lady is taught 'to suck eggs.'

'Gropyn or felyn wythe hande.'—*Pr. Pv.* A. S., *gropian*.

'Sum medelynge spyas, by craft to *grope* thy mynde.'—*Skelton.*

In remote country villages was (in my early days) an old woman exclusively possessing the secret of ascertaining whether or not a goose was duly impregnated, by *gropeing* in a peculiar manner with her finger. I recollected few things that I ever enjoyed more than palming a gander on a sapient beldam of this description, witnessing her sage researches, and listening with my wicked compeers to her remarks.—*Major Moor.*

'It is not the Primitive Church shall beare out the Vicar of Little Down, in Norfolk, in *groaping* his own hennes, like a Cotqueane.'—*Nashe's Almond for a Parrot*, 1589.

Let him alone, and if he doe not know by a cowes water how many pintes of milke she will give in a year, then wyll he neuer help his wife to make cheese agayn whiles he liues: and without offence to his Pastorshippe bee it spoken, hee will saie pretely well to a henne, if she bee not too olde, always prouided shee haue a neaste of cleane strawe in his studie and hee *groape* her with his own hands evening and morning. Then see if he do not make three pounds a yeere of her over and above all costes and charges.'—*Ibid.*

GROUND-SWEAT. A person buried some time is said to have taken a *ground-sweat*.

GROUT. The thin fluid mortar used in building with flints.

'Dut., *gruisje*, morsels of stone; Isl., *grut*, dregs; *gruten*, muddy; 'grute, fylthe'; *Pr. Parv.*, A. S., *greot*, sand, dust.

Grouty, muddy, lees, dregs, in var. dial, *grout*, wort of the last running; N. Ang., from O. Fr., *gru*, malt; *grout*, implying ground malt; *growte* for ale, granomellum.—*Pr. Pv.* In Med. Lat., *grutum*. In Leices. says Bp Kennett, malt infused for ale before it is fully boiled is called *grout*, and before it is turned, wort. In the West a thick ale, called *grout-ale* is drank.—*Way's Notes to Pr. Pv.* *Grout-headed*, stupidly noisy, Sussex.

'Whilst I am shuffling and cutting with these long-coated *Turks*, would any Antiquary would explicate unto me this Remblere or Quidity?—Whether these Turbanto *Grout-heads* that hang all men by the throats on iron hooks, even as our *Towers* hang all their Herrings by the throats on wooden spits, first learned it of our Herring-men, or our Herring-men of them?—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*, 1599.

GROWER. A cultivator. 'A great *grower* of hemp;' 'a *grower* of turkies, lambs, &c.'

GRUB. I.—Idle, nonsensical talk. II.—Constant toil, Essex.

I.—Ger., *grublei*, trifles. II.—*Gruben*, to dig

GRUB. A dirty little animal or child. Wel., *ysgrubyl*, beast like.

GRUBBLINS. Lying grovelling on the belly. A nurse lays a crying child *grubblins* on her lap to quiet it.—'I sah dew yeou lah that there child *grubblins*—'tull far the buttah faught.'

L. Sc., *gruffling*, Isl., *liggia a grûfu*, to lie face downwards; *grufia*, to grovel.

GRUFFLE. To make a growling noise in the throat.

L. Sc., *gruff*, discomposed slumber; Grisons, *grufflar*, to snore.—*Wedgewood*.

GRUMPY. Surly; in Suffolk, snaggy. A. S., *grum*; Gael., *gruaim*, fierce; Wel., *grwm*, a growl.

GRUNNY. A hog's snout. *Grunnying*, the rootling of a pig's snout.

Isl., *tryni*; Fr., *groine*; N. Ang., *grune*; A. S., *grunan*, to grunt.

'The *Gruntynge* and the *groynninge* of the grounyng swyne.—*Skelton*.

GRUTCH. To grudge. '*Grutchyn, gruchyn*.'—Pr. Parv. Fr., *gruger*.—*Cotgr.*, 1632.

GULL. To sweep away by force of running water. Ex., 'The bank has been *gulled* down by the freshet,'—*Gull*, a breach made by the force of a torrent. *Gully-hole*, the mouth of a drain or sewer.

Dut., *gullen*, to suck down; Sc., *guller*, to gargle, guggle. Jam; Wel., *gwyll* wild, savage, rapid; Sui-Goth, *goel*, a whirlpool; Lat., *gula*, a throat, swallow.

GULLION. Stomach-ache, colic. Essex. O. Ger., *gölle*, bile. Gael., *goile*, the stomach; *caolan*, the intestines; Manx, *gollane*.

GULP. I.—The young of animals in their softest tenderest state; Dut. *welp*. II.—A squabby diminutive person; in the sense of *collop*, a lump. III.—A severe blow or fall; var. of *culp*.

I—Sui-Goth, *gul*; A. S., *geole*, yellow. Applied in Chesh., says Wilbraham, to young unfledged birds, from their yellowish plumage. Heref., *gull*, a gostling. The deriv. may be from the Wel., *gwyllaw*; Gael. *gul*, to cry; the Sc. has *gulpin*, a young child.

Whitby, *gorps*, a bird just hatch'd. 'As naked as a *gorpin*. Teesdale, *gorbin*; Cumb. *gorlin*; Sc. *gorblet*. In the above N. Ang. dial. the derivation seems an intens. of *gape*. *Gorby* being the term for a rustic, with eyes and ears wide agape. Sw. *grobian*, a clown.

'As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo's bird.'—Henry, IV, v. i.

GULSH. Mud; also ribaldry, silly talk. See *culch*. Also plump, souse, applied to a heavy squashy fall, a squelcher. In the latter senses the word is also Mid. Ang. Wel., *golch*.

GULSKY. Corpulent and gross. In Northampts., *gulshing*.

Gael, *sult*, Isl., *svil*, fat; Dut., *gulzig*, gluttonous. Nares has *gulch*, a glutton, Latinized *ventricosus*; *gulschy*, gross in the body, Clydesdale; *gulsoch*, voracious. A *gulching*, or huge bellie, a bellie as big as a tunne.—*Cotgr.*, 1632. *Golsh*, to gulp down voraciously, Craven and Lanc.; to belch, Leeds; to gulk or gulge, to gulp greedily, Devon.; *gocken*, to be ravenous, Linc.; *gulschy*, greedy of drink. Salop.

GUMBLED. When waking, the eyes are said to be *gumbled* when not easily opened, but glued or gummed together. N. Ang., *gowled*; Northampts., *gubbed* up.

GUMSHUS or *Rumgumshus*, quarrelsome. *Bumshus* and *Rumshus*.

Var. of *grumpy*, which see. Gael, *gruamach*, morose, surly. To take the *grumps*, to be ill-tempered; Scot., I am *gumple-fisted*, sulky, see *Redgauntlet*.

GOUNDY. Said of eyes running from secretions. A. S., *gund*, matter, pus; Yorks., *gunny*; Westm., *gunded*. 'Gownde of the eye, ridda.'—*Pr. Pv.*

'A goundy eye is deceyved soone.'—*Lydgate's Warres of Troy.*

'Her eyen goundy, Are full unsoundy.'—*Skelton.*

GUBBINGS. Parings, fragments, fish scraps, &c. See *Kiplins*.

Gubbins, fish fragments, bait, parings of haberdine, cod-fish, dog-fish, (Gael, *gobbag*, and *goibin*, sand-eel) &c. O. Fr., *gobbeau*, a bit, gobbet, or morsel.

'All the meat that we eat we catch out of the sea, and if there we miss, well-washed and salted we sneak home to bed supperless; and upon the tail of it he bringeth in a parasite that flowteth and bourdeth them thus:—'Hough you hunger-starved *gubbins* or offals of men, how thrive you, how perish you?'—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff.*

GUGGE. A term which occurs in the Puritan Divinity of Essex.

Hardly the sense of '*gugaw*,' *Pr. Pv.*, to pipe, to trifle with, disport, the Fr., *goguer*; or of the Fr., *guigner*, to wink, blink, aim at with one eye; but rather a vulg. like the Walloon *geug*, to judge, admonish.

The Divell and his eldest sonne know well the complexions of carnall people, and when the gospel hath been preached twenty yeare together, yet people will long after the garlick and onions of old religion; and carnall reason, with her taile, sweepes downe a great part of the starres of heaven; we do but *gugge* and tire most men with our preaching of self deniall and faith.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

One day this error of thine will *gugge* thee to the quicke, and cause thee to cry out,—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

GUNNER. A shooter; *gunning*, shooting; *gunning* boat, a light and narrow one used by the fenmen to pursue wild fowls along the drains and cuts.—*East Anglicisms*, common in the U. S.

Gunnare, he that swagyt the a gunne.—*Prompt. Parv.*

GURN. To grin, as a dog. Old English, says Forby.

The Sc. has *gurr*, and *gurl*, to snarl as a dog; Isl., *kurra*, Gael, *grunsgul*.

GUSH. A gust of wind. *Gussock*, a sudden gust.

It *guscio di vento*; Isl., *gustr*, *giostr*, a cold blast.—*Wedgewood.* Ger., *guss*, a gush.

GYLE. Wort. Dut., *gyl*. **GUILE-FAT**, a wort tub.

It occurs also in the Gloss. of Brockett, Jamieson and Ray. '*Gyyld*, or new ale.'—*Pr. Parv.* A guile of beer, a brewing.

GYP, to gut a herring, Sc.

The Scotch process of disembowelling a herring, done with instantaneous rapidity. In this the der. perhaps lies, as the term is neither Norse or Dutch. Sc., *gype*, keen, ardent in any operation; *gypelie*, nimbly, quickly; Isl., *gypa*, vorax, says Jamieson. The Sw. has *gippa* to whip up. *Gyp*, Leeds dial., to gasp for breath; a bather pushing another into the water makes him *gyp*. A fish *gyps* when out of the water.' Ger., *giepen*, to gape for breath. *Klip-fisk* is the term applied to the split and dried cod; the staple of the Norwegian fishery. Sw., *klippa*, to cut, shear.

Under *g* the absence in East Anglia of certain words common to the North Anglian dialects, is noticeable, such as gaily, gar, goupén, girt, gloaming, gradely, graith, &c.

HA'. To have. 'I'll *ha'* you bor, I'll *ha'* you.'

HACK, HECK, HALF-HACK. A hatch, a door divided across.

Heck, a latch; *heck-door*, the inner door; *half-heck*, the half or lower part of the door.—*Brockett's North Country Words.* *Heck-board*, a cart tail board, which lets down; is common to several Eng. dialects. '*Hec*, *hek*, or *hetche*, or at dore.'—*Pr. Parv.* *Hack* or *heck*, a hay rack.—'With *hek* and mangeoir.'—*Archæol.* xvii, 203. *Guichet*, a wicket or hatch of a doore.—*Cotgr. Fr. Dict.*

Dut., *heck*, a barrier of lath or trellis, a grating, gate. A *heck-door*, N. Ang., is one partly latticed and partly pannelled.

Theyre browys all to-broken, such clappys they cach;

Whose jawlawsy malcyous makyth them to lepe the *hach*.—*Skelton*.

HACK. To stammer, to chop words in pieces. Dut. and Ger., *hacken*, to chop up; Dan., *hakke*; Fr., *hacher*; Bret., *hakein*; Cumb., *hakkar*. Applied also to a violent cough.

'A faint, tickling, incessant cough, is its Norfolk meaning; a short, hard, cutting cough in the South. The last is the American application of the terms.'—*Elwyn*.

Dorset., *hacker*, teeth chattering from cold or fright. In the N. Ang., *hacked* is applied to chapped hands or feet. In Cumb. *hag* is to cut or hack. In Northampts., hay is *hacked* or *hackled*, when after tedding it is put in small rows. *Hack*, Somerset, the spot where bricks are ranged to dry.

'Thus shall we sort out eternity into as many kinds and lengths, as the *Darbyshire* huswife does her puddings, when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and *hackings*; and 'tis pitty for fooling sake that we cannot tye a string at the end of all alike.'—*Fairfax*.

HACK. A hard-working man.—Suf. Also a hedge. Dut., *heck*.

Hack, a hoe or pick-axe, Dorset and N. A.; Dut., *hak*, grubbing axe.

HACKLE. I.—To shackle. II.—Also a fastening applied to cows to prevent their kicking when being milked. Var. of Sc. *haphschackle*. *Hackle*, N. Ang., to dress, as flax, to trim up.

HACK-STAMMERING. Stammering and sputtering like a dunce at lessons. Dut., *hakkelen*, to stutter. Dan., *hakke*; Cumb., *hakkar*.

HAFEREN. Unsettled, unsteady. 'A go *haferen* about.' Scot., *haver*, to talk foolishly; *haverel*, a fool. N. Ang., *haffle*, to waver, stammer. To '*haffle* and snaffle,' to stammer and speak through the nose; to hesitate.—Whitby. *Hifer*, to loiter.—U. S. *Huffle*, to waver.—Devon.

Isl., *gifr-a*, loquitur *hefer*, garrulus, writes *Jamieson*. Dut., *haperen*, to stammer; Sw., *happla*. The Wel. has *yuvyd*, foolish; Gael, *aifir*; Heb., *epher*, symbolum levitatis.

HAGGY. Applied to the broken surface of the soil, when wet. The same when dried and hardened is termed *hobbly*.

In the North, a *hag*, is a boggy quagmire. Ex., a peat-*hag*; Isl., *hagga*, to shake. On the Yorks. coast a *hag* is a mist, cor. of *haze*. *Haggy*, applied to coarse uneven ground in Mid Ang. woodland districts. Isl., *hagi*; Sw., *hage*.

HAHM or HAWHM. Wheat stubble. Applied also to *risps*, the green straw or runners of potatoes and pease, and the stubble of beans. Fr., *chaulme*.—*Cotgr.* Dorset, *hame*.

'Mown *haulm* being dry, no longer let lie.'—*Tusser*.

It occurs in a similar sense in Ray's S. & E. Country Words. A. S., *healm*, Fris., and Dan., *halm*; Isl., *halmr*, stubble.

'The *haulm* is the straw of the wheat or the rye,

Which once being reaped, then mow by and by.'—*Tusser*.

HAHNET. A hornet. 'Nine *hahnets* 'al sting a hoss ta dead,'—Suffolk saying. Ray has *hornicle*, a Suffolcism for hornets; a term Moor says he never heard.

HAHNSEY. The large heron or hernshaw. Called also from its note, *frank* or *fraank*. Doubtless the original of Shakspeare's—

'I know a hawk from a hand-saw.'—*Hamlet* II. 2. That is, a hawk, from the heron it pursues. A cor. of Fr., *heronceau*, a young heron.

'Item a *Hernesew* of Store.—*L'Estrange Household Account*, 1519.

HAIFER. I.—To toil. II.—Suff., to higgie, from A. S., *heofian*, to mourn.—*Forby*.

I—Isl., *Haf*, to heave; *hafandi*, burdensome; *hafferma*, to load heavily; or the Wel., *traferth*; Gael., *saothair*, to toil, labour, trouble; Bret., *chifa*, inquieter, are more likely der. II.—See *Haferen*.

HAINISH. Unpleasant. Suff. The Gael., *ainideach*, vexing, gall-ing. A. S., *hean*, needy, despised. N. Ang., *hooed*, ill-treated.

HAKE. A pothook; the dentated iron head of a foot plough. Isl., *haka*; Dut., *hake*, hook; Dan., *hage*. Bret., *higen*, a fish-hook.

HAKE. To toil, particularly in walking, Often joined with *hatter*.

‘He has been *haking* and *hattering* all day long. Also to loiter.

At euery ale stake, With welcome *hake* and make, (mate)

By the bread that God brake, I am sorry for your sake.—*Skelton*.

Sc. and N. Ang., *haik*, to saunter; *haigle*, to walk, much fatigued; Bailey has *hake*, to gape after, to sneak, loiter; Dut., *haaken*, to hanker after; *Hakes*, an idle lounge, Craven; a *Hallacks*, Leeds. *Hattering*, the Sc., *hatter*, to be in a confused but moving state, ‘a *hatterin*,’ Dumfries. See *hatter*.

Hake, to tire, distress, applied in Cumb. to over-cropped, exhausted land; ‘haking about,’ prying, Whitby; also to teaze, worry one with askings. *Hakasing*, tramping about, Linc. Possible a cor. of *hawk*.

The Ger. has *hocker*, a huckster, from *hocken*, to heap together, to take upon the back. Our *hawker* may der. from this or from Isl., *hauga*, to heap up, or as Wedgewood suggests, Norse, *hauka*, to cry, shout; Fr., *hucher*. The Sw. has *hökare*, chandler; *hökeri*, higgling.

HALF-HAMMER. The game of hop, step, and jump.

HALF-ROCKED. O’afish, silly. Elsewere half-baked, half-saved.

HALSE. To hug, embrace, hang on to. A. S., *hals*, the neck.

Dut., *halsen*, to embrace. *Halsynge* or dallynge, *amplexus*.—*Pr. Pv.* Isl., *heilsa*; Dan., *hilse*, to salute; *hilsen*, greeting.

Halsethe and kissethe and wol hym not with-seyne.—*Lydgate*.

The ryuers rowth (rough), the waters wan;

She sparyd not to wete her fete;

She wadyd ouer, she found a man,

That *halsyd* her hartely and kyst her swete.

Thus after her cold she coughte a hete.—*Skelton*.

HAMBER. A hammer. So also in East Anglia, manner is pronounced mander; banner, bander, &c. Heref., *homber*.

The foreseid Jubal proporcioned his musik after the sound of Jubal *hamberes*.—*Capgrave*.

Masyd, wytles, smery smyth.

Hampar with your hammer upon thy styth.—*Skelton*.

HAMMER-SPOTS. The dappling of a fine coated horse. Isl., *hamr*; A. S., *hama*, skin. ‘Hence yellow-hammer, hammer-cloth, the skin cloth, usually of bear’s skin.’—*Miss Gurney*.

Hame, thyn skynne of an eye or other lyke.—*Pr. Pv.*

HAND. To sign. ‘They made me *hand* a paper.’

HAND. Performance. To make a hand on, to waste, destroy.

HAND of pork. The shoulder joint, cut without the blade bone.

HAND over head. Thoughtlessly extravagant, *Hand-smooth*, worn threadbare, or anything very smooth.

HANDLE, the, of a knife or small tool is called a *haft*; of a hatchet or axe, *helve*; of a flail, *handstaff*; of a spade, *skuppatt*; muck-fork, *tiller*; rake or long fork, *stale*; of a pump, *swake*; long

pitch-fork, *sheath*. A scythe-stick is a *sneath* or *snaithe*.—*Raynbird's Agr. of Suffolk*.

Haft. A. S. and Dan., *hæft*; Sw., *häfte*; Isl., *hefti*, a handle. *Helve*. A. S., *helf*; Ger., *helm*. The remainder see under their heads. The nomenclature of our Agricultural Implements is Teutonic and Scandinavian.

HAND-STAFF. The longer limb of the flail, held by the thresher.

HANG. I.—A crop of fruit. 'I've a fairish *hang* o' nuts ta year.'

II.—A declivity. Isl., *hanga*.

HANG-SLEEVE. A dangler; an officious but unmeaning suitor.

HANG-SUCH. A worthless fellow. N. Ang., *hang-gallows*.

HANK. A door or gate fastening. Isl., *hanki*, a strap or chain;

Sw., *hank*, a tye-band.. A chain or hook fastening is a *hasp*, writes Moor. Ger., *hespe*; Swed., *haspe*; A. S., *hæps*.

HAP. To cover, wrap up. E. and N. Ang., *happing*, a coverlet;

Hap-harlot, a coarse coverlet. A. S., *heapian*, to heap together.

The Gael, has *brat-uallach*, a coverlet, swathing. Bailey has *happerlet*, a coarse bed covering; *Harle*, is the stem or straw of flax, separated from the filament.—*Jamieson*. 'Lappyn, or whappyn yn clothes, (happyn to-gedyr) wrap to-geder in clothes, *involve*.' Pro. Parv. See note *ante*, on *dagaed*, from which *hop harlots* seem to have been bed coverings of a coarse material. *Hap*, in East Anglia, was used in the sense of wrap or wlap, of which Wedgewood conceives it to be a corruption. In the *Paston Letters*, John Paston writes, 'I pray yow ye woll send me hedir ij elne of worsted for doblets, to *happe* me thys colde wynter.' **BIRLET** was an old English form for a coif, hood or knitted cloak, see Bailey. Cotgr. 1632, has '*bourlet*, a wreath, or a roule of linnen cloth, or leather; also the hood worn by graduates, lawyers, and citizens at their assemblies.' Possibly *hap-harlot* is a cor. of the two words.

Happin, Craven, is a rug or coverlet; also any clothing, thick and warm. *Happins*, thick woollen bed covers, woven carpet wise, Cumb.; bed clothes, Leeds. *Hap-harlot*, a coverlet for a servant.—*Brockett's N. Ang. Words*. *Harlot* was originally not appropriated to a female, nor even to a person of bad character.

'He was a gentel *harlot* and a kind,

A better felaw sholde a man not finde.'—*Chaucer*.

'Harlot, remarks Wedgewood, simply signified a young man; Wel., *herlod*, a youth, stripling; *herlodes*, a damsel.

HARBER. A cor. of the *horn beam* or *hard beam*.

HARDS. I.—Coarse flax, otherwise *tow-hards*. *Harden*, strong, coarse, hempen cloth; N. Ang., *hurdis*, ropes; A. S., *heordas*, refuse of tow. 'Fr., *hard*, string, *harde*, rope.'—*Diez*. II.—

Very hard cinder, the calx of pit coal imperfectly vitrified. Sw., *hård*, the hearth of a forge.

No such iron-fisted Cyclops to hew it out of the flint, and run through anything as these frost-bitten, crab-tree-faced lads, spun out of the *hards* of the Tow, which are Donsel Herring Lackies, at Yarmouth every fishing.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

HARNSEY-GUTTED. Lank and lean. See *Hahnsey*, *ante*.

HARREN. Made of hair. Dut, *haren*.

HARRIAGE. Confusion. 'I think I have heard that, in the south part of Suffolk, the phrase 'he is gone to Harwich,' means he is gone to rack and ruin.'—*Forby*.

It may be a local manufacture from the verb *harry*; A. S., *hergian*, to plunder, afflict., Isl., *heria*, to plague; Dan., *hærje*, to ravage. O. Fr., *harier*, to vex, trouble.—*Cotgr*. 'I'm sadly *harrish'd*,' worn out; harrishing weather,

cold and stormy, Craven. *Harry*, a country man, boor, Craven. *Hare*, to make wild, *harum-scarum*.—*Ray's E. A. Words*. A sea-harr, a storm, Linc.; A. S., *hærn*, a wave. A *Harry-gaud*, a rigsby, a wild girl.—*Ray's N. Ang. Words*; a blackguard.—*Brockett*.

HARRY-CARRIERS. The Yarmouth Trollies. See *hurry-carriers*.

HARVEST-BEEF. Any kind of butcher's meat, eaten in harvest.

HARVEST-LORD. The principal reaper who goes first and regulates the movements of the rest. *Harvest-Lady*, the second reaper in the row. In Cambridgeshire, the *harvest queen*. The man who goes for the beer and pours it out is called 'the steward.'

HASE, HASLET. The heart, liver, &c., of a hog, seasoned, wrapped up in the omentum and roasted. Old Fr., *hastille*, entrails.

A small pig's fry or roast; Fr., *haste*, a spit or broach. Cotgr. '*Hastlere*, that rostythe mete,' Pro. Parv. Lat., *assator*; Scot., *fraise*. Dut., *harst*, a roast.

HASSOCK. I.—Coarse grass growing in rank tufts on boggy ground. II.—A bass of matted rush. *Haske*, a fisher's basket.

'These *hassocks*, in bogs, were formerly taken up with a part of the soil, matted together with roots, shaped, trimmed and dressed, a sufficient part of their shaggy and tufted surface being left to make kneeling much easier than on the pavement of the church, or the bare-boarded floor of a pew. Some remains of them are still to be found in some of our meaner parish churches, particularly in the fens.'—*Forby*. Scot., a besom, anything bushy, as a *hassick of hair*; a large round turf, used as a seat.—*Jam.* Sw., *hwass*, a rush. Sp., *haz*, a bundle of hay or grass.

'Then till the sun, which yet in fishes *hasks*.

Or wat'ry urn, impounds his fainting head.'—*P. Fletcher*.

HASSOCK-HEAD. A shock head, bushy, matted and entangled.

Fin., *hassa*, tangled, shaggy; Sw., *hässla*, a bunch of flax.

HASTINGS. An early variety of pea.—*Suf.*

Some indeed are so base and perverse, that they rather are moved to prich and disdaine by their inferiour's forwardnesse, calling them *hastings*, soone ripe, soon rotten; ragged colts make the better horses.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

HATTER. To harrass and exhaust with fatigue. Sc., *hatter*, to be in a confused moving state, to totter. *Hottering*, limping lame, Whitby. A. S., *ateran*, to fatigue, tire; Isl., *haltra*, halt, lame. See *Hake*.

The N. Ang. *hetter* (Craven, *hitter*) has an opposite meaning, that of eager, earnest, keen; Chesh., *hattle*.

HAUGHTY weather. Windy, blustering.

HAW. The ear of oats. **HAVER,** oats. See **AVEL**.

Craven, *havver*; Old Fr., *haveron*, wild oats; Sw., *hafre*; Dut., *haver*; Manx, *heel*, threshed oats.

HAWKEY, HOCKEY, the feast at harvest home. *Hawkey-load*, the last load of the crop, formerly led home with rustic pageantry, decorated with flags, streamers and garlands, and attended by masquers and mummers, foremost among whom revelled my Lord and Lady.

In Suffolk, called *horkey*. 'Now, writes Raynbird, in his Prize Essay on Suffolk Agriculture, the horkey is kept at public houses or cottages instead of at the master's; a sum of money being allowed to each man in place of supper. The same writer quotes from Sharpe's Mag., Vol. II, a lengthy account of the usages attending the East Anglian *horkey*, its songs, ditties, healths, &c. *Bloomfield* has a ballad on the Suffolk *Horkey*, modelled *longo intervallo* on Burns' Halloween.

Intractable to an etymologist, remarks Forby, not unlikely derived from the hallooing which forms so marked a feature of the *horkey*.

Norse, *hauka*, to shout Wel., *hwa*. Med. Lat., *huccus*, a cry. Hence *hawker*, *huckster*.

HAY. A hedge, specially one of clipt quickset. Old Fr., *haye*; A. S., *haga*; Ger., *hag*. *Hay-net*, a hedge-net. *Hay-jack*, the lesser reed-sparrow, or sedge-bird.

A *hay-net* is a long low net, 30 or 40 yards long, by one yard high, placed upright by stakes along hedges, or in *slays* cut through whin covers, &c., to prevent the transit of rabbits from side to side when hunted by dogs.

Paid to Stephen Percye for a *haye*, of 1 fadom long, xs.—*L'Estrange's Household Accounts*, 1519.

HAZE, HAZLE. To dry linen, &c., by hanging it in the fresh air.

Rows of Corn are said to be *hazed* when a brisk breeze follows a shower. Land drying after being turned up by the plough is left to *haze* before harrowing. *Hazle*, dim., to grow dry attop. Fr., *Hasler*, to scorch in the sun.—*Cotgr.* Isl., *hæsa*, to dry in the wind. Dan., *hæs*, stack, rick. *Hazle*, stiff as clay, &c., Essex.

Thou, who by that happy wind of thine didst *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge.—*Rogers' Naaman, the Syrian*.

HEAD. Face. 'I told him so to his *head*.'

HEAD-ACHE. The wild field poppy.

HEADS and HOLLS, HUMPS and HOLLS. Pell-mell and topsy-turvy.

Sw., *hårs och tvärs*; Fr., *pesle-mesle*, all on a heap.—*Cotgr.* Fris., *hulta de bulter*.

HEADSWOMAN. A mid-wife. N. Ang., *howdy*.

HEART. The stomach. *Heart spoon*, the pit of the stomach.

HEAVE. To pour corn from the skuffle before the wind. Isl., *hefia*. Also to swell out elevate; go before the wind. See *hefty*.

'Nor walking in the streets (of Yarmouth) so many weeks together, could I meet with any of these swaggering Captains (Captains that wore a whole ancient in a scarf, which made them go *heave-shouldered*, it was so boisterous), or huffitusty, youthful, ruffling comrades, wearing every one three yards of feather in his cap for his mistress's favour, such as we stumble on at each second step at Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth.'—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

HEAVING and SHOVING. Jostling, hustling, lifting and thrusting.

And here is great *heaving and shoving* by my Lord of Suffolk and all his counsel for to espy how this matter came about.—*Paston Letters*, A.D., 1440.

HEDGE-ACCENTOR. The hedge sparrow.

HEFTY. Rough. *Hefty* weather; a *hefty* sea. Dan. and Ger., *heftig*.

HEIFER. A heifer, a metathesis. A Runcton will, Norfolk, in 1579, bequeaths certain *heckfordes* or *heckforthes*, heifers.

Hekfere, beeste or styrke.—Pr. Pv. *Heckford*, a young cow.—Palgr. A.S., *heahfore*; Dut., *hokkeling*.

A 'black hewed *hecfurth*' occurs in the will of Thomas Hovell, of Burwell, 1540. 'A black stered *heckforde*' in the will of Rycharde Kanam, Soham, 1570.

HEIGH'N. To heighten. Invariably applied to increase of prices, wages, &c.—*Forby*. 'Heynyn, heightyn, exalto.'—Pr. Pv.

See notice, page 285, of the 'heyning money' levied on herrings by the Yarmouth Corporation.

Where by the way in a green meadow, thou espied'st a poor drunken beggar, (his belly being full,) *heighing*, leaping and dancing.—*Nashe's Christ's Tears*.

HEIR. To inherit. 'His son will *heir* his estate.'

HEIT. The cry by which cart horses are turned to the left. *Ree*, prolonged with a shake, to the right.

The carter smote, and cryde as he were wode,

Heit Scot! Heit Brok! what, spare ye for the nonce,

'The fend ye fetch,' quoth he, 'body and bones.'—*Chaucer's Freer's Tale*.

'Scot and Brock are still Suffolk names for cart-horses.—*Moor*.

Heek, applied to draught horses to come near. *Gie*, to go to the right. *Hett*, *heck*, and *hauve*, to turn to the left, Craven. In Germany *hott* is the driver's cry 'to the right; ' *ho*, to the left.

HELP-UP. To assist or support; Ironical. 'I am finely *holp-up*.'

'A man is well *holp up* that trusts in you.'—*Comedy of Errors*.

HEN-POLLER. A poultry loft or roost. Ital., *pollajo*, a hen-roost.

HEN'S-NOSE-FULL. A very minute quantity.

HERNE. A nook of land projecting into another district, parish or field. A. S., *hyrne*, a horn, corner; Sw., *hörn*. 'Halke or *hyrne*, angulus.—*Pr. Pv.* A. S., *heal*, an angle.

HERRING.

A. S., *hæring*; O. H. G., *harinc*; Ger., *hering*; Dut., *haering*, also *nëring*; Ger., *nährung*, nourishment, food. In Sp., *arenque*; Wal., *hëring*. Baltic, *ströhmiling*; when smoked, *bückling*. *Konn* and *kenge*, Livonia; *sill*, in Swed., when large; *ströming*, when small; *Sild*, *Quale-Sild*, and *Grabeen Sild*, Denmark, large, and when small, *strömiling*; *Straale-sild* and *gaate-sild*, Norway; *kapeselikan*, Greenland; *Beltschutsch*, Kamtschatka. *Jyder*, dried herring Dan.; *Sgadan*, herring, Gael. and Wel., also *penwaig*, Wel.

In England a herring is popularly known as a Yarmouth capon. In Scotland, a Dunbar wether, a cuddy's legs; in the U. S., a Taunton Turkey.

HET. Heated, (Dorset, Suff., and U. S.,) 'Ta *het i th*' goof.' A. S., *hete*, heat. Also abbr. of have it. 'I oont *het*.' N. Ang., *hett*.

HEW, Hooded. A. S., *hiewe*. Also who. 'Hew *hew* them there tahnups.'

The usual Suffolk mode of pronouncings preterites of verbs ending in *oo* or *ow* is with an acute *u*; a most striking Suffolk localism remarks *Moor*. 'He *mew* that there stuvva.' *Ewe*, for owed; *snew*, for snowed, *thew*, thawed. The acute *u* appears in such words as the following:—*fule*, *guse*, *lewse*, *mune*, *skule*, *stule*, *sune*, *tule*, &c.

HEW'D. Held. 'A nivva *hewd* up a's hid aater.' Also *who would*, abbreviated.

HEY-HOWING. Thieving of yarn from the master weavers.

A. S., *heueld*, thread; *helan*, to hide.

HICCUP, SNICKUP. The hiccough or hiccup. Dan., *hikke*.

HICK. To hop or spring. Wel., *dyclam*, a leap; A. S., *hicgan*, to struggle.

HICKLE. To make shift with indifferent quarters; to double up, as two beds in a room; to gather in a little heap.

To hickle one's self into lodgings,—or a pig into a sty already sufficiently occupied. Wel., *dycluz*, hemmed in; A. S., *hicgan*, to wriggle.

HIGGLE. Apart from its sense of chaffering and bargaining, has in East Anglia that of effecting results by minute continued effort. The poor talk of '*higgling* up a pig,' *i. e.*, buying and fattening it in that way. A. S., *higian*, to endeavour, strive. Also to rear an animal that has lost its dam.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. All heads and tails, like cuddling pigs.

Dan., *hyggelig*, snug, cosy; *hyggelighed*, cosiness.

HIKE. To go away. Used also as an angry mandate. 'Come yo' hike off.' Isl., *hika*, recedere.—*Jam. A. S.*, *higan*, to hie. See *pike*.

Hike and *hipe*, to push with the horns, Craven. Dorset, *hook*; Somerset, *hoke*; Heref., *hile*.—*Hike*, to swing, as a nurse does a child. The *hiking* of a boat. *Hipe*, to rip or gore with the horns of cattle.—*Brockett's North Country Words*. *Hike*, to move hastily; *hikey*, a swing, Northampts.

HILLP, HILLS. Lees, dregs, settlings, heel-taps.

Wilts., *hill*, to pour out. N. Ang., *helle*; Isl., *hella*; Dan., *helde* A. S., *hyldan*, to incline, stoop the cask. Scot., *hilliegeleerie*, topsy turvy.

And by that time his tobacco merchant is made even with, and he hath dined at a tavern, and slept his under-meal at a bawdy-house; his purse is on the *heild*, and only forty shillings he hath behind to try his fortune with, at the cards in the Presence.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

HIMP, to limp.

Poor fulla, 'a go *himpin* about.' Scot., *hamp*, to halt in one's gait. Craven, *hamlin*, walking lame. Dan., *hinke* and *humpe* to limp. Isl., *hinkra*. Pl. Dut., *humpeln*, to limp. The *Pricke of Conscience* has *hypand*, halting; Isl., *hipp*. 'Hope came *hippyng* after.'—*Piers Ploughman*.

HINDER. Yonder. '*Hinder* 'a go.'

HINGIN. A hinge. Sw., *hänge*. *Hingle*, a small hinge; a wire snare closing like a hinge. Poachers are said to *hingle* hares and rabbits.—*Forby*. *Hengoll*, a pot hook; *hingle*, a bottle neck.

Hengyl of a dore or wyndowe, vertebra; *hengyl*, gymewe, vertinella.—*Pr. Pv.* *Angelhoek*, fish-hook, Fris.; *hengen*, A. S., a prison; Dut., *henghen*, to hang; *hengsel*, a hinge.

'It pd for *hengells*, verdolls and hoks, hespes and staples for ye same berne, vjs. vijd.'—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*. 1519.

HIPPANY. Part of an infant's swaddling clothes. Scot., *hippen*, a cloth for wrapping the hips or buttocks; North., *hippings*.

HITCH. To change place, make room. *Hitch-in*, wriggle in; '*hitch* your chair aside,—make way for another.' '*Hitch* it this waah.' In Suff., *hitch* (Dorset, *hick*) is also to hop on one foot.

Dut., *hutselen*, to shake or huddle together. *Hotch*, to move the body by jerks, Scot. Isl., *hika*, cedere. '*Hytyhyn* or remevyn, amoveo.'—*Pr. Pv.*

HITHE. A small port, a landing place. A. S., *hyth*.

Occurs on navigable rivers, as the Thames, Yare, Ouse, &c., up the stream.

HOB, HUB. The nave of a wheel; flat top of a kitchen range side; the mark for quoits and similar games; the hilt or guard of a weapon, e. g., 'up to the *hub*,' as far as possible.

In most of these instances the idea is that of a point, knob, or projection, as *hob-nails*. Dut., *hobbelig*, knobby. Wel., *hób*, anything apt to rise or swell out. Dan., *hob*, heap; N. Ang., *hub*, a small haystack.

HOBBLE. A doubt, uncertainty, scrape. Belg., *hobble*, nodus.—

Forby. Sw., *hoplappa*, to patch. *Hobble-bobble*, confusion.

HOBBLE-DE-POISE. Balanced in mind like a rocking stone.

HOBBLES. Roughnesses in a road. Ice frozen in ridges is called *hobbly*. In the U. S. *hubby*; Dut., *hobbelig*, rugged, craggy.

HOBBY. A horse of any size, a hack. Dan., *hoppe*, a mare. Fris., *hoppe*, a horse in nursery parlance; Craven, *houpy*, used only by children. O. Fr., *hobin*, a nag; It., *ubino*.

HOBBY-LANTHORN. A will-of-the-whisp, from its motion.

HOBIDEHOY. A lad approaching manhood.

Ray has *hober-de-hoy*, half a man and half a boy. Scot. *hobble-de-hoy* a stripling. 'The next keep under Sir Hobbard de Hoy.'—*Tusser*.

Hocs and Hoes. The feet and leg bones of swine.

The A. S. has *hoc*, a curved stick, (whence *hockey*); *ho*, the heel. Ger., *hakse*, the foot joint of a horse's hind leg. In Linc., *hock*, is to kick.

HODDING-SPADE. One used in the fens, shaped to take up large portions of earth entire. Dan., *hob*, a heap; Sw., *hop*, to heap, pile.

HODDY. I.—Pretty well in health and spirits. Wel., *hoedyl*, existence, act of living; *hoedlog*, enjoying life.—*Richards' Wel. Dict.* II.—The uppermost width of a net. A. S., *hod*, the head

Seems to convey the sense of jogging along all right. *Hod*, Sc., is to jog. **HODDLE**, to waddle.

HODMANDOD. The Suffolk term for a snail, as *dodman* is the Norfolk. In Northampts., *hod-dod*.

Bacon enumerates the *hodmandod* or *dodman* amongst fish that cast their shells. Nares has *hoddy-pike*, a snail. The only difference, according to some, between a Norfolk and a Suffolk man is, that one calls a snail, *dodman*, the other, *hodmadod*. *Hodmadod*, Dorset and Northampt., a bunchy, dumpy thing.

Other spoil or victory, will prove a busy piece of work for the son of a mule, a raw grammarian, a brabbling sophister, a counterfeit crank, a stale rakehell, a piperly rhymmer, a stump worn railer, a dodkin author, whose two swords are like the horns of a *hodmadod*; whose courage like the fury of a gad bee; and whose surmounting bravery like the wings of a butterfly.—*Gab. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593.

HOGGET. **HOG.** A year-old sheep, after its first shearing. N. Fr., *hogetz*. *Hog-wool*, the first fleece in shearing lambs.

HOGGINS. Sand sifted from gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads.

From the jogging motion of the sieve. Isl., *hagga*, to jog.—*Wedgewood*.

HOG-GRUBBING. Swinishly sordid. **HOGLIN**, an apple turnover.

HOG-OVER-HIE. The game of leap-frog. **HOG-WEED**, knotgrass.

HOG-SEEL. The thick skin on the neck of a hog. Sw., *skal*, skin.

HOISE. To heave or raise aloft. Dan., *heise*.

To which I resemble poor scullians, that from turning spit in the chimney corner, are on the sodayne *hoysed vp* from the kitchen into the wayting chamber, or made barons of the beanes and marquesses of the mary-boanes; some by corrupt water, as gnats, to which we may liken Brewers, that, by retayling filthie Thames water, come in few yeres to be worth fortie or fiftie thousand pound.—*Nashe's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

HOIST. A cough. A. S., *hwosta*. Isl., *hosti*. *Hoste*, *huse* and *hauste*,

N. Ang.; Cumb., *heuzz*, hoarseness. 'Hoose or coughe.'—*Pr. Pv.*

HOIT-A-POIT. Assuming unbecoming airs of importance.

Hoit, Craven dialect, is an ill taught, spoilt child. *Poit*, in East Anglian, is extremely pert. The Fr. has *haute tête*.

HOLL. I.—A ditch, a dry ditch. To clean out or fey a ditch, is called out-*holling* it. A. S., *holh*, a ditch. II.—Also hollow. A. S., *hol*.

HOLLOW-MEAT. Poultry, rabbits, game, not sold by butchers.

HOME-DONE. Said of meat fully cooked, well roasted.

'Do you love your meat *home-done* or rear?' *Reer*-meat, in Suffolk, is said to be 'too much under-done.'—*Moor*.

HONEY-CRACH. A small plum of great sweetness, but little flavour.

Croch, Gael., red; also to hang, suspend. *Croic*, a skin; Wel., *crac*, puny.

HOP-CREASE. Hop-scotch. A *Scotch* is a cut or *crease*.

HOPPING-GILES. One who limps, a cripple, of whom St. Giles was patron saint.

HOPPLE. A tether to confine the legs of beasts, leaving them only a *hobbling*, limping movement. (N. Ang., *hoffle*; U. S., *hobble*.)

Also a place for hogs. *Hoppling*, tottering, applied to children.

Analogous are the Sc., *habble*; Swed., *happla*, to stutter; Dut., *hobbelen*, to rock in motion. See also der. of *himp*. *Hobble* is a dimin. of the A. S., *hoppan*; Swed., *hoppa*, to hop.

Hobblers, men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land.—Somerset.

HOP-TO. A grasping fellow. **HOPPET.** A small close nigh home.

HORNER-SCORNER. The game of prison bars.

HORN-PIE. The lap wing. *Horn* from its tuft-*pie*, its plumage.

HORNS. The *awns* of barley. Not an unmeaning corruption.

HORSE-MA-GOG. Boisterously frolicksome; a large coarse person.

Dan., *horsegiög*, whinnying, neighing.

HOSE. The sheath or spathe of an ear of corn. In severe drought, when barley should come into ear, it is apt 'to stick in the *hose*' and perish.

Dan., *hase*, husk; Wel., *yd yn ei' hosan*, corn before the ears burst out.—Owen's *Wel. Dict.* In Suffolk, fleas are said to be particularly brisk thrice a year, at oat-sahwen, oat-*hahwen* or hosing, and oat-mahwen.

HOST, HOSTELER. A name formerly given by the buyers to the fish sellers at the Yarmouth Free Fairs, who also lodged their customers.—See note, page 341, and page 283.

'*Host* is still used at Hastings for a vendor of articles out of shops or houses.'—Cooper's *Sussex Gloss*.

'Every person not lotting or shotting to the common charge of the Corporation, who should be a common *hoste* in the fish-market.'—*Hastings Corporation Records*, 1604.

HOT POT. Warmed ale and spirits.—Norf. and Sussex coast.

HOUNCE. The leather ornament fastened across the shoulders or *wallis* of horses in a team, trimmed with red or yellow worsted fringe. Teams carrying corn to market, or on any public display, were *hounced*. Hence the Essex phrase *behounded*, tricked up, made fine. Northampt., *houzen*; Fr., *houssé*.—Cotgr. Wel., *hws*.

'*Hawncyn* or *heynyn*, exalto.'—*Pr. Pv*.

Richardson derives *enhance* from the Fr., *hausser*, to hoise, raise aloft, and *haunce* would seem to proceed from the same.

'He doth no pastour's offyce that robeth Christen kinges of their princely power and autorite to *enhance* the tyrrannous vsurpacyons of Antichrist.'—*Bale*.

HOUSE. To grow thick and compact as corn does.

A 'mouton *houssu*,' Fr., a sheep well woolled, of great burthen.—Cotgr.

HOUSS, HOUGHTS. A contemptuous name for large, coarse feet, as being like a beast's hoofs. A. S., *hos*, heel; Dan., *houg*, hoof.

HOVEN. Blown out, swollen, as cattle by eating too much green clover; or as turnips, by a rank growth in strong wet soil.

Dan. and N. Ang., *hoven*, swollen; Wal., *houzé*.

'Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed-up cheeks.'—*Tusser*.

HUCKLES. The hips, *huckle* bone, the hip bone. N. Ang., *huggan*.

The Wel. has *hwca*, hooked, crooked; A. S., *hoc*. The Dut. has *huck*, to crouch; Dan., *huk*, nook, angle; Sw., *huka*, to squat down.

A rybbe of seynt Rabarts, with the *huckyll* bone of a Jewe.—*Bale*.

The bones of her *huckels* Lyke as they were with buckels

Together made fast.—*Skelton's Elynour Rummyng*.

'For getting up on stump and *huckle*,

He with his foe began to buckle.'—*Hudibras*.

HUDDERIN. A well-grown lad, a *hobbity*.

The Wel. has *hurt* and *hurtan*, a stupid fellow; the Gael., *ludragan*, a lout, awkward, and shambling; *luid earra*, is ragged, slovenly—whence the Scot. *hutherim*, slovenly. *Brockett's North Country Glos.* has *hutherikin* lad, a ragged youth, a sort of *hobbletey*. Bret., *hudur*, villain, sordide.

HUFF. A dry, scurfy, scaly incrustation of the skin. Isl., *yfa*, to irritate; Wel., *wf*, an expelling out. *Huffle*, to rumple.

HUFF, to scold, rate, bluster. Wel., *wft*, a scorning; Isl., *yfa*.

HUFF-CAP, HUF-SNUF. A swaggering blusterer.

To all Whip Johns and Whip Jackes, not forgetting the Cavaliero Pasquill, or the Cooke Ruffian, that drest a dish for Martin's diet. Marforms, and all Cutting *Hufsnufs*, Roisters, and the residew of light fingred youngers, which make euery word a blow and euery booke a bobb.—*Nashe's Plaine Percevall*.

HUGGY-ME-CLOSE. The merry thought of a fowl.

HULK, HULKIN. A lout, lubber, an overgrown fat fellow like a huge unwieldy tub. Norse, *holk*, a tub. N. Ang., *helk*. 'The *hulk*, Sir John.'—*Shaks.*, 2 Hen. IV. To go *hulking* about; said of a lazy lout, loitering for a chance of pilfering. *Hulk*, a heavy fall.—*Essex*. To *hulk*, is to take the inwards out of a hare or rabbit. Sw., *urhalka*, to excavate; N. Ang., *howk*. Goth., *halks*, empty; Sp., *hueco*, hollow.

'I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross leg'd

Like a hare at a poulter's.'—*B and Fl. Philaster*, v.

HULL. To throw, *hurl* (Mid. Ang., *holl*); of which it seems a cor. Said of a ship carried helplessly along by wind and waves.

'No, no,' said Mr. Peggotty. 'You doesn't ought—a married man like you—or what's as good—to take and *hull* away a day's work.'—*David Copperfield*. Dut., *hollen*, to run.

Much the case of people at the seaside, that see something come *hulling* towards them, a great way off at sea.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

HULLUP. To vomit.

HULVER, HULVA. Holly. Fris., *hulver*; A. S., *holegn*. N. Ang., *hollyn*; Dorset, *holm*. 'Hulwur tre.'—*Pr. Pv.* Dut., *hulst*.

Chaucer has *hulfere*; *Cotgr.*, 'houx, the hollie or *hulver* tree.'

'Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail to make.'—*Tusser*.

Huel-var, Bret., is the mistletoe.

HULVER-HEADED. Stupid, muddled, hard-sculled.

HUME. A hymn. In common use, say both Forby and Moor.

HUMMER. The well-pleased sound a horse emits when he hears or sees the bait of corn shaken in the sieve by his attendant. Also a falsehood.

HUMP. A contemptible quantity, mere pittance. Dut., *hompe*, a lump, of which

HUNCH, HULCHIN. A thick slice or lump of food is a var.

Richardson has 'hunch or bunch, a lump or bump occasioned by pressure.'

HUNCH. A lift or shove. 'Give me a *hunch*, Tom,' said a fat East Anglian dame to her grinning footman, after vainly endeavouring to climb unaided into her carriage.—*Forby*.

'*Hunch*, to give a thrust with the (*crook'd*) elbow.'—*Bailey*.

HUNCH-WEATHER. Cold weather, causing the limbs to contract. Dut., *huck*, to crouch.

All these appear to be cognates derivable from the roots already given under *huckle*.

HUNGER-POISONED. Famished, unhealthy for want of proper nutriment. In Suffolk applied to misers.

HUNKERS. Said of persons squatted down on their haunches, or hind quarters. 'To sit down on one's *hunkers*, is to sit with the hips hanging downwards.—*Jam. Sc. Dict.* Old High Ger., *hlancha*, the flank.

HURRY. A small load of hay or corn.—*Grose*. A drawing or dragging.—*Pegge*. To lead or carry anything, N. Ang.

HURRY-CARRIERS, HARRY-CARRIERS. The early name of the Yarmouth trolly carts. See description, page 40, and *Note, id.*

'The Sun was so in his mumps upon it, that it was almost noon before he could go to cart that day, and then with so ill a will he went, that he had thought to have toppled his burning car, or *Hurry-Curry*, into the sea (as Phæton did) to scorch it and dry it up.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Hurry, Sw. and Dan., *hurtig*, rapid, fleet. Junius explains *hurry*, violenter deicere, *raptim propellere*. It had a stronger meaning, remarks Wedgewood, than that in which it is now commonly used. 'The origin is a representation of the sound made by something rapidly whirled through the air. O. H. G., *hursc*, quick; *hurscjan*, to hasten; *huri*, a cry to urge on horses;' O. Fr., *harry*, a carterly voice of exciting, *hay ree*. *Harry bourriquet*, rudely, confusedly braying out in a loud and harsh accent, such as the French millers use in the driving of their asses; *bourriquet*, a kind of tombrell; *harié*, *hurried*, turmoiled.—*Colgr.* *Arriero*, Sp., a driver of mules; *harrer*, quicker, an exclamation to a horse, appears in the Townly Mysteries. The term is now obsolete in Yarmouth, but might with great propriety be re-bestowed upon its rapid, rattling fish conveyances.

HUTCH. A chest or large coffer. Fr., *huche*; Dut., *hok*; Norse, *hokk*; A. S., *hwæcca*; '*Hoche* or *whyche*.—*Pr. Pv.* Fr., *bahut*; Mid. High Ger., *behut* (used by Luther); *behüten*, to cover, keep.

A gret summe of money which was gadered for him in a *hucch* at Poules, was taken oute.—*Capgrave*.

Heape up bothe golde and silver, safe in *hooches*.—*Gascoigne*.

'The eye of the master enricheth the *hutch*.'—*Tusser*.

An old usurer that hath not an heir, rakes up thirty or forty thousand pounds together in a *hutch*.—*Nashe's Christ's Tears*.

As the best pastures are hedged in, the best orchards walled about, the best metals *hutch'd* up.—*Id.*

HUTKIN. A case or sheath for a sore finger. Suff., *hatkin*.

ICE-BONE. Aitch-bone of beef, E. and N. Ang.; Dut., *ischbean*.

ICHON. Each one. '*Ichon* on em.'

IFE. The yew tree, Suf. Fr., *if*; Sw., *idgran*.

IMP. A shoot, a graft, used by Bp. Hall. Dan., *ympe*; Wel., *impiaw*; A. S., *impan*. *Impe* or *graffe*.—*Pr. Pv.*

Worthy Jonathan, which sprang from Saul, as some sweet *imp* grows out of a crabstick.—*Bp. Hall's Contemplations*.

God never did more for the natural olive than for that wild *imp* which he grafted in.—*Id.*

I'M SEWER. I'm sure. One of the many expletives common to all colloquialism. 'What's a clock?—'I don't know, I'm sewer.'

INDER. A great quantity. 'He's worth an *inder* of money.'—
'We av sitch an *inder* of poor.

Forby, Moor, and Grose derive from India. Quite as likely to be a cor. of 'no end of.'

INQUIRATION. Enquiry. 'Ha' yeow made *inquisition*.'

INWARDS-MAID. A farm-house maid, not employed in the dairy.

IRON-SIDED. Hardy, rough, fearless. Also unruly.

There's a man ashore there, *iron-true* to my little Emily; God bless her, and no wrong can touch my Emily while so be as that man lives.—*David Copperfield*.

IVVA. Ever. So nivva for never. A Norse hardening.

IZZARD. The last letter of the alphabet.

JACKS. The turnip fly. Fr., *jacquet*, parasite. *jecton*, swarm of bees

JADDER. Infirm. Gael., *lagaich*, infirm; *gadhar*, pain; Sw., *svagha*.

JAGG. An indefinite quantity, but less than a load of hay, or corn in the straw; called also a bargain. Teut., *sagen*; Dut., *zaeghen*, to cut, saw off. In Northampt. *jog*; Heref. and Chesh., *jag*.

'He has got his *jag*.' Not so much drink as he could have swallowed, but as much as he can fairly carry.—*Local Saw*. Gael., *daghdag*, a portion, a little.

JAHNEY. Journey. A day's work in agriculture. Scot., *journeye*, from the Fr. *journée*; Lat., *diurnus*.

Used chiefly in ploughing. One *jahney* a day, is when the horses do their whole day's ploughing (about six hours) at once. Two *jahneys*, the old East Anglian practice, would be nine hours or more, with an interval. 'Journau in Champagne, as much land as a yoke of oxen can plough in one day.'—*Cotgr.*

Journey, also formerly included the exploits of a day, as an engagement, foray, or of an enterprise, &c.; thus, 'The godes, that tham gan falle geten at that *jorne*.'—*Robert de Brunne*. In a letter to William of Worcester, in the Paston Letters it is said of the Yorkist victory at St. Albans, 1455, 'All the Lords that died at the *journey* are buried at St. Albans.' At the siege of Berwick by Ed. II, *Capgrave* writes, 'the Kyng lay stille at the sege; and happed for to say a word which was confusion of that *journey*.'

JAM. A vein or bed of marl or clay *jammed* between other strata.

JAMMOCK. To beat, squeeze, crush, or trample into a small mass. Intens. of to *jam*; also, a soft, pulpy substance.

Applied to fish or ripe fruit squeezed by the pressure of others above.

JATTER. To split into shivers; to shake violently. Old Fr., *jecter*, *jatter*; It., *giattare*; Norse, *detta*, to shiver.

JERK, YERK. A smart blow. Wel., *terc*, a jerk or jolt.

Wel., *iarth*, a rod, goad. 'To yerke or *jerke*.—*Cotgr.*'

And in her hande, she had a knotted whippe,

At euery *yerke*, she made Godfrey to skipe.—*Hawes' Pastime of Pleasure*.

Last that he never his young master beat,

But he must ask his mother to define,

How many *jerks* she would his breech should line.—*Bp. Hall's Satires*.

When children play with their meate, 'tis a sign their bellies are full, and it must be taken from them; but if they tread it vnder their feete; they ought to be *jerk'd*.—*Pap with a Hatchet*, 1589.

JEROBOAM. A capacious bowl or goblet, a *jorum*. Isl., *jord*, earth.

JET. To strut, swagger, bustle about; obsolete. Fr., *jecter*.

More than to ride with pomp and pride,—Or for to *jet* in others debt.—*Tusser*.

And yet in towne, he *jetteth* every streete—*Gascoigne*.

JET. A large ladle for raising or emptying water. Fr., *jetter*.

JETTY. Aught projecting, as into deep water, or from upper stories.

Fr., *jettée* a bearing out or leaning over; the bank of a ditch, or the earth cast out of it when made.—*Cotgr.*

Jawed like a *jetty*;

To see how she is gumbed

A man would have pytty,

Fyngered and thumbed.—*Skelton.*

JEWS-EARS. *Auricula Judæ.* A beautiful bright red fungus resembling the human ear, found on the elder trunk, the tree on which Judas is said to have hung himself.

JIB. The under-lip. A whimpering child is said 'to hang his *jib*.'

O. Fr., *gibbe*, a hulch, anything that stands poking out.—*Cotgr.*

JIBE. To fit, agree.—Essex. Common in U. S. See *Gibe*.

JIBBY, A. A frisky, gadding, flaunting wench. In Scot. a *jinker*.

Jibby horse, a showman's horse tricked out.

Gael., *gibeach*, neat, spruce; *gibeagach*, abounding with rags or bunches.

O. Fr., *gibbeux*, hunched, (much swelling) embossed.—*Cotgr.*

JIECE. A small quantity; a pinch of snuff; a chaw of tobacco, &c. In Essex, *chice*.

A. S., *cicel*, a morsel; O. Fr., *chiche*, niggard, pinching. It., *cica*, a trifle.

JIFFLE. Quick, bustling, unsettled movement. 'Don't *jiffle* about so,' said to a restless child whilst being dressed. To shuffle.—Perthshire. See *Giffle*.

JIG-BY-JOWL. A local cor. of cheek-by-jowl.

JIGGS. Dregs, sediment as of coffee, physic, &c. N. Ang., *laggs*.

Sw., *tjock*, sediment, also *diger*, thick. Manx, *jiughey*, thickened. The Eng. *d* interchanges with the Norse *j*; see under *jot* and *jounce* a little later on; or the word may be a cor. of the A. S., *drigan*, to dry up.

JIGS. The carriages belonging to a Norfolk plough.

Gig, jeeg, Sc., to work so as to make a creaking noise; *jiggeting*, jolting. Fr., *Pat. de Champ. jiquer*, to throw the legs about. Hence vulg. *gigues*, the legs.—*Wedgewood.* *Gigots*, Walloon, a horse's hind legs.

JILLY-HOOTER. An owl. Also called Madge and Billy-wix. A. S. *jil*.

N. Ang., *Jinny-Hullett.* *Hullott*, Walloon.

JIM. Suf., Nor., *jill*. A machine, with two wheels, axle, and pole, for carting timber underneath. On a *drag* it is laid *above*.

Is the der., hence derivable from the carriage being above its load, from It., Fr., Sp., *cime*, top? *Jill*, O. Fr. *jouëlle*, a yoke. Both are probably from the Gael., *giul-an*, to bear, carry; *iom-chair*, to carry, support.

JIMMERS. See *Gimmels*.

JINK. To sprain the loins or back of an animal. See *Chink*.

JIP. To cheat, impose, trick. See *Gip*.

JOAN'S SILVER PIN. A single article of finery, displayed amid dirt and sluttery.

JOB. To strike with a pointed instrument. To peck with a strong sharp beak. Ger., *hieβ*, a blow, stroke; Gael., *gob*, a bird's bill or beak. *Jobber-nowl*, a fool, simpleton.

'If peacock and turkey leave jobbing their *bex*'—*Tusser*.

Have with them for a Riddle or two, only to set their wits a nibbling, and their *Jobber-nowls* a working—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

As an ass with a gall'd back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him and there sate *jobbing* of the sore.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

JOE-BEN. The great titmouse.—Suf.

JOGGING. A protuberance in sawn wood, where the saw was *joggled* out of line.

JOGGLE. To push, shake. Dimin. of *jog*. 'Haaow yeow dew joggle me,' L. Scot., *schoggle*; Ger., *schockeln*, to rock, toss. Wel., *gogi*.

JOLL. To job with the beak, as *rooks* for worms.

'*Joll* or heed.'—*Pr. Pv.*—A. S. *ceolas*; Gael., *giall*, the jaws, hence pig's *chaule*.

JOLLACKS. An irreverent appellation, bestowed on clergymen, says *Moor*. From the Gael. *iolach*, a shouting, a crying aloud.

JOLICK. All right. Not *jollick*, not on the square. Fr., *joliet*. Gael., *iollagach*, gay, merry.

JOSS. A command to a horse to sidle up to a block or gate, where the rider may mount. Jossen-blocks were formerly to be seen near the doors of most farm houses. Fr., *jouste*, near to, beside.

Chaucer makes the two scholars in the *Reve's Tale* call to their runaway horses—

'These sely clerkes rennen up and down,
With kepe, kepe, stand, stand, *jossa*, wardere.'

JOSS, JOSTLE. To make room by standing or sitting close.—*Forby*. Fr., *jouste*, near to.

JOT. Plump, downright. 'He came down *jot* upon his rump.' *Jot*, *jotter*, is to jolt roughly; to jog, nudge. *Jot-cart*, one with the body set flat on the axle, giving it a jolting movement. *Jottee*, a small conveyance; var. of *jolt*.

Isl., *detta*, to stumble; *dotten*, fallen. Fr., *jaeter*, to tumble; It., *játo*, an abyss, gulf.

JOUNCE. To bounce, thump, and jolt, as a vehicle in deep ruts.

Houncy-Jouncy, in a clumsy, jumbling manner.

Dan., *dundse*, to thump; Sw., *dunsa*, to plump down; Fr., *jancer un cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable till hee sweat withall, or (as our) to *jaunt*, (an old word)—*Cotgr.* 'Jowncynge, or grete vngentyll mevyng.'—*Pr. Pv.* Maux, *jonse*, a jolt or wince: *jonseragh*, wild, untamely; said of a horse that winces. 'And now I bear a burden like an ass,

Spur-gall'd and tired by *jauncing* *Bolingbroke*.—*Rich. II*, v. 5.

JOWER. To exhaust with fatigue; 'right on *jowered* out.'

'As from a day's labour or travel.'—*Forby*. O. Fr., *gourd*, stiff, benumbed.

JUB. A sluggish horse's up and down, heavy trot.

JUG. To squat and nestle close together, like partridges at night.

O. Fr., *jucher*, to roost or perch as pulleine do.—*Cotgr.*

Should they have liv'd and *jugg'd* together to this day.—*Fairfax*.

JULK OR YULK. To give a sound like liquor shaken in a cask; an onomatopœia. In Suffolk, also, a hard blow. 'Ta give em sich a *julk* ta kill'd em stone dead,' said of a child struck by a windmill sail. *Jaup*, to shake liquid.—N. Ang.

Gael., *glug*, noise of a shaken vessel of liquid not quite full. *Julk* is one of the very few East Anglian words, Sir Thomas Browne is found using. In a letter to his son Edward, he writes, 'There was a woeman or mayd in Suffolk, who had a *julking* and fluctuation in her chest and somewhat upwardly, so that when she stood and stroked her chest it might be heard by the standers by.—*Works*, Vol. I, p. 273.

JUM. A sudden jolt or concussion; injury from a fall. 'As hoss fell upon em an'a got a sad *jum*.—*Moor*. Fris., *shumpeln*, to jolt.

JUMP-SHORT. Mutton from sheep drowned in the fen drains.

JUNCKER. A contrivance for drawing off superfluous water from a pond or moat. Dan., *gienkrav*, to reclaim.

JUNKETS. Dainties, delicacies. 'Rare deewins! nawn but *Junketten*.' Also pronounced *sunket* as in Scot.

It., *giuncata*; Old Fr., *joncade*, *Cotg.*, dainties of cream and sugar blended. In Devonshire restricted to its famous curds and clouted cream.

Men's cellars and garrets for meat they searched. If there were but the blood of anything spilt on the ground, like hungry dogs they would lick it up. Rats, mice, weasels, scorpions were no common men's *junkets*.—*Nashe's Christ's Tears over Jerusalem*.

They cannot eat of any dish; nothing will downe, unless it be now and then a plumb or some sweet *junket* to sweeten the mouth of their consciences.—*N. Rogers' Lost Groat*.

KA. Quoth. *Katha*, quoth he; *ka*, here, look here; *ka-inda*, look yonder; 'k' there now—'a what hae yeeow done?'—*Moor*.

KAIL. To fling stones awquardly. See *Cale*.

KEDGE. Brisk, active, hearty. 'How d' ye fare?'—'Thanky, kiender *kedgy*.'—'A fare kiender *kedge* still.' Scot., *kedgie*, applied to the old; Isl., *kátr*, glad, lusty; Sw., *kaxe*; Gael., *cridheach*; hearty. Used in New England. Ex., 'pretty *kedge*.'

Kygge, or joly, *kydge*.—*Pr. Pv* Mr. Way in his Notes compares it with the Ger., *keck*, lively, hardy, nimble, saucy. Isl., *kiaekr*.

KEEL OR WHERRY. A flat-bottomed barge or sailing boat, largely used on the East Anglian rivers in transporting produce to and from the seaports. See page 165.

Isl., *kiol*; O. Fr., *quille*; A. S., *ceol*. So named from its keel or backbone.

Item j ship. Item j Pece with j *keil*.—*Inventory of Falstolf's Silver Plate*.

It pd to a *kele* for caryage hom of ye beddyng and ye leveryes from Styrbych feyer to Hunstanton, ijs. vjd.—*L'Estrange's Household Accounts*.

KELL. The cawl of a slaughtered beast; the membranous skin which wraps over part of the loin. Isl., *skel*, rind, peel, shell. Also a kiln, a brick-kell, a malt-kell. Wel., *cyl*; Dan., *kölle*; Isl., *kylna*. *Kellen*, a batch of bricks.

'Take heed to the *kell*, Sing out as a bell.—*Tusser*.

KELTER. Condition, fettle. In good *kelter*, said of a farm. 'The mauther have slumped into the slush, and is in a nasty forlorn *kelter*.' Applied also to a plough said to *kelter* well or ill, as it works in the proper slope or curve. 'Ta oont *kilta*.'—*Suf*.

'If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*, how can we pray, if we be not accincte (girt up)?'—*Barrow*.

Dan., *kilte*, to gird, truss up for work. *Elwyn Glos. of Americanisms* der. from Ger., *kelter*, a press; out of *kelter*, out of order; or else from *culter*, the coulter of a plough. *Kelter*, a cant term for money.—*N. Ang.*

KENCH. That part of a hay stack in cut. See *Canch*.

Sw., *kant*, border, edge, corner. 'Kank and bro.'—*R. de Brunne*.

KETT. Carrion, garbage. 'A *ketty* cur.' A nasty stinking fellow. *Suf.*, *kit*; Su. Goth., *koett*; Isl., *kaet*, carrion.

KEYS. The spaces between the upright timbers of the hanging houses for smoking herrings, are called 'quarter keys.' See p. 301.

Horne Tooke derives key from A. S., *cægian*, to shut in, confine, which in the present instance expresses the purpose designed. Hence *quay*, defined by Spelman, *caia*, a space in the shore compacted by beams and planks, as it were by keys. The Wel. has *cae*; Bret., *kae*, enclosure. 'Key or knyttynge of ij wallys, or trees yn an vnstable grownde.'—*Pr. Pv*.

KIBBAGE. Small refuse and rubbish, ruff-raff. Flem., *kibbeling*, refuse of fish.

Kæppisch, worthless, is Rothwelsch or German-Jew argot.

KICHEL. A flat Christmas cake, triangular, with sugar and currants strewed over. A. S., *cicel*, a morsel, little mouthful.

Kichel is Saxon, a kind of a cake or God's *kichel*, given to children by their godfathers.—*Cocker*.

KICK. A novelty, dash; *kicky*, showy. In Lanc., the fashion, mode. 'Aw th' kick.' Isl., *skick*, mode, custom. Dan., *skik*, fashion; *skikke*, becoming. 'He's i' heigh *kick*.'—Craven. Devon, *kicking*, high-kicked, smart, shewy.

With eight score more galliard cross-points, and *kickshi-winshe*s, of giddy ear-wig brains.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

KID. A small cask or keg for flour. A pannier. Gael., *cliabh*, a creel, pannier; *caiteag*, a basket. Also a flattish keg for sprats and herrings. Lat., *cadus*; Dut., *kit*, a wooden can. Also faggots, bavins, 'kyde, fassis.'—Pr. Pv. Wel., *cidysen*.

Kid, New Eng., a large box in which fish are flung as caught. *Kids*, the husks of beans or pease.—*Bachelor's Beds. Dial.* A. S., *cod*. Wel., *cyb*.

KIDDIER. A higgler who buys up fowls, eggs, poultry, &c., at farm-houses, to carry to market. A butcher and dealer in small animals, as lambs, pigs, calves, &c.

'A *kidder* is a badger, huckster, a carrier of goods on horseback.'—*Ray's Ess. and Suf. Words*. 'A seller of corn, victuals, &c.'—*Bailey*. In the North, a *Cadger*, applied also to those who convey fish from the coast to Newcastle market. As pedlar proceeds from the peds he carries, so probably does *kiddier* from his *kids*. Called also *kidgier* from his kegs; Isl., *kaggje*, a small keg; hence *cadger*.

KIDDLE. To embrace, caress, fondle; var. of *cuddle*. N. Ang., *huddle*. Sc., *kid*, to toy; *kiddy*, wanton; Sw., *kaet*, lewd. To rear young animals by hand. Flem., *kudde*, a brood.

KIENDA. Kind o'. A qualifying expression. '*Kienda* snaggy,' rather cross. 'She made game on it, *kind o'*.' Fris., *kanda*; Dan., *kiende*, slightly, rather; *kiende for stort*, a trifle too large.

Kind of, or resemblance, used in the northern sense of the A. S., like; A. S., *cyn*, kin, kind; Isl., *kyn*; Gael., *cine*, race, family. '*Kynd*, natural; *kyndely*, naturally.'—Pr. of Consc. Common Americanisms are *kinder*, *kinder sorter*.

'You han't no call to be afeerd of me; but I'm *kiender* muddled; I doen't feel to fare no matters.'—*David Copperfield*.

KILLER OR KELLER. A shallow tub or cooler, a wash killer, milk killer. A. S., *cælan*, to cool, chill; Sw., *kyla*. Ir., *cilier*.

KILTERS. Tools, instruments, component parts.—See *Kelter*. Also to dawdle. Ir., *ceilidh*, a lounge. Sw., *kel*, to cocker up.

KINDIFUL. Used in the senses of things of every manner or kind. 'Neither chair nor table, nor bed, nor no *kindiful* thing.'

KINER. A flannel wrap used by nurses for infants. Lat., *cingo*. Gael., *ceangal*; Wel., *cin*, a wrap, ligament.

KING HARRY REDCAP. The Goldfinch. **KING HARRY BLACKCAP.** The Blackcap.

KINK. A rabble, entanglement of a skein. Yarn *kinks* in winding. Children are said to *kink* their breath in violent crying, *i.e.*, have a stoppage of it. Swed., *kikna*. Also used in the contrary sense of recovery. A patient, very ill, 'will *kink* up again,' as will a nearly moribund fire.

Lanc., *kench*, a twist; Old Norse, *kringia*, to twist; Dut., *krinkel*, to wrinkle; *kink*, a twist in a cable. In the U. S., odd people are said to have a *kink*. A *kink* in one's neck is a common phrase there. So is *kink*, a crotchet; *kinky*, queer. The N. Ang. has *kink*, convulsed breathing from crying or laughter, from A. S., *cincgung*, great laughter.

KINSMAN. Specially applied to cousins in Norfolk, and nephews in Suffolk. See under *nephew*.

KIPLIN. The palate, gullet, sounds, and other perishable parts of the codfish, cut away and cured separate from the body. Flem. and Dut., *kibbeling*, cod sounds and clippings; *kibbelen*, to nibble.

Dried cod are called in Norway *klipfisk*, from *klippe*, to split open. Of this latter *kiplin* seems a metathesis. *Kibblings*, bait of small pieces of fish used on the Newfoundland Bank—*Bartlett's Americanisms*. N. Ang., *gubbins*.

KISKY. Dry, thirsty, from fever or dust, Essex; a simile possibly borrowed from the dried *kisks* or kecksies of the hedges, or from the Lat., *hisco*, to gape;—*hask*, parched; *hisk*, to breathe with difficulty; *kizzen*, to parch, dry up, N. Ang. Isl., *quec* touchwood.

Bret., *hesk*, said of a dried up spring; breast of milk, &c. See *Cambuck*.

KISS-ME-AT-THE-GARDEN-GATE. The pansy.

KIT. A rush basket for herrings or sprats. Gael., *caiteach*, basket, rush mat.

'The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and kitted.'—*Pennant,—the Salmon*.

KIT-CARL. Careless.—*Moor*.

KITT-CAT-ROLL. A bellied roller for land, the horse moving in the furrow, the roller acting on the ridges. Isl., *quidr*, the womb; Ger., *dick*, swollen, corpulent. *Kite*, the belly; *pod-kite*, pot-bellied.—N. Ang. Su. Goth, *gwed*.

KITTLE, KITTLISH. Ticklish. Isl., *kitla*; A. S., *kittelan*, to tickle; Fr., *chatouiller*, from *catullire*.

KITTLE-REAP. Old or unskilled hands engaged at harvest.

Kit, brood, flock; Dut., *kudde*; Swiss, *kütt*, crew, assemblage.—*Wedgewood*; or it may be the Sc. sense of *kittle*, awkward, untrustworthy.

KITTY-WITCH. A small cancer on the coast, with fringed claws. A small gull, the *kitty-wake* of Pennant. A woman grotesquely dressed; called also a *kitch-witch*. 'Years ago, troops of women, with men's shirts over their dress, and their faces smeared with blood, perambulated Yarmouth at certain seasons, levying contributions.—*Forby*. *Kitoir*, Walloon, is contorted, crooked, said of the legs, gait, &c. *Kittie*, Sc., *cuttie*, wanton. See *kiddle* above.

KIVER. Cover, lid; an old local form. *Chaucer* has *kevere*.

'My maister's helmet in the *kever*.'—*Inventory of Fastolfe*, 1460.

KNAB. To gnaw, nibble. Dut. and Ger., *knappen*. See *nabble*.

I'll e'en back to my cottage and my mouldy cheese again, for I had much rather lie *knabbing* of crusts, without either fear or danger in my own hole.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

An ass was wishing in a hard winter for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon.—*Id.*

KNACKER. 'Cart collar and harness maker.'—*Ray.* Sw., *knacka*, to knock gently. *Knacker's-brandy*, a sound strappado.

From the sound of their tools. O. Fr., *naquer*, to gnaw with a harsh sound.

'One part for ploughwright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith.'—*Tusser.*

KNACKS. Knick-knacks, toys, pretty trifles, playthings. Dut., *knappe*, fine, pretty; *knap*, nimbly, handsomely.

Whose states when I looke vpon, I am ready to crie at as a countrey man of mine did, when trauersing London streets, he spide a Iacke an apes, in a gaie cote, sit mooing on a marchant's bulke: 'Good Lord! what *knacks* are made for money, now adaies?'—*Nashe's Plain Percevall.*

Nique, a nicke, clicke, snap with the teeth or fingers, a trifle; *nifle*, bable, matter of small value.—*Cotgr.* Sw., *nyck*, a whim.

KNAP. A thump, slight knock. A rap on the knuckles. Gael, *cnap*.

'*Knap* boy on the thumbs, And save him his crumbs.'—*Tusser.*

KNAP-KNEES. Knock-knees.

NOBBLE TREE. The head. Pl, Dut., *knobbe*, anything thick and round.

KNOCK. To stir or to work briskly. '*Knock* away, my lads.'

'Let the music *knock* it.'—*Shaks. Hen. VIII.* Dan., *knubbe*, to bang, thrash.

Kindred phrase, used by a Yankee in London—'I have been smashing round considerable to-day.'—*Elwyn.*

KNOCK-SALT. A fool.

KNOP. To bud. Ger., *knospe*. Dan., *knoop*. Flem., *knoppen*.

'*Knoppe* or bud of a tre.'—*Pr. Pv.*

KNOPPET. A little clod or lump of anything. Isl., *gnupr*.

'*Knoppy-road*,' as the man said when he stumbled over a cow.—*Anderson's Cumb. Dialect.*

KNOW. Knowledge. Poor fellow, he has but little *know*. A *know-nothing*, utterly ignorant, a wretched ignoramus.

KNUB. A knob. *Knubble*, a small knob. *Knubble*, to handle clumsily. See *nub*.

LADLE. To dawdle. Fr., '*lasdaller*, a lazie draw-latch.'—*Cotgr.*

LAD'S-LOVE. The herb southern-wood. *Artemisia atrotanum*.

LADY'S SMOCK. The cuckoo flower. Canterbury bell.

LAGARAG. A lazy bones. In Suff. and Sc., *lagabag*, the hindmost of a drove. Gael., *lag*, feeble; Wel., *llag*, sluggish; Bret., *Lezirek*, idle, nonchalant. Greek, *lagaros*, slack. Irish, *lad-harnach*, an idler who sits much at the fire.

LAID. Dead, killed, Suff. Sw., *lugn*. Slightly frozen, Norfolk.

LAID-UP-HER-LATTER. Said of the last laid egg of poultry.

'She's *laid up her latter* and she'll sune set.'

'*Laster* or *lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen.'—*Grose.* Sc., *lachter*; Som., *laite*; Isl., *leggia*, to lay; Ger., *leghtyd*, time of laying. Cumb., *laghter*; Craven, *lafter*, a brood of chickens.

LAL. A dawdled, cosetted child. Its such a *lal*, or 'tis a poor *lallen* thing.' Also to lounge, loiter. Dut., *lollen*, to coddle. Sw., *lolla*, fool, Sc., *lall*, useless, inactive person.

LALDRUM. An egregious simpleton; a fool and a half.

Dut. *lellen*, to tattle, also rif-rafs; Dan., *lalle*, to prattle; Isl., *loll*, sloth; Sw., *lohli*, a booby; *lallande*, stammering. Wel., *llól*, idle babble.

LAM. To catch eels. *Lamper-eel*, the lamprey.

Low Lat, *lam-petra*, lick-stone, this fish clinging to stones with its mouth; Sp., *lambriga*, a worm; Bret., *lampr*, slippery, shining.—*Diez*.

LAM, LANNA, LANNER. To beat unmercifully; Fr., *laniere*, a thong. Isl., *lemja*, *lamda*, to thrash; *hlömm*, a cudgel; Dan., *lamme*, to paralyse. *Lamb-pie*, a drubbing. Bret., *lemm*, sharp, trenchant.

Common in Lanc, Yorks., and in the U. S., where to *lam*, is 'to give him Jessie.' 'I'd a *lammed* him worse than the devil beating tan bark, I know.'—*Sam Slick*.

In Norfolk the lash of the whip is called the *lanner* or *lanyer*.

LAMMOCK. To lounge with excessive laziness. *Lummo*, a fat, stupid person. 'Look o' yin great *lummo*, lazing and lolloping about.'

Ock is an intensive termination from Su. Goth, *oka*. to augment. *Lammock* would seem to be an intens. of the Dan., *lömmel*, a lubber, lout; or rather the Sw., *lam*; Ger., *lahm*, lame, remiss, wanting in elasticity; the Dorset *lam-mocken*, loose-limbed.

In Shrops. dial., *slammockin*, unwieldy, clumsy; Isl., *slyma*, to cling idly; Su. Goth., *slem*, turpis.—*Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua*. The Gael. has *slamanach*, flabby. *Lummo* is common in the U. S. *Lammock* in E. Ang. is also a large quantity, a dollop; intens. of the Devon, *lamming*, huge, great. *Lommaking* is applied to love-making in Heref. dial.

LAND-WHIN. The rest harrow, *ononis spinosa*, Lin.

LANGLE. To saunter slowly. 'L. Sc., a tether. Sui. Goth., *lanya*, retardare.'—*Jam*.

LAP. Small beer.

LAP-SIDED. An excess of proportion on one side. Var. of *lob*.

LARGESS. A gift in harvest to the reapers.

'Usually of a shilling,' says Moor. For this the reapers will ask you if you 'chuse to have it hallered?' If answered yes, they assemble in a ring, holding each others hands, and inclining their heads to the centre. One of them detached a few yards apart, calls loudly thrice, 'Holla Lar!—Holla Lar!—Holla Lar!—j e e s.' Those in the ring lengthen out o-o-o-o with a low sonorous note and inclined heads, and then, throwing the head up, vociferate a-a-a-h! This, thrice repeated for a shilling, is the established exchange in Suffolk. 'There are few rural sounds,' adds Major Moor, 'more poetical, more pleasing, or more affecting.'

Give gloves to thy reapers, A largess to cry.—*Tusser*.

Fr., 'Largesse, bounty, handfuls of money cast among the people.'—*Cotgr*.

LARRUP. To beat. An East Anglicism. Very common in the U. S.

'May not a man *larrup* his own nigger.' Somerset, *lirrop*; Dut., *larp*, a lash; Span., *lariata*, a rope made of thongs of raw hide.

Just come on an I'll *larrup* you till your mammy won't know you from a pile of sausage meat.—*Southern Fun*, p. 34.

LASHY. Soft, watery. Applied to pasture of wet land. Also to a watery flavour in fruit. Fr., *lasche*, flabby, weak; Bret., *laosk*; Gael., *leasg*; Wel., *llesg*; Sw., *lossa*, languid. *Lache*, a bog, mud-hole, N. Ang.

Young clover, or wet pasture, is said to be 'tew lash' for cattle. Autumn grass is said to be *lashy* for horses, i.e., relaxing. In the North, *lask* is purging; and *lasche*, cold and moist; *lash-egg*, one without a full-formed shell. Sw., *laska*, to refresh, quench; (hence perhaps our *lushy*.) Dan., *lös*, lax.

The aer nebulous, grosse, and full of harres; the water, putrid and muddy, yea, full of loathesome vermayne; the earth, spaing, vafast, and boggie; the fire noysome, turfe and *lassocks*—such are the inconveniences of the drownings.—*A Discourse concerning the Fennes*, 1629,

Lasche or to fresche and vnsavery, vapidus. *Lusch* or slak.—*Pr. Pv.*

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks.—*Tempest*, ii., 1.

LAST OF HERRINGS. Nominally ten thousand fish; but being counted in long hundreds of 132 (see page 300) amount actually to 13,200.

Dan. and Sw., *last*, a cargo, bulk, lading; Ger., *last*, freight, load, tonnage; Fris., *hlest*; Isl., *hlass*.—Dut., *last*, a load; *last* of wheat, 108 bushels; *last* of herrings, 14 barrels; *last* of tar, 12 barrels; a *last* of ship's stowage, 4000 pounds weight, and a tun at 200 pounds.—*Sewel's Dut. Dict.*, 1708.

It., *lasto*; Fr., *laste*, *lest*, a ship's burden; O. H. Ger. *hlast*; O. Fris., *hlest*; Norse, *lest*; A. S., *läst* (Eng., *last*, boat load); Fr., *balast*; Dut., Ger., and Eng., *ballast* is a compound of *last* and *bal*. Ir., *beal*, sand; (*garbheal*) gravel, *Diez*. Cel. Bret., *bili*, callou rond, plat et poli que la mer pousse sur quelques rivages.—*Gonidec's Dict. Celto Breton*.

A. S., *hlæst*, a load; *plæstan*, to freight. Whence, *lastage*, a toll on ships of burthen and ballast. By 31, Ed. I., a *last* of herrings was to contain 10,000, at six score to the hundred. A *last* of wool, 12 sacks of two weights of wool, a weight to be 14 stones. '*Leste*, nowmbyr as heryngys, and other lyke—*legio*'—*Pr. Pv.*

'A last of white herrings is 12 barrels; of red, 20 cades or thousands; and of pilchards, 10,000; of corn, 10 quarters, and in some parts of England, 21 quarters; of wool, 12 sacks; of leather, 20 dickers, or ten score; of hides or skins, 12 dozen; of pitch, tar, or ashes, 14 barrels; of gunpowder, 24 firkins, weighing a hundred pounds each.—*Tomlins' Law Dict.*, 1835.

Item pd to Shabyngton of Lyn, for a *last* of barrels to tun bere in, that is to sey a disen barrells, xjs.—*L'Estrange Accounts*, 1530.

LATCH. I.—To catch what falls. Also to alight. A cat is said proverbially 'to allus *latch* on her legs. II.—The falling catch of a door or gate. A *latch*-pan is a dripping-pan.

Gael., *glac*, to catch, receive. A. S., *laccan*. '*Latchyd*, or caught.'—*Pr. Pv.* *Latch* is Gypsy dial. for to light upon, to find.

A flight of little angels that did wait

Upon their glittering wings to *latch* him straight,

And longed on their backs to feel his glorious weight.

—*Giles Fletcher's Christ's Triumph*.

Some are yet worse, and will sit at table and heare godly ministers and others depraved by vile tongues, and scarce give them their breath to *latch* the blow, lest themselves should bee thought too forward.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

LATCH-ON. To put more water on the mash when the first wort has run off. Craven, *leck-on*; *leck-off*, is to draw off; Dut., *lekken*.

The Bret. has *lee'hid*, sediment of water or other liquid. See *leech*.

LAUNCH. A long stride. 'That long-legg'd fellow comes launching along.' In the North, *lainch*; Fr., *se lancer*.—*Cotgr.* Gael., *glamhaich*, wide-gapped. *Lawnche* or skyppe.—*Pr. Pv.* It., *lanciarsi*, to rush upon. *Lans*, to spring forward, Sc.

LAY. A large pond. Also to intend. 'I *lay* to plough to-morrow.'

To profit. 'What sort of a *lay* did you make of that there horse?'

LAYER. Soil, manure, &c., brought on the land, Essex.

Basque, *laya*, a spade; Sp., *laya*, a pronged digging fork. Prov. Dan., *lei*, fallow; A. S., *leah*, untilled land; Dut., *laag*, a stratum; Manx., *laare*, a floor. *Layer* seems to be used in a similar sense to our *lay*, a bed of mortar.

LAYER-OF-WIND. A dead calm; when mills will not grind.

LAYER-OVER. A gentle term for an instrument of punishment.

Lay-over for *medlars*, a reproving reply to check curiosity.

LEA, or LA-A. In Norfolk forty threads of hemp-yarn.

Wel., *llian*, a web of linen, from root *lli*. The A. S. has *læe*, a bush of hair.

Lea, seventh part of a skein or hank of worsted, containing 80 threads, N. Ang. 'At Kidderminster, every such *lea* to contain 200 threads, reeled on a reel four yards about.'—*Bailey's Dict.*

LEASTY. Dull, dark, dirty weather, cor. of *lashy* above. Compare O. Fr., *lascheté*. *Laisti*, Ir., is heavy, stupid.

LECK. To pour. *Lecking-time*, rainy weather. See *Leech*.

LEDGER. The thatcher's tool for driving or cleaning reed.

Ledgers, Dorset, the rods fastened down by spars on the thatch of a rick. A. S., *leger*, a lying down. '*Legge ouertwarte byndynge, ligatorium.*'—*Pr. Pv.*

LEECH or LETCH. A wooden vessel, pierced with holes for filtering lye through wood ashes. Dut., *lekken*, to leak, to draw off, or it may be lye-latch. Ger., *ablassen*, to let off; Swed., *laka*, to distill. See LATCH.

Leck, to leak, Teesdale. *Leck-on*, to mash in brewing.—*Craven*. *Lecks*, droppings. '*Lecking t' floor*,' sprinkling it, Leeds.

LEP, LEPE. A large, deep basket. A. S., *leap*. Isl., *laupur*.

Leap, Yorks., a large osier basket borne between two men to carry corn to be winnowed, called a *wheat-leap*. A seed leap or seed lip.—*Wilts*. A leap, a weel to catch fish, Lanc. An osier basket born between two men for carrying chaff out of a barn, called in Northampts. and Bucks, a *bear-leap*. A *leap* or *lip*, half a bushel, Sussex. A seed *leap* or *lib*, a basket to carry corn on the arm to sow, Essex.—*Bp. Kennett's Gloss. Coll., Lands, M.S.* *Lep*, a bundle of straw, Cumb. *Leep* or *baskett*.—*Pr. Pv.*

Lep or *lepe*, a large, deep basket, and *seed lep*, a basket for the use of the sower, or for carrying chaff to feed horses.—*Forby*.

LESTLY, LISTLY. Hearing freely. 'I hard 'em as *lestly* as I hare yeow speak.' Ger., *los*, free; Old Fr., *lissé*, glib, pat.

Leise, Ger., is low, softly; Dut., *luysteren*, to whisper.

LEWCOME, LUCAM. A window in the roof of a house. Fr., *lucarne*.

'About eight o'clock an *ignis fulmineus*, or fire-ball, hit against the little wooden pinnacle of the high *leucome* window of my house.'—*Sir T. Browne*, vol. iv., 353. LOUKE, a window-lattice, Suf. Ir., *luacharn*; Wel., *lygorn*, a dormer-window. *Lucarne*, is also Fr. argot, for a bonnet.

LEWER. A handspike, *lever*. Called also a *lower*.

LIFT. A rough hurdle-gate, not hung on hinges, but raised to pass through. Common in New England. In Suffolk a *lift* is a gate not hinged, but with projecting bars let into mortice holes in the posts, in and out of which they must be *lifted*.

LIG. Lift, lug, pull. 'A good tidy *lig*' of water, raised from a well. Dut., *ligten*, to uplift, heave; Pl. D., *lichten*.

The Northern provincial sense of *lig* is to lie, lay down; Fris., *liga*; A. S., *ligan*; Isl., *liggia*. *Liggers*, Cumb., growing wood notched and laid along a hedge. Dorset, *ledgers*.

LIGGER. I.—A rude footbridge; a plank thrown across a ditch.

Fris., a *legger*; A. S., *liggan*, to lie down. II.—A local trimmer for pike fishing, used on the Broad.

'It is formed of flag or rushes over a foot long, lightly rolled up and tied the thickness of a man's arm. To the centre a stout cord is fastened, 8 to 15 feet long. Most of this is wound round and secured from unwinding by inserting the end among the flags. The baited hook hangs down from one end of the ligger; when a pike snaps the bait, the jerk sets free the cord to unwind from the flags. The ligger now lies flat on the water, instead of endwise, indicating the capture of the fish.'

LIGGLE. To lumber about with something too heavy to carry with ease—as a child *liggles* a puppy. Dimin. of *lig*.

LIKE. The A. S. *lic*, used as a similitude after nouns and adjectives,—in a passion like, angry like. *Like of*, to approve.

LIMB, LIMM. Expressing strong propensity. ‘I am a *limm* for roast beef.’ ‘She is sich a *limm* for gin!’ A. S., *lim*.

N. Ang., *limmer*, a female of loose manners. *Liminish*, inclined to mischief, Cumb. Fr., *limer*, to scrape, lick, look askew.—*Cotgr.* Isl., *lim*, glue; Dut., *leem*, tenacious, sticky.

LIMPSY. Flaccid, *limp*.—*Limmock*, intens. of the latter. Wel., *llibin*. ‘*Limsy*, weak, flexible, New England.’—*Webster*. Isl., *limpiaz*, to become slack. *Lenzare*, Ital-Fourbesque argot.

‘When the flesh wants firmness of tone or feeling from feverish symptoms, a person is said, in Norfolk, to feel *limick*.’—*Wright’s Prov. Diet.*

LIN. To cease, desist, stop. Isl., *lina*; Dan., *linde*, to loosen, slacken; A. S., *be-linnan*.

Even as the ivy creepes out of the earth upon the silly stocke of the tree, but never *lins* till it have over-topped it, and suckt out the sap and so destroyed it.—*D. Rogers’ Naaman*.

Oh! you would never *lin* with your owne soules till you had cast it out.—*Id.*

LINE. To beat.—from the weapon,—a rope’s end. Also a place to lie down. *Lining*, coarse yarn put across fields to prevent birds picking up the seed.

LINTS. A term applied by fishermen to old nets. A. S., *linet*, Wel. and Ir., *llin*, flax, hemp, a net. Also a slang term for a halter.

LITHE. To soften, alleviate, render tractable, incline. A. S., *ge-lithian*.

And if ge wille lithe, I salle telle it you.—*R. D. Brunne*.

If they knew whom to trust for amends, or could believe that hundred fold requitall for God and his Gospel, which is promised to all that lose anything for Him; Oh! it would *lithe* their hearts exceedingly to suffer anything for Him!—*D. Rogers’ Naaman*, p. 185.

Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse and uncouthnesse of the soule to this work, and cause *lythenesse* and complying therewith.—*Id.*

LITTLE-SILVER. A low price. ‘The stover in my low meadows have been so nationly damnified by this slattering weather (said an old farmer), that ’t won’t be worth but *little-silver*.’—*Forby*.

See also under *Silver*.

LITTLE-STANDS. A shady lane.

LOAMY. Damp. *Loomy*, rancid and mouldy, applied to meat.

In other dialects as N. and Mid. Ang., *oamy*, is applied to land as being mellow; Sc., *oam*, steam, vapour.—*Jam.* A. S., *lam*, mud.

It may be Keltic; the Manx, *loauey*; Gael., *lobhta*, putrid; Wel., *ul*, damp, or from the Old Belg. *lome*, tardus, piger; *loomy*, Sc., covered with mist.

LOB. A lout; a tall ungainly lad. Also a *lobcock*, *lubbock*, *lubber*.

Lob, v. to kick. *Lob’s pound*, the bridewell, E. and N. Ang.

Wel., *lob*, a heavy lump, a dull fellow; *llabi*, a looby; Gael., *leobhair*, a lubber; Dut., *lobbes* and *laboor*. Isl., *labbaz*, to loiter lazily; Wall., *loubriere*, vagabondage.—*Wedgewood*. Common in Lanc. From this and the following cor. the nautical variations, **LUBBER** and **LUBBERLY**. *Lob*, to run heavily, Cumb.

But as the drone the honey hive doth rob,
With worthy books so deals this idle *lob*.—*Gascoigne*.

With the draff of the carterly *Hob-lobs* thereabouts.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

And seeing a stranger in the church put on his hat in sermon time, he openly then called him sawcy, unmannerly clowne, and bid the churchwardens take notice of him, and the next Lord's day took occasion in his sermon again to speak of him, being then absent, and to call him *lobb*, sawcy goose, *ideot*, a wigeon, cuckoe.—*White's Century of Scandalous Priests*, 1643. (*Kettleburrugh, Suffolk*.)

The Dominican Friars were the next he contested with, whose vitiousness lay pat enough for his hand, but such foul *lubbers* fell heavy on all which found fault with them.—*Fuller's Worthies*.—*Norfolk*.

LOBLOLLY. Any odd mixture of spoon meat; a slabby mixture.

Dut., *slobberen*, to slop up liquids; Wel. *llabio*.

'*Loblolly*, a slovenly out of the way pottage, whole grists of oatmeal boiled till they burst and then buttered.'—*Bailey's Dict.*

LOBSTER LOP-START. I.—The smallest of the weasel tribe, the stoat or mouse-hunt. II.—A young sole. Gael., *leobag*, a small sole, a flounder; Ir., *leabog-chearr*, a sole; Manx, *liehbage*, a flat fish.

'A Middlesex man would probably be much surprised to hear a Norfolk farmer talk of the havoc made among game and poultry by *lobsters*, and on the matter being explained would doubtless think *lobster* a mighty absurd appellation for the common stoat. But in Katterfeltos' phrase there is reason for everything if people only knew it. The same animal in Yorkshire is called a *clubster* or *clubstart*, i. e., *clubtail*. The Norfolk and Yorkshire terms are evidently allied in origin, and both express the idea meant to be conveyed, viz., an animal with a thick tuft on its tail, which is a true description as far as it goes.'—*Garnet's Philological Essays*.

Sw., *löpa*, to leap, run; Sw. and Dan., *stjert*, a tail. The Dan. has also *læp*, a pendulous, fleshy part; Wel., *lob*, a lump.

LOCK-SPIT. A spade-cut marking out the direction of a fence.

A. S., *loc*, enclosure; *spæd*, spade.

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*.—*Ogilby's Virgil*, 1688, p. 313.

LODE. An artificial watercourse made in the fens to aid the drainage. A. S., *lodan*, to draw water; Irish, *lod*; Gael., *lad*, a water-course.

LOGGER. A loose irregular action of a wheel on its axle.

Dut., *log*, unwieldly; Dan., *logre*, to wag the tail; 'O. Fr., *locher*, to shog, wag, make a noise like aught that is loose.'—*Cotgr.*

LOITER-PIN. A practice of ploughmen of halting at the ridge ends for gossip.

LOKE. A blind alley, shaded lane, narrow pass, a private road closed with gates, or through which there is no thoroughfare.

Loke, past part. of *locked*. Also a door hatch. A. S., *locen*, an enclosure, boundary; Isl., *loka*, to shut.

Lonk, a dingle which is not very steep, a hollow. *Lagger*, a broad green lane not used as a road. Heref. dial. *Link*, Sussex, a green or wooded bank.

LOLLOP. To lounge. Isl., *loll*, sloth. *Loll-poop*, a lounge.

LONDES. Desert strips of land. Fr., *Landes*, plains, heaths.

Bret., *lann*, a thorny bush; Fr., *brandes*, heaths. *Lann* is pure Celtic, vide *Diez* and *Zeuss*.

LONDS. I.—Old sub-divisions of uninclosed lands or fields. A. S., *lond*. II.—To clog with mire. '*Londed* up to the knees.'

LONG. Great. Also tough to the palate. *Short* is its opposite, easy to masticate, friable, ex. the Sc., *short bread*. Also to reach, toss.

LONG-LADY. A farthing candle.

LOOK AT THE NOSE. To seem out of temper, to frown, Essex.

LOPE. To take long strides. L. Sc., *loap*; Isl., *hlaupa*; Dan., *løbe*; Dut., *loopen*, to run. Common, says Bartlett, in the Western States for *gallop*. *Lope-staff*, a leaping-pole. *Lope-way* a foot and bridle path. *Lowpynge* or *skyppeyng*.—*Pr. Pv.*

Such as in Fens and Marsh-Lands us'd to trade,
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.

—*Drayton's Barons' Wars*, I, 43.

LOPPER. To turn sour and coagulate. Isl., *hlaup*, curdled milk.

LORDS AND LADIES. The early species of the *Arum Maculatum*.

LOVES. The wood splines in a ventilating loft, across which the steeped and salted herrings are hung to smoke and dry them.—See p. 301. Dan. *lufte*, to air; Ger., *luften*, to lift, raise, so as to expose to air.

LOVIER. A lover. A vulgarism but no corruption. A. S., *lufian*.

LOW. A loch left by the tide in hollows of the shore. Sc., *lowe*.

LUBBER AND LUBBERLY. See *Lob* and *loblolly*.

LUCKS. Small portions of wool twisted on the fingers of a spinner at the wheel or distaff. A. S., *alucan*, to pull about.

Leawks, tufts of barren, dry grass, locks of hair, Lanc. *Locks*, clotted wisps of hay. An ostler is told to give the horse 'just a *lock* of hay,' Northampts.; an armful of hay, Dorset. *Lok* of hey, *Lok* of wulle, *Floccus*.—*Pr. Pv.* *Lucks* in the E. Ang. sense is common in New England. Isl., *lokr*, a tress; Fr., *loque*, shred, tatter. Sc., *lochter*, and *lucht*; Su-Goth., *lugg*.

LUFF. To bring a vessel close to the wind. Fris. and Dut., *loeven*.

LUM. The handle of an oar. Isl., *hlumm*. To *lum* the oars; to let the handles down into the boat without unshipping them.

Ir., *leamh*, an oar, a rower.

LUMP. To drub with heavy blows. Dan., *lumpe*, to treat scurvily.

LUNT. Short, crusty in speech or manner. Ger., *lumpicht*, stingy; Dan., *lune*, mood, caprice.

LURDAN. A drone, sluggard.

'*Lourdant*, a dullard, grotnoll, jobernoll, lowte, lob, luske, clusterfist, churl,' &c.—*Cotar*. Old It., *lordo*. Hence N. Ang. *lurdy*, lazy, dirty. Fr., *lourd*, (Eng. *lout*.)

I say lyeutenaunt of the Toure
Lodge hym in Lytell Ease,

Make this *lurdeyne* for to loure;
Fede hym with beanes and pease!

—*Skelton*.

LURRIED. Daubed as by rolling in mire. 'His clothes were *lurried* all over.' Gael. and Ir., *luiriste*, slovenly, untidy. See *Slar*.

N. Ang., *lair*, mire, dirt; *laired*, stuck in the mire, from Isl., *leir*; Dan., *leer*, clay.

LUSK. To lounge, dawdle. *Luskish*, lazy; Prov. Ger., *luschen*, to lounge; Dan., *luske*, to skulk; Isl., *loskr*, idle.

Sibright that schrew as a *lordan* gan *lusk*,

A suynhird smote he to dede under a thorn busk.—*R. de Brunne*.

Such an old custome of formality in Religion, ease, sloath, restinesse and *luskishnesse* of spirit.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

LUST. To incline. 'This wall *lust* o' one side,'—'the ship *lusts*.'
A stack out of the perpendicular is said 'ta *lust* lamentably.'

Wel., *ystlysu*, to tend to one side, go sideways; Sc., *leist*, to incline.

LUTHA. Leather. According to Moor, a binding formula in school boy bargains is

'Wha's yar shews made on? *Lutha*,
Bahn, bahn for ivva, nivver on change no more!'

MAAMBLE. Soil is said to, when adhering to the spade or to the dabs in seed dibbling, causing irregular holes. *Malmy*, sticky, adhesive, soft. *Maul*, clay or marl adhering to the spade. *Mamble* implies also to eat with disrelish, trifle with food.

Prov-Ger., *malmen*, to rub, grind to powder; Wel., *mall*, sodden, soft, crumbling; Goth., *malwjan*; Isl., *mölva*, to break small. N. Ang., *maumy*, from Su. Goth. *mogna*, to mellow, says Brockett; Cumb., *moam*, mellow; It., *melma*, mud, from O. H. G. *melm*, dust. Manx, *mholmey* mellow; *mholmeyder*, a crumbler. See under *mulder*, &c.

MAIN. Under-roasted meat is said to be 'i' the *main*.' Home-done is sufficiently roasted.

'May imply, as Forby suggests, the thickest, most substantial part, and the longest in roasting, or be the Wel., *main*, slight; *mainly*, meanly, N. Ang.

MAKE. 'To make count,' to intend, reckon on—'to make a hand on,' to waste, destroy, ex., 'that dog is mad, I must make a hand on him.'—'to make on,' to caress, make much of—'to make a noise,' to scold, rate soundly—'to make ready,' to dress provisions—'to make bold,' to presume—'to make a die on't;' to die after a long sickness or decline.—*Forby*.

MAKE. A long handled crook, used chiefly for gathering pease.

'A *meak* for the pease and to swinge up the brake.'—*Tusser*.

A *meaq* or *meak*, a pease-hook, Essex.—*Ray*. Bailey also has it.

Maké Walloon, is to strike, upset, cause to tumble down. O. Fr., *mackles*, pot-hangers or hooks.

MAMMOCKS. Leavings, wasted fragments. 'Eat up your *mammocks*, child.' A thing is torn 'all to *mammocks*.' Wel., *mam*, a handful.

Also *mummocks*, used in America. In Baker's Northampts. Glossary, *mommock*, to maul, mangle; also a dirty mess. *Cocker*, *Kersey*, and others define it, a fragment, scrap. It occurs in *Florio's World of Words*, 1598, and is used by *Shakspeare*.

Whan *mammockes* was your meate, With mould bread to eat.—*Skellon*.

Where you were wonte to have cawdels for your hede,

Nowe must you monche *mammockes* and lumpes of brede.—*Id.*

And then so sliced and slashed them, and tore their planks to *mammocks*, and their lean guts to kites' meat.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

MANNA. The local term for the sand and shingle thrown into Yarmouth Haven by the wind or tides.

O. Fr., *maune*, a vein of earth or sand.—*Cotgr.*

MANNER. Rich mould of any kind, collected for mixing with dung, cor. of *manure*. 'Aw've manner'd the land.'—*N. Ang.*
To *manner*, to throw up brows of ditches, or banks for mixing with dung as manure.

MARA-BALK, MERE-BALK. A *balk* or narrow slip of unploughed land, separating properties in a common field. A. S., *mær*

Fris., *mara*, a mark, boundary; Wel., *bale*; Mid. Ang., *meer-balk*.

MARCH-BIRD. A frog. Also a *fen-nightingale*.

MARDLE. I.—A pond, near the house, in the yard or on a green or roadside. Old Fr., *mardelle*, brink of a well. II.—Any gossiping, drawling talk.

II.—*Merdaille*, Walloon, is an importunate, noisy troop of little children. *Meirdel*, Sc. a confused crowd; also a huddle of small animals; Gael., *mordhail*, an assemblage.

MARE'S TAILS. Long narrow clouds, floating below the mass, of a darker hue, and indicating continued rain.

'Water dogs and *mare's tails*
Make lofty ships have low sails.'

MARL. Denoting in East Anglia the clays and soft chalks, spread on the surface of its sandy soils to stiffen and enrich them. pron., *maul*.

From the Wel., *mér*, marrow, and *lith*, to lubricate, soak in water, assert some philologists; the Wel. has also *mar*, what is laid flat down. A. S., *merg*, marrow; Dut., *marghel*, marl, a sort of fat clay; Dan., *mergel*.

From the Kymric it seems to have found its way into Gallic and Latin. Lat., *marga*, a manure; Old Fr., *marle*; (*margula*) Fr., *marne*, marl, clay, chalk, see *Diez, Introd. to Gram. of Romance Languages*.

'The lean and hungry earth, the fat and *marly* mould.

Wheresands be always hot, and where the clays be cold.'—*Drayton's Polyolbion*.

MARRAMS. The *arundo arenaria*; Gael., *muran*, sea reed; Dut., *marren*, to bind, see pages 237, 240. Isl., *marhalmr*, sea-grass.

MARRISHES. Marshes, lands liable to be flooded. Ang. Nor., *mareis*.

'*Maryce* of a fen (or *myre* or *moore*), *mariscus*, Pr. Pv. *Moore* is the O. Fr., *mare*, any collection of water, a pond; Dut. *maar*, hence Dut. *maerasch*, A. S. *mersc*; L. Ger. *marsch*; O. Fr. *maresq*; Fr. *marais*; Isl. *myri*, a fen; *mor*, peat.

'Whan he cam into that lond, the Scottes fled onto wodes and *marices*, and other straunge place.'—*Capgrave*.

MARSHAL-SEA MONEY. A Norfolk name for the County Rate.

Originating, says Forby, in the new purposes to which the rate was applied by 43, Eliz., c. 2, where payments were directed to be made out of it to 'hospitals, shipwrecked mariners, sufferers by fire, and prisoners in the *Marshalsea*.' Hence applied generally, to the county prison charges, which forms the largest item of county rate expenditure.

MARSHLANDERS. Cattle of the marshland or short-horned breed.

MARTLEMAS-BEEF. 'Biefe salted, dried up the chimney.'—*Hollyband's Dict.*, 1593.

Martlemas, a cor. of *Martinmas*, or the Feast of St. Martin, falling Nov. 11. It was the customary time for hanging up to dry the salted winter provision, winter fed cattle being too lean for killing. In Essex it was dried in the chimney like bacon. *Mart* in the Keltic dialects, a beef or cow.

For Easter at *Martilmas* hang up a beefe;

With that and the like, yer (ere) grasse beef come in,

Thy folke shall look cheerey when others look thin.—*Tusser*.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne,

On grosser bacon or salt haberdine;

Or dried flitches of some smoken beeve,

Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since *Martin's Eve*.—*Hall's Satires*.

MASH. a vulgarism for marsh. Common also in the U. S.

MASH, MASK. The mesh of a net. Dan., *maske*; Dut., *mash*; Wel., *masg*; A. S., *maesce*. See note, page 303. *Maske* of a nette.—*Pr. Pv.* O. H. Ger., *mascâ*, a net; Ger., *masche*; O. Fr. *macle*, in Blazon, a *mascle*. At Hastings, *mokes*, the Isl., *möskvi*. The Sw. has *mocka*, a salmon net. Lat., *macula*.

What wanton, wanton nowe well ymet!

What! Margery Mylke Ducke, mermoset!

It wolde be *masked* in my net.—*Skelton*.

MATCHLY. Exactly alike, fitting nicely, pronounced *mackly*; A. S., *macalic*; Flem. *makkelyk*, easy, meet, fit; 'makly or esyly. *Pr. Pv.*; Sw., *maklig*. In Linc. *matley*.

MAUKIN. A ragged, blowzy wench; a scare-crow; a coarse rag mop. 'Malkyne, or oven swepare.'—*Pr. Pv.*

Old Eng., *mawk*, a maggot; Isl., *makk*, a grub. Possibly as Nares conjectures *malkin* a dimin. of Mary. The Gael. has *moibeal*, a mop. Old Wel. Dictionaries have *maban*, a puppet. *Maukin*, Sc., a half-grown female, a lass and a *maukin*, a female servant and a girl to assist her. See *mawther* below. Jamieson derives from Ger. *maeghdeken*, a little maid. The Isl., has *morkinn*; Sw., *murkenn*, to rot. 'Morking, a deer or other wild beast that dies by sickness.—*Kersey*.

A sixth sweeps behind the door all earthly felicities, and makes Baker's *Maulkins* of them.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Could he not sacrifice

Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies.—*Hall's Satires, B. III.*

MAUND. A large, open, wicker basket, used in the fisheries and for sowing seed broadcast.

Fr., *mande*, *manne*, an open basket or pannier having handles.—*Cotgr.* Dut., *maud*; A. S., *mand*. Spelman, Nares, and others have derived *Maundy Thursday* from the *maunds* or baskets in which the royal alms are contained, but Mr. Wedgwood has shewn that the Maundye, the Catholic ceremonial of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of our Lord's example at the institution of the Last Supper, when after it he washed his disciples feet, saying 'Mandatum novum de vobis,' &c., is a cor of the *mandatum*, or in Fr. *mandé*, the office appointed to be read during the ceremony. For the use of the *maund* in curing herrings. see page 300. Dorset, *man* or *mawn*, a large withy two-handled basket for apples, potatoes, &c. At Yarmouth, says *Wright's Prov. Dict.*, the term *maund* is given to a basket containing 500 herrings. 'Mawnd, skype.'—*Pr. Pv.*

So rides he mounted on the market day,

Upon a straw stuff'd pannel all the way,

With a *maund* charged with household merchandize,

With eggs or white meat from both dairies.—*Hall's Satires, B. IV, 2.*

MAVIS. A thrush; the *turdus musicus*, Lin. Fr., *mauvis*.

Of Celtic origin, like so many other names of birds, writes Diez in his *Dict. of the Romance Languages*. Breton, *milvid*; Cornish, *melhuez*, (sweet breath).

MAWBLED. Said of beer turning sour.

O. Fr. *mau*, ill, bad, *maudolè*, ill favoured, luskish, Ir., *marbhla*, Wel., *marwawl*, to deaden, grow numb. Sc., *marbel*, sluggish; Gael., *meirbhe*.

MAWSKIN. The stomach, or rather paunch of a calf, which is cleaned and salted to procure rennet used in cheese making.

Dan., *mave*; Swed., *mage*; Ger., *magen*; Dut., *maag*, stomach.

MAWThER, MOTHER and MAU'R. A girl. The most curious word in the East Anglian vocabulary. A woman and her *mawther* means a woman and her daughter.

At a trial at Norwich, when it was asked who was the evidence of what had been stated, the reply '*a mather playing on the planchard*' completely nonplussed the judge, until the phrase was interpreted to him as 'a girl playing on the floor.' The word occurs frequently in Tusser. Ben Jonson uses it in his *Alchymist*—'Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*!' says Restive to Dame Pliant, Act iv. 7. His servitor and pupil, Richard Brome makes a more felicitous use of the word.

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.

Qu. O, thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy),
Where maids are *mothers* and *mothers* are maids.

—*Eng. Moor, III., 1.*

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy.—*Tusser.*

No sooner a sowing, but out by and by,
With *mother* or boy, that alarum can cry.—*Tusser.*

What? will Phillis then consume her youth as an ankresse,
Scorning daintie Venus? will Phillis still be a *modder*,
And not care to be called by the deare-sweete name of a mother?

—*A. Fraunce's Ivy-church, a. 4.*

Bloomfield also employs the term in his Suffolk Ballad:—

When once a gigling *mauther* you,
And I a red-faced chubby boy.

Sir H. Spelman, seeking to rescue the word from ridicule, asserts that it was applied by our Danish ancestors to the noble virgins, selected to sing the praise of heroes. They were called *scald-moers*, *singing mauthers*, and complains that the Danish word *moer*, an unmarried girl, had become corrupted to mother. The two words are effectually distinguished in the local pronunciation, *mauther* being also usually abridged to *mau'r*. In Essex it is applied contemptuously to describe a great awkward girl.

Moder, servaunte or wenche.—*Pr. Pv.*, 1440. *Puera*, a woman chylde, callyd in Cambrydgeshyre a *modder*. *Pupa*, a yonge wenche, a gyrl, a *modder*.—Elyot, author of the *first Eng. Lat. Dict.*, 1538. *Fille*, a maid, girle, *modder*, *lasse*.—*Cotgr. Fr. Dic.*, 1634. Dut., *moeder*, the womb; Belg. and Fl., *modde*, a girl; Fris., *moder*; Dan., *maar*, maid; *möbarn*, female child; Sw., *mö*. Bailey has *mother*, a young girl, North Country word. It., *matta*, girl, especially in *N. Italy* and *Rhætia*, says *Diez*, from O. H. G., *magat*; Ger. *magd*. Jamieson has Sc. *may*, a maid; Moes, Goes., *mawi*. The Isl. has *maer*, a maid.

The A. S. has *mæth*, a virgin; *mæithad*, puberty; the Wel. *morwyn* and *mor*, maid, damsel, which seem the most obvious, immediate derivations.

MAZY. Sickly, unwholesome, spawned, applied to shotten and inferior herrings. *Masled*, *mesled*, said of diseased hogs.

'*Masyl* or *mazil*, sekenesse.'—*Pr. Pv.* *Meseau* a meselled, scurvy, leporous, lazarous person.—*Cotgr.* Robert de Brunne calls the leprous Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, 'the *meselle*,' as does Wycliffe Naaman, and also the four lepers of Samaria.—See *Way's Notes to Pr. Pv.* Su. Goth., *maslig*; Bret., *mezell*; Ger., *mesel*; Dut., *maselen*, from *maes*, a spot. *Maised*, Sc., is mellow, spoiled from over-keeping.

He kissed a *mysel* and sodenely the *mysel* was hol.—*Capgrave.*

It was told me by the vndaunted pursevants of your sonnes, and credibly beleaved in regard of your sinnes; that your grout-headed holinesse had turned vppe your heeles like a tired iade in a medow and snorted out your scornefull soule like a *mesled* hogge on a mucke-hill.—*Nashe's Almond for a Parrot*, 1589.

MEALS. The sand hills of the East Anglian Coast.

The Isl. *möl*, strand-sands, strand-stones, a place piled up with such stones or sand. Ir., *maol*, a headland, hillock, heap.

MEAL. As much milk as is taken from the cow at a milking.

A. S., *mæl*, a measure of aught, space of time. Hence the deriv. of

meals, *meal-times*, *piece-meal*, &c. Ger., *ein-mal*, once; Isl., *mál*, a time of taking food, &c.; Fris., *en miel molke fenne kou*.

MEASE. 'An old E. Ang. word denoting five hundred herrings in a net. Isl., *meis*, a basket to carry fish.'—*Wright's Prov. Dict.*

A. S., *maesce*, a mesh; Gael., *meas*, a measure; *measg*, a cask, kit.

Meiss, a case, box, coffer, specially of the smaller sort, wherein hay is carried for cattle.—*Jonsson's Old Nordisk Ordbog*, 1863.

Mease, a measure of herrings is purely Keltic, and hardly known on the East Ang. coast. It is used in the Irish and West Scotland fisheries. Wel., *mwys*, a kind of covered basket, pannier, or hamper, also the quantity contained in such vessel. *Mwys o ysgadain*, five score or 630 of herrings.—*Owen's Wel. Dict.* Gael., *miosar*, a measure; Irish, *maois-eisg*, a maise, 500 fishes; Manx. *meaish*, 500 herrings. Sc., *maze*, *meze*, 500 herrings; *maes*, a bushel, Roquefort.

Mase, a net with wide meshes of twisted straw ropes. *Orkney Islands*, *mazie*, a straw net.—*Shetlands*. See under *Mask*.

MELL. To swing or wheel round anything; a large iron hammer or *marwl*. Wel., *melin*, a mill. Isl., *melja*, to bruise.

MENTLE. A woman's coarse woollen apron. A. S., *mentel*.

MESLIN. A mixture of flour and meal of different grain.

'Years ago in Norfolk thousands of acres yielded no better grain crop than rye, of which the bread of farm households was made. *Meslin* bread made of wheat and rye in equal quantity was for the master's table only.—*Forby*. Fr., *mesler*, to mingle. Still used for farm labourers' diet in N. Anglia. See Dr. E. Smith's Report to Board of Health, 1864. Called there also *masselgem*, from the Dut., *mastelyn*, meslin. In Yorks. the two kinds of grain are sown together, requiring light land. *Mestlyone*, or monge corne or dragge.—*Pr. Pv.*

And there at the manor of Marlingford, and at the mill loaded both carts with *mestlyon* and wheat.—*Paston Letter*, 1482.

Item, four bushels *mixtelyn* of store.—*L'Estrange House Accounts*, 1519.

The tone is commended for grain,

Yet bread made of beans they do eat,

The tother for one loaf hath twain.

Of *mastline*, of rie and of wheat.—*Tusser*, c. liii

For they were neither hogs nor devils, no devilish hogs, nor hoggish devils, but a *mesling* of two.—*Fairfax*.

MEVE. To move. *Meving*, moving, so also *preve*, for prove.

The bestial *mevyng* of the body.—*Capgrave*.

MICHAELMAS FLAWS. Bad weather common in the autumn equinox.

MIDDLE STEAD. The central and thrashing compartment of barns.

MILLER. A moth, 'probably from its mealy appearance.'—*Forby*.

Dan., *mol*, a moth; Sw., *möll*; Irish, *miol-crion*.

MILLION. A pumpkin. From *melon*, says Forby; if so, the Gael. form, *meallain*. Pies pumpkin shape are called *milgin-pies*. 'A *million*, une gourde.'—*French Schoolemaster*, 1636. It., *melo*, apple.

MINE. Possessive pronouns are used in a peculiar manner in Norfolk, ex., 'I wish you would come to *mine*.' 'I shall go to-morrow to *yours*.' 'We are invited to *his*.'

MING. To knead, mix as bread; perfect tense, *mung*. 'She *mung* up that bread.' Isl. and A. S., *mengan*, to mix. *Mink-meat*, for fowls, mixed with bran or barley meal.

With the Scottes gan he *menge*, and stifly stode in stoure.—*Robert de Brunne*.

The busy bee her honey now she *mings*.—*Surrey*.

MING. To mention, recall to mind. N. Ang., *mounge*, to fret over.

Isl., *minjar*, to call to remembrance; Sw., *minnas*; Dan., *mindegave* Sc., *munge*, to grumble; *munger*, Shropsh., to mutter, murmur, from the Wel., *maungial*, to murmur.

Could never man work thee a worser shame,

Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.—*Hall's Satires, B, IV.*

Ay *ming'd*, ay mourn'd, and wished oft in wast.

—*Bp. Hall's Elegy on Dr. Whittaker.*

MINIFER. The white stoat or ermine, the smallest of its species.

Minifer-pin, the tiniest pin.

Old Fr., *menuver*, Cotgr. *Menu*, little; *feurre*, fur, the latter from *fourrer*, to case, sheathe, fur; Isl., *fodr*, sheath.

MINK, MINT. To attempt, aim at. Flem., *min*, love, liking; Ger., *meinen*, to intend.

MINNOCK. One who affects over much delicacy. To play the fribble. Also Mid. Ang.

Johnson conjectures it to be *minnick*, from *minnix*, *minx*, and *Richardson* refers *minx* to *miniken*, without supplying deriv. to either. It is clearly an intensive, as *finnickin* is of fine; *winnicking* of whine, and other words ending in *ock*, from the Su. Goth. *oka*, to increase. Probably its root is the Gael. *min*, soft, delicate, tender, as *finnickin*, from the Gael., *fiorin*, white, fair, fine, also little. Isl., *fina*, to polish up, cleanse. The Wel. has *main*, slender, thin. Or it may be a cor. of *mannikin*; Dut., *mande-ken*, a little man; *kinde-ken*, a little child. Miss Baker conjectures it a cor. of *mimicking*.

'And forth my *minnock* comes.'—*Mid. N. Dream, 1st Quarto ed.*

The Fr. has *mine*, visage, cheer, posture, favour, outward shew; *mignon*, daintie, spruce; the Ir. *mineachd*, delicacy, fineness. Sc., *mim-moued*, affected.

Their words are common! for euery cut purse vseth them at the Old Bayly, that hath had any skill in his *miniken* hand-saw.—*Nashe's Plaine Percevall.*

MIS-BEHOLDING. Offensive, affronting. Applied to words. 'I never gave her one *misbeholding* word.'

MISCASUALTY. An unlucky accident. *Miscomfortune*, *miscomhap*, mishap.

MISERY. Acute pain in any part of the body. *Misery-in-the-head*, means a violent head-ache.—*Forby.*

'*Misery*, pain; as 'They say John Soaker never 'gets drunk, but he often has a *misery-in-his-head*,' Southern States'—*Bartlett's Americanisms.*

MISLEN-BUSH. The mistletoe.

Forby derives from *mæslen*, brass from its yellow colour; much too far fetched. It is the East Anglian *meslin*, i.e. *mixed*, from its parasitical growth upon the oak.

MOFFLE, MUFFLE. To speak thick and inarticulate. Dut., *moffelen*; N. Ang., *maffle*.

Maflin, a simpleton. *Mafted*, stifled,—*Whitby*; *maffling*, trifling—*Craven.* In Linc. applied to a small eater.

MOKE. To pull wenches about at fairs.

MOKY. Misty, cloudy, foggy; Irish, *muich*, a mist; Sw., *mörk*, obscure; Sc., *mirky*.

MOLE. An abortion; a slink or castling, dead ere brought forth.

Otherwise as the unhappy woman who carries a *mole* or abortive in her, hath many feares, and saith either I goe with child, or with my death, so shall it fare with you.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

Mole-day, a day of burials; a feast made at a burial.—*West Dial.*

MOLE-COUNTRY. The grave or churchyard. 'He's gone to the *mole-country*, bless his bones.'

MOLT. A profuse perspiration.

Var. of moist. Fr., *moite*, damp; Wel., *mwyd*, soaked, damp. Forby regards it as an intens. of *melt*. *Molt-water*, clean exudation; a discharge from a blister is also so called.

MORFRY. A four-wheel'd cart, usually two-horse, of peculiar construction, common round Yarmouth.

A cor. of *hermaphrodite*, from its construction being half cart, half waggon; to the eye, a waggon *razé*. The class of vessel now called brigantine, half brig half schooner, was until lately also so called on this coast by sailors.

In the autumn of 1863 the writer, struck by the odd appearance of a vehicle in Yarmouth market, went up to the driver and accosted him, asking the name of his conveyance. 'A *morfry*, master.'—'How do you spell it?' 'Bless yo,' yo' maun't ax me, I've ollis heerd it cau'd so.' He pointed out the peculiarities. Where the shaft horse or thiller is usually placed, *fore-summers* (see *ante*) or *croulters* (in Linc., *waggon shelves*; N. Ang., *skelwings*) supported permanently upon the shafts by upright wooden bars, occupy the space, leaving a latticed vacuum beneath the front, into which sacks of produce can be stowed, as in the *boot* of a coach. By this arrangement no weight is born by the horse, it is all draught. 'I've bin a trading voyage this morning, master,' he added.—'How's that,' said I.—'Why, I've brought a load o' taters, and now I'm goin whom wi' this heer jag o' stra.'—'Well, and suppose you'd gone back empty, what then?'—'Why that ad a bin gooin back in ballast like.'—'Well, you've a goodish load.'—'Ay, bor, a brimming load.' Clearly I ejaculated mentally as I left him, my waggoner, with his salt-water similes is as great a *morfry* as his very odd looking conveyance.

Croulters, (Mid Ang., *copses*) like other E. Ang. names pertaining to waggons, appears to be Keltic. Wel., *crothell*, a bulging or widening out.

MORK-SHRIEK. A mockery, a humbug, a foolish old wives' tale.

From Dan., *morck*, vapour.—*Forby*. Dan., *skræk*, terror, fright.

MORT. A great number or quantity. Isl., *morgt*, much. *Mortal* is the adjective. 'I'm *mortal* hungry'—'there was a *mortashus* sight 'a people at the fair.' An old Norfolk saw is—'One is none—tew is some—three is a sort—four is a mort.' *Mortling*, a poor wretched mortal.

MOSY. Shaggy, covered with hair. Old Fr., *moisi*, hoary, mouldy, fusty.—*Cotgr.* Isl., *mosi*, moss; Gael., *mogach*, hirsute, bristly. *Moosy*-faced, down-chinned, Whitby and Essex.

Mosy is also verging on rottenness, as *mosy* apples. Ger., *moes*? C. Brit., *mwydo*, humectari.—*Hartshorne's Salopia*. In Yorkshire, *moskered*. From the Gael. and Ir., *mosgain*, musty, rotten.

MOTHER. The thick skum on vinegar or beer in bottles.

Lees, thickening, mouldiness, or dregs of wine, beer, oil, &c.—*Bailey*. Dut., *modder*, puddle; Dan., *mudder*; Fin., *muta*; Wel., *mwydaw*, soaked, pithy. See CALMY.

MOUSE-HUNT. The stoat, smallest of the weasel tribe.

MOYLE. A mule, a labouring beast. To drudge, also to be stubborn. Dut., *muyt*. Gypsy, *moila*, a mule.

Theyr styrops of myxt gold begared,
Theyr *moyles* golde dothe eate,

There may no cost be spared,
Theyr neyghbours dye for meate.

—*Skelton*.

Should we see a child to cark and care for a livelihood, droyl and *moyl* for a poor living; we presently conclude that he is friendless and fatherless, and left to the wide world to shift for himself.—*Roger's Rich Fool*.

Dost thou give stubborne or *moyling* answers to thy master or mistresse, as Hagar to Sara; or sleevelesse answers, as Gehezi to Elisha?—*Rogers Lost Sonne*.

MOYSE. To thrive, spoken of crops and stock. Also generally, as 'He muddles on but does not *moyse*.' Gael., *measach*, abounding in fruit; Fr., *moisson*, harvest.

MUCK. A coarse term for money, 'where there's *muck*, there's *money*.'—*Norfolk Proverb*. *Mucketty*, dirty. Isl., *mok*; Fris., *mjuk*.

MUCKINGA, MOCKADOUR. A handkerchief, especially a child's.

Johnson has in this sense *muckender*. Gael., *smuig-eudach*, a snot wiper; Span., *mocadero*, a handkerchief; *moco*, muck; *mugack*, snuffling; *smuc*, a snivel; Fr., *mouchoire*, a handkerchief; It., *moccare*, to wipe the nose; Lat., *mucare*, from *mucus*, snot; *emungere*, to blow the nose. Used by the Elizabethan dramatists. Cotgr. has *baverette* a *mocketer*, to put before the bosom of a slaving child. Ray has *muckender*, a cloth hung at children's girdles to wipe their noses on.

'For eyen and nose the nedeth a *mokadour* or sudary.'

—*Lydgate's Advice to an Old Gentleman who wished for a young Wife*.

MUCK-SPOUT. One very loquacious and foul-mouthed.

MUDGIN, also MERGIN. I.—The rubbish of old walls and ruined buildings mixed with clay, straw, &c., and used for building hovels, low walls, &c. Also mixed with manure as a compost. II.—Also a white sort of marl, the refuse of lime pits; chalky clay used for daubing.

I.—Old Fr., *murgé*, heaps of stones, picked out of vineyards, gardens, &c.—Cotgr. Wel., *murzyn*, ruins of a building; Lat., *murus*, wall. Sw., *mörga*, embers. Ir., *muirgin*, dung, muck. II.—For this see derivations under *Marl*.

Nares has *murgion*, soil from the bed of a river, with the following illustration: 'Many fetch *moore* earth or *murgion* from the river betweene Colebrooke and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren groundes, 8 or 10 miles off. And the grounds whereupon this kind of soile is employed, wil indure tilth above a dozen yeeres after'.—*Norden's Surveior's Dialogue*, 1610.

MUGGY. Gloomy, damp, murky weather, but neither rain nor fog. A *roke* is a fog; a *smur*, a drizzling rain.

Wel., *muici*, fog, from the root *mwg*, smoke; Gael., *muig*, misty, vapoury; Breton, *mouga*, stifling; Isl., *mugga*, thick, obscure weather.

MULCH. A compost of rotten leaves, litter, road scrapings, &c. In Suf. a thick mixture of earth and water for moistening roots of transplanted shrubs. Also applied to anything thick, slabby, semi-liquid. N. Ang., *mush*. *Mulch*, Essex, is half-rotted straw.

A. S., *moltnad*, rotten; Pl. Dut., *molsch*, soft, mellow; Wel., *mallu*, to sodden; Ir., *malcadh*, rotting; North Ital., *molta*, slime. *Melsh*, said of weather mild and warm, inclined to moisture, Leeds.

MULDERY, MULTRY, MULLY. Soft, crumbling, mellow. Dut., *mullen*, to crumble; Isl., *molna*, to moulder.

N. Ang., *murl*; Leeds, *merl*; Cumb., *mul*, the dust of peats, 'as *murly* as a short cake.' Dorset, *mullum*, 'as soft as a *mullum* cheese.'

MULL. Soft, breaking soil; Su. Goth., *mull*; A. S., *myl*, dust; Ger., *molt*; Lanc., *mullock*, dirt; Wel., *mwllwc*, refuse, sweepings. Ir., *mulach*, puddle-water, mud.

The *mullocke* on an hepe ysweped was.—*Chaucer*.

MULTER or MULTA. Land, laid in ridges, exposed to air and frost to pulverise is said when next ploughed to *multer*, i.e., become friable, mellow.

Dut., *mullen*, to crumble. Goth., *mulda*, dust. Isl., *mölva*, to break small; Wel., *mallu*, to break into fine particles; It., *mollare*; Fr., *mouiller*, to yield, soften; Ger., *molt*, garden mould. See *mulch*, *mulder*, and *mull* above.

MUMPER. A beggar. Dut., *mompen*, to trick, deceive.

MUNG. A mixture of coarse meal with milk, for the food of dogs, pigs, or poultry. N. Ang., *mang*. See *ming*.

MURE-HEARTED. Soft-hearted, meek. Sw., *mör*, tender, soft, Wel., *mwr*, friable, crumbling.

MUSE. The hole in a hedge through which hares and rabbits pass as a common track.

Trouée, a gap or *muset* in a hedge,—*Cotgr.* *Mesh*, the run or lair of hares. Dorset, 'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse* as a woman without a *scuse*.—*Green's Thieves Falling Out*. O. Fr., *musse*, secret corner, hiding hole.

MUSH. Guardedly silent, mum. Fr., *musser*, to hide; Ger., *sich maussen*, to hide like a mouse. 'Neither *mush* na *hush*!' Sc.

NABBITY, NOBBLETTY. Short in stature, but full grown; said of a diminutive female. Gael. and Wel., *cnap*, a knob, round body; Isl., *nabb*; Dut., *knobbel*. *Nap*, (A. S., *cnæp*), a small rising, Somerset.

NABBLE. To gnaw; a stronger term than *nibble*. Hares are said to *nabble* growing corn. Mice *nibble* and rats *nabble* our provisions.

Dut., *knabbelen*, to gnaw; Pl. Dut., *knappern*, to munch dry hard food with a crunching noise; *knabbeln*, to gnaw audibly; when the noise is somewhat finer, replaced by *knibbeln*.—*Danneil*

Barnes in his 'Dorset Glossary' has *snabble*, to eat up greedily or hastily.

'Where the hay-meäkers put all their picks and their reäkes,
An' did squat down to *snabble* their cheese an' their ceäkes.'

—*Vellen the Tree, Barnes' Poems*, vol. I.

NAB-NANNY. A louse.

NAKED-BOYS. The autumn crocusses, which flower without leaves.

NANCY. A small lobster. At Whitby a *ninny-cock*.

NARROW-WRIGGLE. See *erri-wiggle*.

NASHUN and NA-TIVE. One's own town or neighbourhood. 'I fare to be out of my *nashun*.' 'Beccles is my *na-tive*.' Common amongst uneducated people in the Southern States.

'I fare to be out of my *nashun*,' plaint of home-sick E. Ang. servant.

NATTER-JACK. A species of toad—the *Bufo calamita*.

Common in the district of the Broad. Distinguishable by its short hind legs, prominent eyes, yellow lines along the back and black bands on the legs. *Natter*, to chatter; Wel., *nadwr*, one who utters shrill cries; Flem., *knoter*, to chirp; *nyatrie*, peevish, Aberdeen.

NATTLE. To bustle and stir over trifles. Wel., *nazial*, to be cutting or chipping continually.

The Wel. *z* is a mutation of *d*, and has the soft or flat sound of *th*.

Nattle, N. Ang., to hit one hard substance against another, gently and quick; to make a noise like a mouse gnawing a board.—*Brockett*. *Nattering*, Whitby. *Nattelen*, Flem., to tell over again; Gael., *gnath*, unremitting; *nattle*, to tap at or rattle lightly, as at a door or window, Lake dial.

NAY-SAY. The right or opportunity of refusal. 'Give me the *nay-say* of it.' Mid Ang., *no-say-nay*, no refusal.

NAZZLE. A diminutive of ass. *Forby* calls it a ludicrous one, but why? It is the Gael. *asal*, ass; Wel., *asyn*; D. and Fl., *ezel*.

NEAR. The fat of the kidneys. In Suffolk called *aiyah*, *ear*, and *hiyah*.—*Moor*.

From A. S., *nyre*, very tender, conjectures *Forby*. Rather from the Gael., *ara*, pl., *airnean*; Wel., *aren*, kidneys; Dan., *nyren*; Isl., *nyra*; Fris., *nier*.

NECKING, NECKINGER. A cravat or neckerchief. See *muckinger*.

NECKUM, SINKUM, SWANKUM. The three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided.

NEEDLE. A piece of wood put down by a post to strengthen it.

NEEDLES. A common weed among corn; the *scandix pecten*, Lin.

NEEST-GULP. The weakest and smallest bird of a brood. A. S., *nesc*, tender. Possibly from *gulp*, a mouthful; its sense in several dialects.

Niscal, the smallest of a brood, Heref.; *nestling*, Grose; *nestlecock*, N. Ang. In Somerset, *nestle tripe*; in Devonsh., *nestledrajt*; Pl. Dut., *nestkiken*.

NEMIS. Least for fear that, Suff. Lat., *ne*.

Mauther gang the grizen into the vaunce-roof, bring my hat from off the spurket, ding the door after you *nemis* the cat should get in and eat the suncate.—*Grose's Specimen of Suffolk Dialect*.

NEP, NIP. The herb cat-mint. *Nepeta cetaria*. Its white down has given rise to the simile, 'as white as *nip*.' A. S., *nepte*.

NEPHEW, NEVVY. Applied to grandsons in Norfolk.

'*Neve*, sonys sone.'—*Pr. Pv.* 'Heber was *neve* onto Sem.'—*Capgrave*.

Restrained in our present use to the son of a brother or sister; but formerly of much laxer use, a grandson, or even a remote lineal descendant. *Nephew* in fact has undergone exactly the same change that *nepos* in Latin underwent, which in the Augustan age meaning grandson, in the post-Augustan age acquired the signification of *nephew* in our present acceptance of that word. *Niece* has undergone the same limitation, but applied to the female sex alone, being once used as *neptis* was at first, for children's children, male and female alike.—*Archbp. Trench's Select Glossary*. *Nephew* and *niece* are O. Fr., cor. of the Lat. *nepos* and *neptis*, into *neveu*, *nieps* and *niece*.—See *Cotgr*.

NET-BRAIDING. Net weaving. See *braid*. Irish, *lion-obraidhe*, a lint or net-maker.

Yarmouth, if the like occasion were, could clap up as good a shew of *net-braiders*, or those that have no clothes to wrap their hides in, or bread to put in their mouths, but what they earn and get by *braiding* of nets.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*,

NETTUS. The *neat-house* where cows are milked.

NEWDICLE. Something new; *newelty*, novelty.

NEXTING. Very near. A. S., *nextan*.

NICKLED. Said of crops beaten down by wind, hail, rain.

Dan., *knygge*, to blow a storm; *knække*, to crack, snap, to humble, bring down; Dut., *knikken*, to bruise, bend; Fris., *knuke*, to beat, press down; Ger., *nicken*, to nod; Fr., *nique*.

NIDGET. To assist a woman in travail. A. S., *nid*, need; Dan., *knide*, dilemma, hobble.

Nares has 'to go a *nigiling*,' to go to fetch mid-wives, nurses, and gossips. A *nidgel* is said also of an amateur mid-wife's services. *Nidulate* (from Lat.) to make or build a nest.—*Bailey*.

NIFFLE-NAFFLE. To trifle; play with one's work.

Nifle, trifle.—*Kelham's Norm. Dict.* *Cotgr.* has *nipes*, trifles, *nifles*. *Niff-naffs*, trifles, knick-knacks. The radical idea, says *Wedgewood*, 'is a snap with the finger.' 'Fr., *niquet*; Ger., *knipp*, a snap or fillip.' N. Ang., *niffle*, to steal; Whitby, *naffling* and *shaffling*, trifling about. *Niffle*, to swallow

hastily, Northampts. *Niffle*, a thing of little or no value.—Old Law Term.—*Bailey*. *Neaphle*, a trifle, Sc. Su. Goth., *nipp*.

Yes, yes, I am yet as full of game
As ever I was, and as full of tryfys,
Nil, nihilum, nihil, Anglice, nyfys.—*Skelton*.

NIFFLING. Wining, unhappy; said of a child.

From the Isl. and Teut. root *neb*, the nose, 'softened in the Romance languages to It., *niffolo*. Hence Limousin, *niflà*; Picardian, *nifler*; Fr., *renifler*, to sniff; Bav., *niffeln*; Ger., *s-nuffeln*; Eng., *snuffle*.'—*Diez*.

Cotgr. has *nifler*, to snifter, or snuffe up, snivel. Wel., *gnif*, pain, anxiety.

NIGGER. The E. A. form of snigger. A. S., *hnægan*; Swed., *gnagga*; Isl., *kneggia*, to neigh, laugh coarsely; N. Ang., *nicker*.

NIGGLING. Careful, laborious, working out by patient detail.

Used here in vulgar but cognate senses, ex., 'He *niggled* him of his money' Said of an affected, mincing gait—ex., 'Ka there how she *niggle* along'—of a pinching existence, 'We make but poor outs of our lowans, we *niggle* it out as well as we can.' *Nigler*. an industrious person, Cumb.; *nigg*, a small piece, Essex,

Possibly a dimin. of *niggardly*. The Isl. has *nagga* and *gnaga*, to gnaw, nibble; deriv. of our Eng. *naggle*; Dan., *gnidst*; Sw., *njugg*, niggardly. The Wel., has *nig*, narrow, strait, *gnif*, trouble, toil, anxiety.

NILDY-WILDY. Whether he would or no. A. S., *nillan*, *willan*.

NIP. A near split-farthing housewife. Also a turnip, Ir., *neip*;

A. S., *naep*; Sc., *neep*. Its old name.

NISY. A poor simpleton, an ass, a perpetrator of *niaiseries*. See *Nazle*. Common in our Eliz. writers.

Niais, a ninnie, fop, noddie, cockney, dotterell, peagoose, &c.—*Cotgr*.

NITTLE. Neat, pretty, tidy, shining. Lat., *nitidus*.

NITTY. Applied to the hair, when filthy and covered with the eggs of lice.

A. S., *hnitu*; Dut., *neet*; Isl., *nyt*.—'It is an illustration of the dirty habits of people in former times that this insignificant object, the *nit*, has the same name, allowing for dialect, in all Ger. and Scand. languages, in Welsh, Bohemian, Polish, Greek, having accompanied our race from its first Asiatic home.'—*Dr. R. C. Prior*.

Then begins hee to take his sissars in his hand, and his comb, and so to snap with them, as if he meant to give a warming to all the lice in his *nitty* locks for to prepare themselves.—*Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

Although he goes vngartred like a malecontent cut-purse, and weares his hat ouer his eyes lyke one of the cursed crue, yet cannot his stabbing dagger, or his *nittie* loue-locke, keepe him out of the legend of fantastick cockscombes.'—*Nashe's Pierce Penilesse*.

NOAH'S ARKS. Clouds resembling the conventional form of the ark, turned bottom upwards, and which are supposed to predicate rain.

NOBBLE. A bit off a loaf, &c. 'I cut her a great *nobble* off the loaf, and she ax'd me if we'd any warmin that ad eat it, for she would'nt,' said of a sturdy beggar.—*Moor*. Gael., *enap*, a lump; Pl. Dut., *knobbe*.

NOBBY. A very young foal. Wel., *ebawl*. *Nob* and *nobby*, Heref. and Glouc., common for a young colt.

NOBLE. The navel. Isl., *nabli*.—*Forby*. Ger., *nabel*.

NOBSTICK-WEDDING. A compulsory one by the parish officers, the woman being pregnant and likely to be chargeable, Norfolk.—*Wright's Prov. Dict.*

Nog. A sort of strong heady ale, peculiar to Norwich, says *Forby*.

'Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,'—*Swift*. Of all the innumerable compounds for which Uncle Sam is famous, none surpass his *egg-nog*, when deftly compounded and swallowed slick off.

The der. opens an unlimited field of conjecture. Sw., *nocka*, to beat up; *nog*, nice; Wall., *nog*, *encore*; Wel., *nug*; Gael., *gnog*, a shaking up; Wel., *cynghogi*, to blend together; *egg-nog*, to be properly made, requiring to be long and unweariedly kept stirring. 'Noggin, a little piggen of about a pint.—*Ray's North Country Words*. *Nogan*, Gael., is a wooden cup.

NOGGING. Courses of brick-work between stout studs or upright and diagonal timbers, coloured in white and black chequer or *pane* work.

An old and most picturesque mode of building. Numerous fine existing examples occur to the writer, in the streets of Chester, Stafford, Bristol, and, in the ancient, manorial granges of the Midland Counties. *Moor* remarks, the wood seems to outlast the interstitial masonry. As the chalets of Switzerland and the Tyrol harmonize with their Alpine backgrounds, so do these grand old timbered 'houses of seven gables,' so rich in colour and contrast, in their many-peaked roofs and pinnacles, their barge-boards and dormer windows; their sunny, honey-suckled casements and porches, glisten in the rich verdure of our noble English woodland scenery, true and genuine embodiments of the *genius loci*. Why cannot the broad affluence of this once peculiarly English construction be revived? It is sorely needed in this age of mean, pretentious, architectural shams, of cold, staring, shadowless, unsubstantial glass and iron, of perky Italian villas, and pinched up railway-station Gothic; or are these old abodes, decaying memorials of a vanished age, of a squirearchy and yeomanry, whose types have perished from the land.

Of obscure etymology. The root may possibly be the Wel. *cyn*, a wedge; *cynai*z, wedge-like; *cynhor*, a door-frame; *cynhugyl*, plaited or matted work; *cynhogwz*, a bending together; *cynghogi*, to blend, bind together. This last appears the immediate derivation.

NO'HN. Syncopated form of nothing.

NOILS. Coarse, refuse locks of wool, of which mops and dwiles are made.

Never applied, says *Miss Baker's Northampts. Gloss.*, to any wool in its natural state, but that in the process of combing the short wool which will not pull out to any length, and is left on the comb, after the slither is drawn, is called Noils. Query from the A. S., *nyllan*, to be unwilling, or the Wel. *cynnull*, to collect. The Wel., has *wlan*, wool; Gael., *olann*; Gr., *mallos*.

NO'MATTERS. Not very well. 'I don't fare *no matters*.' 'A don't behave to me *no great matters*.'

NONNACKS. Light, irregular work, idle whims. *Nonnaken*, idling, dawdling. Possibly a cor. of *no maks*, do nothing.

NONNY. To trifle, play the fool.

'Applied chiefly, says *Forby*, 'to the fondling and toying of sweet-hearts, and when the fair one is coy, and cries, 'be quiet,' 'you shan't,' &c. He derives from the Low Fr., *nenni*, no. The Isl. has *nenning*, brisk, sprightly; the Wel. *nynnu*, to inflame; *ennynfa*, an ardour, heat; *cynhenu*, to wrangle; *nantle*, to fondle, Lake dial.

NOONINGS. The dinner of reapers. A. S., *non-mete*, cor. in var. dialects to *nommet*, as in the *Gower Peninsula*, (see p. 502,) 'Nunmete,' Pr. Pv. *Nummet*, Somerset.

'Nooning, beavre, drinking or repast, *ad nonam*, three in the afternoon, called by the Saxons *non-mæte*, in ye North parts a noonchion, an afternoon's nunchion.'—*Bp. Kennett's Gloss. Coll.* In Lanc. *noon-scape*, and in Norfolk *noon-miss*, the time when labourers rest after dinner.

Yet I see he that was cooke and cater thought to feed Martin with these *nuncheons*, as men feed apes, with a bit and a boxe on the eare!—*Nash's Plaine Percevall*.

'On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshuns*' close.'—*Browne's Brit. Past.*
 NOPPET. A bunch of wood or straw, Norf.; dimin. of Dut. *knop*.
 NORFOLK CHURCHES.

'This county hath the most Churches of any in England, (six hundred and sixty,) and though the poorest livings, (by some occult quality of their good husbandry and God's blessing thereon,) the richest clergymen.'—*Fuller's Worthies*, 1662.

NORFOLK DUMPLINGS. Globular, made of dough and yeast, and boiled for twenty minutes; light ones are called pot-cakes. Applied sometimes to the Natives by 'foreigners' from the 'sheers.'

'This cannot be verified of any dwarfish or diminutive stature of people in this county, being as tall of their bodies, and as tall of their arms too, I assure you, as any in England. But it relates to the fare they commonly feed on, so generally called. I wish much good may it do them, and that their bodies thereby may be enabled for all natural, civil and spiritual performances.'—*Fuller's Worthies*.

NORFOLK WILES.

'For Norfolk wiles, so full of guiles,
 Have caught my toe by wrong so,
 That out to thee (Suffolk) I see for me
 No way to creep.'—*Tusser*.

'Such the skill of the common people hereof in our Common-Law,* wherein they are so versed, *ut si nihil sit litium lites tamen ex juris apicebus serere callent*. If I must go to law I wish them rather of my counsel than my adversaries. For whereas *pedibus ambulando* is accounted but a vexatious suit in other counties, here, (where men are said to study law as following the plough-tail) some would persuade us that they will enter an action for their neighbours horse but looking over their hedge.'—*Fuller's Worthies*.

To check the litigiousness of the district an Act was passed A. D., 1455, 33, Hen. VI., c. 7:—Whereas, of time not long past, within the city of Norwich and the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, there were no more but six or eight attornies at the most that resorted to the Kings Courts, in which time great tranquility reigned in the said city and counties, and little trouble or vexation was made by untrue and foreign suits: And now so it is, that in the said city and counties, there be fourscore attornies or more, the more part of them having no other thing to live upon but only his gain by the practise of attorneyship, and also the more part of them not being of sufficient knowledge to be an attorney, which come to every fair, market and other places where is any assembly of people; exhorting, procuring, moving and inciting the people to attempt untrue foreign suits for small trespasses, little offences and small sums of debt, whose actions be triable and determinable in Court Barons; whereby proceed many suits, more of evil will and malice than of the truth of the thing to the manifold vexation and no little damage of the inhabitants of the said city and counties, and also to the perpetual destruction of all the Court Barons in the said counties, unless convenient remedy be provided in this behalf: the foresaid Lord the King considering the premises, by the advice, assent and authority aforesaid, hath ordained and established, that at all times from henceforth there shall be but six common

* Tacitus praises the taste and quickness of the Britons. Juvenal notices their capacity for pleading causes. Horace speaks of the Britons as untamed, and Cicero in writing to Atticus advises him to prefer any slave he might find in the Mart to the Briton, as he was so void of mind, and unsusceptible of improvement.'—*Hamilton's Yorksh. Dialect*.

attornies in the said county of Norfolk, and six common attornies in the said county of Suffolk, and two common attornies in the said city of Norwich, to be attornies in the Courts of Record; and that all the said fourteen attornies shall be elected and admitted by the two Chief Justices of our Lord the King for the time being, of the most sufficient and best instructed, by their discretions.'

Many ludicrous illustrations of the local propensity 'to law each other,' on the most trivial pretexts, might be gathered up in the district,—as also of 'that sharpness of wit' in the practitioners, of which Camden made mention three centuries ago. Of one departed Yarmouth worthy, it is related that a man, walking in advance of him in the street, stooped down and picked up a small gold coin. Rubbing the treasure trove he turned round and handed it to the lawyer, exclaiming interrogatively—'Master, isn't this a seven-shilling piece?'—'Quite right, my good man,' he replied, 'you are perfectly correct in your supposition,' and pocketing the coin brought out another. 'My fee for consultation is 6s. 8d., your change will be a groat, and here it is.' On another occasion a friend bargaining at one of the market peds for poultry, turned to him and sportively asked his opinion on the choice displayed before them. A few days after a bill came in—'To advising with you on the purchase of a goose, 6s. 8d.'

NORSELS. The short lines supporting, at 6-in. intervals, herring nets on their ropes. A. S., *nosle*, a point to tie with, a strap string; Dut., *nestel*. *Nostylle* of nettys.—Pr. Pv. Prov., *noscla*, buckle; O. Fr., *nassel*, the 'chinne-band of a helmet.—*Cotgr.*

NOSLE. The handle of a cup, &c. The *nosle* of a candlestick; that part which holds the end of a candle.—*Halliwell*.

Item, j candylstyck of sylver percell gylt, dowble *noslyd*.—*Falstolfe's Inventory*.

NOTTAMY. A skeleton; cor. of anatomy.

'He's wasted to a *nottamy*.'

NOUZLE, NUZZLE. To nestle, snuggle. Dut., *neuselen*, to search with the nose.

An hypocrite sees not such mercy from God, or else vanishes in the fruit of them, lets all goe, and *nouzzles* himsele in a blinde hope all shall be well; whiles yet old sinnes and dallyings are upon the score, unrepented of and unforgiven—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

'When a poore soule falls on meditating of what he hath heard at such a sermon, what doth it, but with the childe in the night, *nuzzle* for the mother's breast and missing the nipple, laies hold on the flesh and sucks the breast black, but hath no nourishment?'—*N. Rogers' Lost Sonne*.

NUB. The nape of the neck. Ger., *nap*; Fr., *nucque*. Also *nuddle*.

'Cut a lock of hair from the *nuddle* of the neck, and hang it in the *doke* of the stummuck.' *Old Suffolk Charm*.

'*Nuddlin* is used in the sense of wearisome stooping. Whilst reaping wheat which was *walted* or laid, I lately heard a man say, "'twas sich *nuddlin* work.'"—*Moor*.

In other dial. *noddle*. Dut., *knodde*; Dan., *knude*, a bump, protuberance.

NUMPOST. An imposthume.

NUNTY. Very plain and old-fashioned, applied to dress: stunted.

Nunty, Mid. Ang., is old-fashioned, shabby, scanty; *nunting*, curtailed in dimensions. Perhaps from Wel. *hynaint*, antiquated, or Wel. *dynan*, a little woman.

NUSHED. Starved, ill fed. Gael., *aognaich*, to emaciate.

NUTCROME. A crook for pulling down filberts or hazels. Walnuts are dashed or brushed with a long pole.

OAMY. Light, porous, floury, spoken of plowed land.—See *Loamy*.

OAT-FLIGHT. The chaff of oats, lighter than that of any other grain, and used by the poor for stuffing of beds.

OFF-CORN. Light, refuse grain, given to poultry or stock.

‘Such *off-corn* as cometh, give wife to her fee.’—*Tusser*.

OLD. A redundant adjective of perpetual occurrence in East Anglian dialogue, and used like *bor* without the least reference to the age of the objects. ‘Look at yinder *old* hare in that there *old* pitle.’

OLD NOLPE. See *Alp*. In Dorset, a bull-finch is a *mwope*.

OLD SARAH. A hare, Suff.

OLD-SHOCK or SHUCK. A spectre dog, much connected with the Danes; walks the Cromer Coast Road, last seen at North Repps, 1853, A. S., *scucca*, Satan.—*Miss Gurney*.

OLD-SOWS. Mille-pedes, woodlice. The species which roll up on being touched are believed, if swallowed, to have medicinal virtue in the ague and in scrofulous cases, specially if gathered from the roots of aromatic potherbs.—*Forby*.

OLD-WITCH. The cock-chafer, called also *buzzard* and *daw*.

OLLANDS. (Old Land.) Lay ground, old land that has lain untilled, and is newly ploughed, Suff. In Essex called New Land.

ONTO. Upon. ‘I’ll lay my stick *onto* you.’ Common in U. S.

ORATION. Used in the sense of narration, public talk.

ORRUCK HOLES. Oar-drawing holes, as distinct from thole pins which are less used in the Cromer boats. Dan., *rykke*, to draw, comp. with *rullocks*.—*A. Gurney*.

ORTS. Broken fragments, over-eatings of victual or of cattle food.

Frisic, *orten*, to leave something *over* in eating; Dan., *ovred*, over, past; *ort*, *öret*, is stale, musty; Dut., *oor-aete*; Pl. Dut., *ortels*. ‘In Sc. a cow *orts* her provender when she tosses it aside: a child *orts* it when he crumbles it: a father marrying his daughters without regard to seniority, is said to *ort* them Leeds, *oits* and *otts*; A. S., *orettan*, to spoil, defile.

The liberal housekeeper of the world will not allow the loss of his *orts*, the children’s bread may not be given to dogs.—*Bishop Hall’s Contemplations*.

OUT-A-HEART. Worn out; applied to land over-cropped.

OUT-A-WAH. Out of joint, as the shoulder, ancle, wrist, &c. ‘A put a’s sheowda out o’ the wah.’

OUT-SHIFTS. Out-skirts, borders and extremities.

OVEN-BIRD. The long-tailed titmouse. *Parus caudatus*, Lin.

So called from its nest, which is also termed a pudding poke. The bird itself is more commonly called the long-tailed *pick-cheese*.

OVER-GIVE. To thaw, exude or ferment.

OVER-HEW. Said of plants growing too luxuriantly.

OVER-LASH. To exceed. Frequently used by Bp. Hall.

OVER-WORN. Said of old clothes given away.

OWE. To own, possess. ‘Mr. Brown *owes* that farm.’

Its original sense; very common in Shakspeare. Not changed to *own* in the Bible until the last century. Goth., *aigan*; A. S., *agan*; Isl., *eiga*, to possess, *own*.

OWLEN, OWLGULLEREN. To pry, examine. *Owly* is to feel half stupid. After 'rousing the night owl with a catch,' to feel like that 'moping' fowl next morning.

PACK-GATE. A gate on a packway, often lying through inclosed lands. Many such ways and gates retain their names and uses in High Suffolk.—*Forby*.

PACK-RAG-DAY. Old Michaelmas day, when servants change their situations. In Yorks. dial. *pack-bag-day*; Su. Goth, *pack-a*, to bind together; *packa*, baggage.

PACK-STAFF. *Plain as a*. In other dial. *pike-staff*.

'Not riddle-like obscuring their intent;

But, *pack-staff* plain, utt'ring what things they meant!'

—*Hall's Satires, B. III.*

PAGE. The lad attending on a shepherd. Fr. *page*, a serving boy; '*page de navire*, a ship boy.'—*Cotgr.*

PAIGLE, PEGYLL, PYGIL. A cowslip, whence *paigle* wine and tea are made. Also in Suffolk applied to the crowfoot, the *cuckoo-flower*. *Ranunculus Bulbosus*, Lin.

Forby derives from A. S. *pæll*, 'a die-plant, a purple robe.' Dr. R. C. A. Prior, in his *Pop. Names of Brit. Plants*, has a long passage upon it; remarking that the name is now scarcely heard, except in the Eastern Counties.

He adds 'it is a word of extremely obscure and disputed origin. Dictionaries derive it from *paralysis*. Foster, in his *Perennial Calendar*, says that it evidently signifieth *pratingale*, from *prata*, meadows, where it delighteth to grow. It were easy to speculate upon possible sources of the name, as Fr., *epingle*, from its pin-shaped pistil; *speckle*, in allusion to the cinq-spotted corolla, or it may be a cor. of its Mid Lat. name *verbasculum*.' At the close of other and more remote conjectures he concludes—'it is for East Anglians to follow up the enquiry. There may be some very common words in their dialect which would at once explain it.'

Its probable root is derivable from its yellow colour; Isl., *gulr*; Dan., *guul*, yellow, with the preposition prefixed to so many Danish words, *paa*, on, upon, in,—*paa-guul*, of a yellow surface.

The Gael. has *buidhe*, yellow; *buidheag*, any yellow flower. The metathesis of *b* into *p* from Keltic to English is common, *vide* Parson Sir Hugh Evans, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and the Gael. *dh* has our sound of *gh*. Gr. *poikilis*, a bird, like a gold-finch, Lid and Scott, but the Gr. root has the sense of varied, brodered colour.

Tusser, among his strewing herbs, has cowslips and *paggles*; and for windows and pots—'*paggles*, green and yellow.' Ital., *giallo*; Old High German, *gelo*; Dut., *geel*; A.S. *gelew*.

'The yellow marigold, the sunne's own flower,

Pagle and pinke that decke faire Flora's bower.'

—*Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

'*Blake* (yellow) as a *paigle*,' *Yorksh. Proverb*.—*Ray*.

'*Hero*, for that she was *pagled* and tympanised.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

PAJ OR PAHJ. A purge. 'A'v taken a *paj* this maurun, an' a fare but kiender tuly.'

The following is a wholesome piece of advice as to fallowing a field. 'Ta owt to be stored ahly an then late ta *paj*.' I do not know if this requires translation; but if *ta dew*, the following is the same in common English, with an interpolated gloss—'It ought to be stirred (ploughed) early, and then lay to purge' (itself of weeds, to be ploughed in at the second ploughing).—*Moor*.

PALTRY. Rubbish, refuse, or trash of any sort. N. Ang., *paltery*.

Isl., *paltra*; Dan., *pialt*; Prov. Ger., *palter*, rags, tatters, *palterig*, paltry; Old Fr., *peautraille*, scurvy old stuff, scrapings of skins or leather.

The date of idle vanities is expired, away with these scribbling *paltries*.—*Gabriel Harvey's Pierce's Supercrerogation*, 1593.

I little delight in such *paltry*.—*G. Harvey's Foure Letters*, 1592.

PAMMENTS. Square paving bricks. Cor. of *pavements*.

PAMPLE. To trample lightly. A child *pamples* about a walk or garden bed newly raked, or a floor new washed, and a slight raking or washing effaces the traces, but if a heavy-heeled fellow *slods* over either, the work must be all done again.—*Forby*. Also to walk as if the feet were tender.

The strong sense of trample (foot-stamp) softened into *pample*. The Dan. has *pampusse*, a list shoe; Ger., *pampeln*, to bob, dangle; 'O. Eng., *pomple*, to stumble, from O. N., *pompa*,' writes H. Coleridge, in Dict. of O. E. Words.

PAN. The crust of hard earth below that moved by the plough.

Wel., *panu*, to beat, bang, give a thick surface, *paniad*, matted together, thickened by beating, pressure. *Forby* derives from A. S. *panna*, scull.

PAN. To be hardened, as the surface of soil by hot sun following heavy rain. To bind firmly, as a clay floor or gravel road.

PAN. 'A fire-shovel is called in Norfolk a *fire-pan*.'—*Amyot*. A. S., *panna*, an iron pan.

Item j *Firepanne*, item j *payre* of Tongus.—*Inventory of Fastolfe's Effects*.

PANE. A counterpane.

Item j *Rede Pane* furryd withe connyngs (rabbit-skins)—*Inventory of Fastolfe*. O. Span., *pena*, fur.

A. S., *pan*, a piece, patch; O. Fr., *pan*, a piece of cloth, a skirt.

PANE. A regular portion or division of field labour, as sowing, digging, weeding, &c. The quantity of clay or brick noggin between the wooden studs. *Paned*, striped, mottled, speckled.

Of the bigness of a thrush, coloured and *paned* like a hawk—*Sir T. Browne*.

A. S., *pan*, a hem, plait. *Pane* or part of a thyng, pagina.—*Pr. Parv.* Fr., *pan*, a pane, piece, pannel, or skirt.—*Cotgr.*

PANEL, PARNEL. An unchaste woman. O. Fr., *paneau*.—*Cotgr.*

PANNIKIN. Fretting. Dut. and Flem., *pynighen*, to pain, torment.

The N. Ang., *peenging*, uttering peevish complaints, may be the A. S., *pyngan*.

PAR-YARD. An enclosed straw yard for cattle. *Par*, a beast pen.

Wel., *pare* and *parwg*; Gael., *páirc*; A. S., *pearruc*, enclosure. From the Keltic, *Diez* remarks the Lat. and Romance var. *parcus*, *parque*, &c., are derived. Languedoc, *parghe*, a cattle fold; *paigha*, to fold cattle; N. Ang., *parruck*; Dorset, *parrick*; *partles*, sheeps-dung, Cumb.

In Norfolk, an enclosed place for domestic animals, as calves, is called a *par*, and the farm-yard containing *pars* for the various stock is called a *par-yard*.—*Forby*.

In 1616 a fenced enclosure of nine acres at Hawsted, Suf., in which deer were kept in pens for the course, was termed the *Parrock*. The spot was a mile long and a quarter broad, and narrower at one end than the other. In 1581 it was called *le Pok*, perhaps from its shape.—*Cullum's Hawsted*, p. 210.

PASH. To beat anything brittle into small fragments, to dash, bruise. N. Ang., to bruise, crush; aught decayed.

AJAX.—'If I go to him, with my armed fist,

I'll *pash* him o'er the face,'—*Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida*.

Beaten down with clubs, and their heads *pashed* in pieces.—*North's Plutarch*.

Wel., *baezu*; Bret., *basa*; to bruise, pound; Dan., *baske*, to thwack; Sw., *basa* and *piska*, to beat. In Lanc. *pash* is a sudden gust, an outbreak; Wel., *pas*, that is expulsive.

N. Ang., *pash*, a fall of rain or snow. Dut., *plas*, a deluge; *pash*, to trudge about; *pashy*, slushy, Craven; N. Ang., *poss*, to dash violently in water. *Poss*, a waterfall—Craven; *polssen*, Flem., to agitate water, to pump; Dan., *pladskregn*, a heavy shower; Sw., *plaska*; Ger., *patschen*, to splash.

'There is a distinction between a 'pash' and a 'splash' of rain. 'Here's a wet day, John! Ey, it dizzels and dozzels an duz. Will it continue? Nay, it may be a bit of a splash, but it willent be a girt *pash*.'—*Anderson's Cumb. Dial.*

But now the rain will rough enter through the crannies of their wavering, the winds will blow and batter open wide passages for the *pashing* showers.—*Nashe's Christ's Tears*, 1593.

PATCH-UPON. To impute blame rashly or wrongfully. 'He *patch'd* it npon me.' A. S., *pæcan*, to deceive, bear false witness.

PAUPUSSES. Paupers.—Suffolk.

PAVED. Turned hard,—in the sense of *pan*.

PAWK. To act secretly, to prowl about for wreck. *Pawky-bag*, one for collecting fragments from a wreck.

Gael *beachdair*, a spy, explorer; *beachd*, observation; Manx, *peeikear*, prying, desecring.

PAWKY. An awkward, gawky, tall, two-left-legged lad or man.

In Scot. cunning, sly. In Cumb., too familiar, sly; A. S., *paec-an*, to deceive. In the North, saucy, squeamish, proud, insolent. In Craven, proud. The Gael., *beachd*, with its compounds yields most of the above senses. Wel., *balc*, proud, arrogant. Flem., *pochen*, to boast.

PAWTS. Flat boards fastened on the feet to enable men to walk on mud, ooze.

From Fr., *patte* says Forby. Rather a cor. of *sup-ports*. *Paut*, N. Ang., to walk heavily or awkwardly, a stroke on the ground with the foot. *Pawl*, to potter about, Linc; Craven, *pause*, *pote*, and *pawt*, to kick with the foot. To *pote* the clothes off—to kick all off.—*Rays' N. C. Words*. *Paut*, a puny kick, Leeds; Sp., *pata*; Fr., *patte*, a foot, *paw*, or possibly from the Wel. *paw* that spreads, extends round.

PAX-WAX. The strong tendon in the neck of animals.

One of Sir T. Browne's words, and said by Forby to be in quite general use. Ray gives it his N. C. words, but of its derivation remarks he has 'nothing to say to it.' Forby calls it a 'crux etymologorum' which etymologists very reasonably do not care to come near. He adds Linnæus uses it in a passage of his writings which he has failed to trace.

The Pr. Parv. gives the right clue to the derivation '*Pax-wax*, synewe;' Ger., *flechse*, a tendon, nerve, sinew; *wacks*, in its sense of pliability, or of large growth. *Fax-wax* is the name in our North dialects. Old Fr., *fer-wex*; Gael., *feich*, sinew; *feitheach*, tendinous. In Sussex the tough tendinous strip attaching to the neck of veal is termed the *kaxy-waxy*. Barnes, in his Dorset dialect, has *keake-horn*, the windpipe, particularly of slaughtered animals. Brocket, in North Country words, has *fix-fax*, the gristle or tendon of the neck. In Lanc. called *peawsweawse*; Fris., *pähs*, *peez*, sinew; Isl., *wax*, said of bulk. bigness.

PEAGOOSE. Applied to one of an aspect both sickly and silly.

PECURIOUS. Minutely and scrupulously exact, Lat., *peculiaris*.

PED. I.—A pannier, a large capacious wicker basket with a lid. A pair of peds is commonly used swung one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter and eggs are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country.

II. An osier basket with lid, containing 125 herrings and

upwards. A size of package largely used in the Yarmouth fish trade. A 'pot' is a similar basket, but smaller, see page 289.

I.—Formerly, in the days of small holdings, in very common use by East Anglian farmers and their wives. Numbers may still be seen in the markets of Norwich and Yarmouth. A *pedler* or *pedder* carrying his wares in peds answered to the pack-man of the North. In the minute roll of husbandry furniture given by Tusser—

'A pannell and wanty, pack-saddle and *ped*'
occur. *Peder*, a small farmer, Linc.

'In old maps of Norfolk, and still traceable in the ordnance maps, occurs the ancient Roman way, leading from the N.W. of Norfolk to Ixworth in Suffolk, known as the *Peddar's Way*, so named from its use by those itinerant traders. In the Pr. Parv. *pedde*, idem quod panere, calathus; (an osier basket), *peddare*, calatharius. *Pedder* 'revolus, negociator,—*Cath. Ang.*'—*Way*.

The deriv. may be from Lat. *pedes*, foot; Fr., *pied*, borrowed by the Wel. and A. S. In the South *peds* are called *dorsers*, from being carried on the backs of horses. *Ped-bellied*, pot-bellied, 'podge-guts,' forcible phrases, of which Shakspeare's—'A fair round belly, with good capon lined,' is a pleasant euphuism. See *Pod*.

II.—The hampers in which herrings are exposed for sale in our markets are always termed *peds*, and fishmongers frequently say, 'I've got a fine *ped* of herrings to day!'—*Baker's Northampt. Gloss*.

A haske is a wicker *ped* wherein they use to carrie fish.—*Original Gloss. to Spenser's Shepherd's Kalendar*.

I mvst have myn instruments hyddur. whyche are in the chyst in my chambre at Norwyche, whyche I praye you and Berney togedre joyntly, but not severally to trusse in a *pedde*, and sent them hyddur in hast—*Paston Letters*..

It. pd to the *pedders* of Norwyche for bryngyng of the seid spices hom to Hunstanton, ijs. viijd. *L'Estrange Household Accounts*, 1530.

PEE-WEE. Peaking and whining. *Pee-wic*, to peak and pine. Sc., *pees-weepy*, puny, whining. See *pie-wipe*.

O. Fr., *piauler*, to cheepe as a young bird, to pule, as a whelp.—*Cotgr*.

PEG. To thump with sharp knuckles. A. S., *pyc-an*.

PEGGY. A slender poker, bent for raking fires.—*Wright's Prov. Dict.* Wel., *pig*; Sw., *pigg*, a spike, pike.

PEG-TRANTUM. A great galloping, rantipole girl; a hoydenish mauther.

'Why called Peg, it is impossible to conjecture.—*Forby*.' Verstegan, among his ancient English words, 1628, has '*Piga*, a girle, a little wench, so yet used in the Danish,—heerof commeth our Northerne name of Peg, mismeant for Margaret.'

'The Dan., *pige*, a lass, (Sw., *piga*,) has suffered that startling change in the sign of the Pig and Whistle, once the *Pige Washael* (the Maiden's Greeting) i. e., the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin!—*Miss Yonge's Christian Names*. *Trantum* may be a cor. of tantrums, (see *antrums*,) or of *rantum*. Dut., *ranken*, pranks, tricks; Ger., *trandeln*, to toy, trifle. A slang phrase is—Gone to *Peg Trantum's*, i. e., dead.

PELTING. I.—Plucking the feathers from live geese, done in some parts of East Anglia, four times during spring and autumn. *Ploat*, to pluck feathers, Lake dial. Dut., *bloot*, naked, bare. II.—Petty, *paltry*, which see above. Gab. Harvey uses *paulting*.

Lat., *pellis*; Ger., *pelz*, a skin; *pelzen*, to peel.

Pelt, a word used in falconry for the skin of a fowl stuft, or the carcase itself of a dead fowl, to throw out to a hawk.—*Ray's North Country Words*.

A man took an eagle, *pelting* her wings and put her among his hens. Somebody came and bought this, and presently new feather'd her.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

But for thee to tender a trade of so invaluable a commodity to these *pelting*, petty chapmen for thirty poor silverlings, it was no less base than wicked.—*Bp. Hall*.

PEND. To press or pinch, as 'the shoe *pends* here.' (Lat., *pondus*,) To incline or lean (Lat. *pendere*.)

PENNY-WAGTAIL. The Water Wag-tail.

PENSE. To be fretful. *Pensy*, uneasy, fretful; applied chiefly to children.

Probably derived, as Forby and Moor believe, from Fr., *pensif*, in its stronger sense of 'heavy, carking, sorrowful.'—*Cotg*. The Gael. has *pian*, causing pain or vexation.

PETER FISH. The John Dory.

We often meet with it in these seas, commonly called a *Peter-fish*, having one black spot on either side the body, conceived the perpetual signature, from the impression of 'St. Peter's fingers,' or to resemble the two pieces of money which St. Peter took out of this fish.—*Sir T. Browne*.

PETERMAN. A fisherman. Applied in Suffolk to the crews of the Dutch fishing vessels, or Peter-boats; followers of the calling of St. Peter. *Peter-boat*, one built sharp at both ends.

PETMAN. The smallest pig in the litter. In Suffolk, a *rackling*.

O. Fr., *petit*, the whelp, cub, or puppie, the little one. *Raclures*, scrapings, remnants.—*Cotgr*.

PHIZ-GIG A wizened old woman, tricked out, 'like an old ewe dressed lamb-fashion.'

PICK CHEESE. The titmouse.

PICKLE. To glean a field a second time.

Sc., *pickle*, to pick up as a fowl, from Sw. *picka-ell*; Dut., *pikken*, to peck. *Pickle*, Sc., is also a grain of corn. *Pedgel*, Northampts. dial. is to pick and eat corn in the fields; *picking*, re-gleaning a field.

Pickling, in its sense of curing herrings, Mr. Wedgewood remarks, has the radical meaning of gutting or cleaning of the fish, with which the operation begins. The Pr. Pv. has '*pykyd*, purged fro filthe, *pykyn* or clensyn, or cullyn owte the on-clene.' A. S., *pyc-an*, to pick out. In the same way to *cure* fish is from Fr. *ecurer*, to scour, cleanse.

PICKLIN. Coarse linen used for seed bags, aprons, &c., from refuse pickings of flax.

PIE. The barrow or mound raised over pitted potatoes to protect from frost. In Suf. also called a *clam*. In Chesh. a *hog*.

PIE-WIPE. The pee-wit or lapwing. In Sc., *pee-wipe* and *pease-weep*, vide a memorable passage in Christopher North. Swed., *vipa*; O. Fr., *dixhuict*, lapwing.—*Cotg*. Ger., *kiebitz*; Dut., *kiewit*.

PIGGLE, PINGLE. To be dainty over one's food, turning it over and over as a pig does with its snout. To boggle over. Cumb., *pyfle*, to pick delicately. Su. Goth., *pick-a*; Isl., *pikka*, to strike lightly, peck at.

Pingle, Sc., to labour assiduously without making progress. Northampts., to root up potatoes by the hand; Dan., *punge*, to fork out; Sc., *pike*, to cull, select, poke cautiously with the fingers; Wel., *pigiad*, a culling; A. S., *pycan*, to peck.

Judging all to be clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers.—*Lyly's Euphues*.

He filleth his mouth well, and is no *pingler* at his meate.—*Topsell's Beasts*, 1607. (*Halliwell*.)

PIGHTLE, PICLE. A small angular enclosure of land.

Apparently from its *piked* or pointed shape, of which the Wel. root is *pig*. A. S., *pycan*. Used in Mid Anglia. N. Ang., *pingle*.

PIKE-OFF. Begone, move off. Lanc., *pick*, to push sharply; Wel., *pigaw*, to prick, sting.

Isl., *pikka*, to rap; Sw., *picka*, to beat. N. Ang., *pouk*, to strike, push.

Nay, quod the Byshop, I defy the and thy fesauntys also, and wrech as thou art, *pyke* the out of my howse.—*Merie Tales of Skelton*.

Ye, but I bade hym *pyke* out of the gate,

By Goddes body, so dyd I.—*Skelton*.

PILCH. A flannel wrapper for a child, a skin coat, saddle cover.

A. S., *pylce*, a skin or fur garment; Isl., *pilz*, a shirt. '*Pylche*, pellicium.'—*Pr. Pv*.

A carman in a lether *pilche* that had whipt out a thousand pound out of his horse-taile.—*Nashe's Pierce Penilesse*.

PILGER. A fish spear. O. Fr., *pille*, a javelin or dart, steel-headed.

It., *pigliare*, to catch, take hold of; Dan., *pigge*, a pike; Wel., *pill*, a shaft, stake; the Gael. has *spealg*, to split, break with violence, *spealgair*, one who splinters; *tilg*, to cast, throw; Ger., *pfeil*, an arrow; Sw. and Dan., *pil*, dart, shaft; Isl., *pill*, *pilar*.

PIN-BASKET. The youngest child in a family. Sc., *pock-shakings*.

PIN-FEATHERS. The incipient feathers before the birds are fledged, the roots. Fr., *penne*, a quill; Wel. and Bret. *pen* a beginning.

'He's only *pen-feathered*,' i.e. shabby. Fris., *pinnig*, slim, weak, lank.

A Metaphor (saith Aretius) taken from young birds, which offering to fly before the time, being but *pin-feathered* and not well fledg'd, fall down to the ground.—*Rogers' Rich Fool*.

The Irish Hobbie is a pretty fine horse, having a good head and bodie, indifferently well proportioned, saving that many of them be slender and *pin-buttocked*.—*Blundeville's* (a Norfolk Squire) *Horsemanship*, 1558.

PIN-PATCHES. *Pin-paunches*, the common perriwinkle, shell-fish.

By some called *pin-patches*, because the pin meat thereof is taken out with a pin or needle.—*Sir T. Browne*.

PIPPERIDGE. The barberry tree. Fr., *pepin*, a pip and *rouge* red.

PITTER. To grieve piteously. '*Pittering* and *pinning*.' To make a low shrill noise. O. Fr., *pituitaire*, snivelling.

And when his *pittering* streames are lowe and thin.—*R. Greene*.

PLANCHER, PLANSHARD. A boarded floor. Fr., *plancher*.

Ye holys yat ben made for hand gunnys ben scarce kne hey fro ye *plawncher*—*Paston Letters*.

Pursuing my journey I saw a good way before me a large building, that look't (methought) like some enchanted Castle, or the picture of ill-luck. It was all ruinous, the chimneys down, the *planchers* all to pieces, only the bars of the windows standing.—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

PLATE. The mould-board of a plough, Norfolk. Ger. *platt*.

PLASH. I.—A shallow pool. II.—To cut down an old and stubby quick fence, intertwining the lower branches. N. Ang., *pleach*, to bind a hedge. III.—To splash; Whitby, *plosh*.

I.—'Plasche or flasche, where reyne water stondythe.—*Pr. Parv.* Dut., *plas*

or *plash*, a puddle, a hole full of standing water. Hence *plashet* in the Essex Marshes, Plaistow, Pleshey, &c.—*Way*. *Ploshet*, a water meadow, Devon. Dut., *vlacke*, a lagoon; *flaque*, a puddle.

If thee drynks the halfe, thee shalt fynde it no scoff.

Of terryble deathe thee wylt stacker in the *plashes*.—*Bp. Bale's King Johan*.

When making for the brook the falconer doth espy

One river *plash* or mere where store of fowl doth lie,—*Drayton*.

II.—Fr., *plessier*, to plash or plait young branches.—*Cotgr.* 111.—Sw., *plaska*.

'Cut vines and osiers, *Plash* hedge of enclosure.'—*Tusser*.

One *Cerdicus*, a *plashing* Saxon, that had revelled here and there with his battle-axe.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Plesh, *plush*, to cut the larger sticks or *plashers* of a quickset hedge, nearly but not quite off, so that the sap may come up over the cut and throw out perpendicular shoots.—*Barnes' Dorset Dial*.

PLAW. To parboil: a boiling or bubbling up.

Pr. Parv., *plaw* or *plawynge*, bullicio, a boiling; *plawn*, as pottys, bullio, ferveo. *Ray*, in his S. and East County words, has 'To *play*, spoken of a pot, kettle, or other vessel full of liquor, i. e., to boil, *playing* hot, boiling hot.' The Wel. has *pludaw*, to make soft, tender; the Fl., *blaes*, a bubbling, blistering, boiling; *plooyen* to wrinkle, curl up; Dut., *blaas*, bubbles.

PLENNY. To complain fretfully, said of sick children. N. Ang., *plean*, *pleenin*. *Pleany-pye*, a prating gossip. Fr., *plaindre*.

PLOUNCE. To plunge with a loud noise. N. Ang., *plodge*; Dut., *plotsen*, to plunge; Sw., *plumsa*; Ger., *plätsen*. See *pash*.

PLOW-JOGGER. A common term applied to the Norfolk ploughmen.

And in his catechising and preaching calls his parishioners * * *plow joggers*, bawling doggs, weaverly Jacks, and church robbers, (the Parson of Hepworth, Suffolk).—*White's Century of Scandalous Priests*, 1643.

At the rate of this thick-skull'd blunder-head, every *plow jobber* shall take upon him to read upon Divinity, law, and politiques, as well as physick.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

PLUGGY. Short, thick, and sturdy.

Gael., *plub* and *pluc*, a bump, knot, bunch. Hence N. Ang., *plooky*, pimpled. Dut., *plukk* and *plug*. A *plonker*, aught unusually thick, Leeds dial.

PLUMPANDIKKALLA. Perpendicular.

PLUNKY. Thick, short, and heavy. Gael., *pocanta*, squat, thick; Ger., *plumpheit*, unwieldy, awkward.

POD. A fat protuberant belly. 'I'm 'a gitten kienda *poddy*.'

Podgel is dimin. of *pod* in Suf., where a man is said to run to *pod*:

Poddlit, plump, *pud*, the belly, *pudgetty*, fat-bellied, Sc.; *pook*, the belly, Somerset; *pod*, the belly of a cart, Sussex.

Wel., *bog*, a swelling, rising up; Gael., *bronn*. Dan., *pude*, a pillow.

By God ye be a praty *pode*.

And I love you an hole cart lode,

Gup, Cristian Clowte, gup Jak of the Vale!

With Manerly Margery, mylk and ale!—*Skelton*.

PODGE. To stir and mix together—a hodge-podge. *Podge*, confusion, Perth. Fr., *pocher* to thrust, dig about with the fingers.—*Cotgr*.

And with their fingers *poched* out his eyes—*Du Bartas*.

To *poche* ground, to tread it when wet; gate-ways where cattle stand in winter, are said to be *poched*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis' Heref. Dial*. To *poach*, to tread soft ground or snow, as cattle leaving deep tracks—*Bartlett's Americanisms*.

POGRIM. A fanatic, canter, affecting over much sanctimony.

Fogram is an old cant word for the same. Fr., *foigner*, to dissemble. The Dan. has *frog*, a dolt, booby, our *fogy*.

POIT. An intens. of pert. Gael. has *bead*, forward, impudent.

POKE. A bag, sack, pouch, Isl., *poki*; A. S., *pocca*; Dut., *poke*.

Found in the egg-poke or lower part of the matrix.—*Sir T. Browne*.

POKE-CART, POKER. A miller's cart; *poke-day*, that on which labourers receive their allowance of corn.

POKE-SHAKKENS. The youngest pig of a litter. *Pokey*, very small.

Gael., *beag*, little; Wel., *bycan*, diminutive; *pokey*, N. Ang., saucy, inquisitive, from Gael., *puichean*, a little impudent fellow.

Recd. of Thoms. Hewer for 1xj of *poke* lambis xxxvs. vijd.—*L'Estrange's Household Accounts*.

Item pd for a *poke* of canvass to put in all the seed stuffe, iiijd.—*Id.*

POLLAIN, PULLEN. Applied in E. A. to poultry in general, says Moor. *Poller*, a hen roost.

Sw., *pulla*; Fr., *poule*, a hen; *poulaille*, poultry.

The sleihty fox smal *polayl* doth opprese.—*Lydgate*.

Where *pullen* use nightly to perch in the yard.—*Tusser*

A pearle to one that findes it is both house and ground, sheep, cattell, *pullen* and all.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

Shall the great Housekeeper of the world provide for all his *pullen* and poultry in the yard; and is it likely that he will suffer his servants and children that are within doors in the meantime to starve? Who can imagine it?—*N. Rogers' Rich Fool*.

POLLENGERS, POLLENS. Pollard trees. Isl., *kollr*; Dut., *pol*, head, top.

POLLIWIGGLE, PURWIGGY, the tadpole, a little frog; also called from their shape pot-ladles. N. Ang., *pow-head*; Sc., *podle*; Northampts., *pollard*.

Isl., *pöddu*, frog; Wel., *broga*, frog; Fris., *podd*; *Pol*, in A. S. and 'Gael., is marsh, pool; A. S., *wickga*, worm—pool-worm—frog. *Pol* or *poly* is the second element in *tad-pole*. It occurs also in the old legendary 'Rowly-Poly.' *Tad* is A. S. toad; Gael., *poll-cean*, tad-pole; A. S., *pol-yke*, marsh-frog.

'In that black and round substance, in a few day began to dilate and grow longer, after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called *gyrinus*, we a *porwigle* or tadpole.'—*Sir T. Browne*.

POLT. A hard driving blow. Manx, *polt*, a blow, stroke.

Gael., *buail*, to strike; Ir., *pall-tog*, a thump, blow; Fr., *poulser*, to jostle, jolt, thrust; Sw., *bulita*, to beat; Old Eng., *pulte*, to push. The Lat. has *cata-pult*, from *pulsare*.

POPPLER. To tumble about with a quick motion, as dumplings *play* about when the pot boils briskly. Ger., *poppelen*, to bubble; *popeln*, to play. Hence possibly is derived

POPLER, POPELER. '*Popelere*, byrd or schoveler, (schoveler-duck, *anas clypeata*, Lin.) *Pr. Pv.* The shoveler though widely distributed is by no means common in any part of England; a few, however, are known to breed regularly in Norfolk.

Amyot the antiquary, editor of the 'Inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's Effects,' seems to have been perplexed by the following entry—

'Item ij clothes portrayed full of *popelers*.' He interpreted it to be *poplar* trees.

In the entries of provisions of *gyste* or in store, which appear in the L'Estrange Household Accounts of 1533, amongst pigeons, spowys, rabbetts, pygges, &c., occurs—Item iij *popelers* of store.

POSE. A cold in the head, applied commonly to horses. A. S., *ge-pose*. 'Pose or sneke, *catarrus*.'—*Pr. Pv.* Corn., *pâz*, a cough; Wel., *pas*.

Snevelyng in her nose, As though she had the pose.—*Skelton*.

PHEEZY, FEEZY. I.—Fretful, querulous, irritable, sore.—*Forby*.

II.—*Pheese, feize*, to scare, fright, fill with alarm. III.—*Fease*, (sea term) to ravel out rope ends, &c. Some minor senses are given below.

Mr. Forby seems to be the only English glossarist who has fully given the four first meanings above. He adds no deriv. The term is not in *Moor's Suffolk Words*. The word is remarkable for the many aspects it wears in our dialects and dictionaries; for the conflicting interpretations attached to it, and for the neglect its etymology has experienced. It is a Shakesperian word moreover, one on which the commentators are at loggerheads. It may be worth while therefore to attempt to define its several meanings, and draw out their etymologies direct and cognate. These latter under heads I. and II. merge so into each other that it is difficult to draw any sharp line of partition.

Deriv. I.—Breton, *fae*, disdain, scorn; *faé-uz*, disdainful. Wel., *fiaiz*, loathsome, hateful; *fieiziaw*, to detest, be disgusted at. Su. Goth., *fasa*, abhorrence, horror. Sw., *faslig*, hideous. Isl., *fussa*, to express antipathy. Dut., *vies*, nice, dainty, squeamish. *Viesheyd*, morositas.—*Kilian*. Fris., *piesig*, peevish (*Hettema*). Fr., *fâcher*; *fâcheux*, fastidious. O. F., *fasti*. It., *fastio*. Sp. and P., *hastio*, from Lat. *fastidiosus*.

II.—A. S., *fus*, ready, prompt; *fesian*, to drive away; *fysan*, *fysian*; *p*, ede; *pp*, ed, to drive, expel, send forth (arrows), send away, hasten; *fysan*, to rush, (*fuse*, will drive away.—*Thorpe's An Ang.-Sax.*) Dan., *fuse*, to rush, be precipitate. Sw., *fösa*, to drive, push. Wel., *frwysaw*, to act violently; *fysg*, impetuous; *fest*, speedy, hurried. Cornish, *fest*, quickly; *fye*, to drive away; *fys*, scattered; *fyas*, fled; *fysta*, to thresh. Isl., *fysa*, to stir up, excite; to work into a passion. Prov. Ger., *filzen*, O. H. Ger., *fillan*, to rebuke, reprimand, scold; *fillen*, to flay, curry. From Ger., *filzen*, to press (rather to comb out, to scold) says *Diez*, (under It., *feltro*,) 'comes the O. Fr., *fautrer*, to thrash, and perhaps the It., *jerzare*, to whip, lash, flog, spur on, chastise. Ger., *fetser*, a rod, sword. *Filz*, Ger., apart from its sense of coarse, matted wool, has secondary ones of rough, rude, stingy, hence occurs *filz-geben*, to give a good scolding (employed by Luther), and some of the illustrations cited by *Grimm*, appear to include a drubbing.

III.—Dut., *vese*, fibres, threads. Ger., *fitsen*, to disentangle. Fr., *ficelle*, packthread. It., *filza*, a string of aught. Lat., *filus*, thread. See also Mr. Wedgewood's der. below.

Veze has a Scandinavian sense of hissing sound. Sue-Goth., *hwæsa*, sibilare.—*Ihre*. Isl., *hwæsa*. *Serenius* in his *Ang.-Sueth. Dict.*, *Hamburgh*, 1734, has 'Veze, ex. 'it came down with a veze' cum sibilo. A. S., *hweosan*, Sui-Goth., *hwisla*, whence Eng. *hiss*, *whistle*, *wheeze*.

Michel in his *Etudes Philol. sur l'Argot* has a long article on *Vesse* (avoir la) to be affrighted. In the xv and xvi centuries he writes, 'on disait dans le meme sens avoir vezée de paour.' He cites illustrations from Prov. Old French verse. Later the word *vesarde*, *vezarde* took rank beside *vezée*, which he adds continues to exist in the patois of Normandy. *Vezard* occurs in Brantôme and Rabelais as a great fear, apprehension. *Michel* remarks the occurrence in *Oudin's Seconde Partie des Recherches Italiennes et Francoises*, p. 577, of *Le Vezon*, 'il culo,' the buttock, with a mark noting its rare use. *Vesse*, *vessic*, fille de joie, terme d'injure, is the next article in *Michel*. The phrase 'une bonne vesse' occurs repeatedly in Brantôme. Rabelais applies

the epithet 'ceste vessaille de deesses' to the goddesses of Egypt. *Cotgrave's Fr., Dict.*, 1632, has *fesse*, a buttock, haunch (from Lat., *fissus*, *fissa*, cloven) and *fessé*, breeched, scutched, jerked, whipt, or beaten on the buttock; *veze*, a bagpipe; *jouer de la*, to fizzle, the Dan. *fise*.

The *Dict. d'Academie Francaise*, 6th and last ed. has *fesse* (buttock) *fig et pop*, 'avoir chaud aux fesses,' *etre saisi d'une grande peur*—'il en a eu dans les fesses, qui à reçu quelque grand dommage,' * * * *fessée*, coups de main ou de verges donnés sur les fesses, 'il a eu la fessée,' ce mot est familier. *Fesser*, fouetter un enfant. *Vesse*, vent d'une odeur desagrecable qui sort sans bruit par derriere.

Le Roux's Dict. Comique, ed de Pampelune, 1786, has *Fesses*, dans le discours libre, pour deux grosses joues bouffies, ou pour de gros tettons, qui excedent la grosseur des tettons ordinaires. *Qui diable a donc placé votre nez entre deuz fesses?* *Fessier*, pour le derriere, le cul. (*Fetzer*, Ger., has the same meaning.) *Vessée*, pour membre viril. *Vezez*, in the Romance dialect is 'Le dieu des jardins', *Priape*.—See *Roquefort*.

Florio's Italian Dict. (quoting from Torriano's ed., folio, 1688) has *fesso*, cleft, and (by metaphor) fem. pud. *vezzo*, *vezze*, any kind of wantonness, mignardizing, dandling, dalliance, toying, merry jesting, squeamish simpring, &c.; *vezzoso*, bucksom, gamesome, coy, pert, squeamish; *vescia*, a fysty fizzle.

Compare with the above the Arabic *faiz*, flying, escaping; *faz-gn*, *fiz-gn*, fear, flying in terror; *fasa*, a slight wind from the belly; *fasad*, violence, horror; *fasw*, breaking wind gently. The Sanscrit has *bhai*, *bhi*, *bishan*, fear, horror. Under *fesse* in Heraldry a Lat. *fascia*, cingulum, scutum, Minsheu derives vel ab, Hebrew, *phasa*, quod nates, pudenda, significat. In Sanscrit *bhasad* has a similar meaning. *Grimm's Deutsches Wort.* has *fisel* penis, virga, Bremen *pesel*.

OCCURRENCE OF FEAZE, OR PHEEZE, in ENG. DICTIONARIES.—It is absent from *Sherwood's Eng-Fr., Dict.*, 1632. *Feazing*, (Sea Term) the ravelling out of a cable or any great rope at the ends.—*Phillips' World of Words*, 1678. Copied *lit*, in *Bailey's Dict.*, 1735. *Feaze*, perhaps from the Sax., *fax*, hair; to untwist the end of a rope, to reduce any thing that has been twisted or woven to its first stamina, to beat, to whip with rods.—*Ash's Dict.*, 1775. This last, *Ash* seems to have derived from *Skinner's Etymol. Ling.*, Angl., 1671, who says *fease* or *feag*, is to lash, to beat with rods, from Ger., *fegen*, to sweep, to cleanse, or from *fricken*, to rub. Dr. Johnson gives the meanings of *Phillips*, (adding from *faiser*, Fr.) and of *Ash*, and gives, moreover, 'to comb, to fleece, to curry.' *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, ed., *Morell*, 4to., 1808, has to *pheese* or *fease*, pecto, tondeo. *Webster*, 1848, has *feese*, a race—not in use—*Barret*. (This rare and extinct meaning may be from the Bret. *faeza*, to surpass, outstrip, vanquish, particularly in argument.) Also *phease*, to comb; *Feaze*, to untwist the ends of a rope. *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* has *feeze*, to twist, turn round, hang off and on, also to work into a passion. Both words occur in *Richardson*, but with *Skinner's* etymol. given below.

Fess, terminus fœcialium a Fr. G. *fesse*, idem signante. *Fease*, flagellare, vergis cœdere, parùm deflexo sensu a Teut. *fegen*, verrere, pugnare, vel *fricken*, fricare, vel scabere ubi purit, item prurire.—*Skinner's Etymol.*, ffo. 1671.

[*Fese*, Chaucero est fugare, ab. A. S. *fesian*, idem notante *Lye*.]—*Junius and Lye*, Oxford, 1743.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.—

And thereout came a rage and swiche a vise,

That it made all the gates for to rise.—*Chaucer's Knight's Tale*.

Thise Sarazins were so *fesid* that fled was Saladyn.—*R. de Brunne*, p. 192.

She for awhile was well sore *affesed*.—*Browne, Shepheard's Pipe, Eclogue I*.

Ile *pheeze* you in faith.—*Shakspeare's Tam. of Shrew, Line 1*.

[In the older play of 1594, written or adapted by Shakespeare, the word occurs in line 4

'*Slie*. Tilly, vally, by crisee Tapster Ile *fese* you anon.]

AG.—O no, you shall not goe.

AJAX.—And a be proud with me, Ile *phese* his pride, let me go to him.

—*Id. Troil. and Cress., Act 2, Sc. 3.*

HOST.—Thou'rt an emperor, Cæsar, keisar, and *Pheezar*, &c.

—*Id. Merry Wives, Act. I, Sc. 3.*

'Italis longè disjungimur oris.'

We are touzed, and from Italy *feased*,

'Ignavum, fucos, pecus a præsepibus arcent.'

Feaze away the drone bees.

—*Stanyhurst's Translation of Virgil, 1583.*

O peerles you or els no one alive,

Your pride serves you to *feaze* them all alone.

—*Partheniade apud Puttenham, p. 180.*

Come will you quarrel? I'll *feize* you, sirrah.

—*Ben Jonson's Alchemist, V, sc. 5*

'Marry, sweet love, e'en here, lie down; I'll *feese* thee.'

—*Beaumont and Fletcher, the Coxcomb, Act I., sc. 6.*

'But Bishop *Turbervil* recovered some lost lands, which Bishop *Voysey* had *vezed*; and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of the fair Manor of Crediton.—*Fuller's Worthies, Dorset.* (a side note in the first ed., folio 1662, to *vezed*, explains it 'driven away,' in the dialect of the West.)

DIALECTIC OCCURRENCE OF PHEEZE, FEAZE, &c. I.—IN WEST OF ENG. DIAL. GLOSS., Miss Palmer, in her *Devon* dial., has to *veass* away, to drive or frighten away, *vease*, to thrust, squeeze; *veaking*, fretful, peevish. Barnes, in his *Dorset* dial. has *veath*, funk; *veze*, to fidget about; *fess*, fussy, meddling. Jennings' *Somerset Dial.*, to *vaze*, to move about a room or house so as to agitate the air. Ray in his *Proverbs*, ed. 1737, p. 269, has 'I'll *vease* thee,' (i. e., hunt, drive thee) as communicated by a Somersetshire man.' Cooper's *Sussex* dial., *peeze*, to ooze out, as from a leaking cask, (this is the Wel., *pyz*, a state of running out.) *Halliwell*, has the following *West of Eng.* terms:—*Feage*, to whip or beat; *feaze*, to harass, worry, tease, dawdle, loiter, *feak*; a sharp twitch or pull; *feize*, to drive away; *pheeze*, to beat, chastise, humble; to *phease*, to pay a person off for any injury; *vaze*, to flutter about; *veze*, to run up and down, Glouc.; also, to drive away, to fly. [The common West Country phrase, '*pise*' (plague) take thee, is probably but a var. of *fease*; *pize*, West of Eng., is fretful, peevish.]

II.—IN EAST and NORTH ANGLIA. In Prompt. Parv., 1440, *Fesyn*, 'idem quod *feryn*, supra; *feryn*, or make a ferde; *terreo*, *pertterreo*.' For Forby, see ante. Grose has *fessing*, forcing a thing on one, Essex. Dickinson's *Cumb.* dial. *fizzer*, to punish, give pain, to put in a fix, (imported seemingly by its Irish settlers, the Ir., *paisighim*, I torment, cause to suffer.) *Whitby* dial., *fezzon*, to work up to the pitch of fighting, to get to blows, (from Isl., *fysa*, ante). N. Ang. and Sc., Jamieson has *fash* to tease, be weary of; *fasheous*, meddlesome, inquisitive, (from O. F., *fascher*, to displease, irk, disgust, molest, hurry, cloy, bring to a loathing.—*Cotgr.*) *Fasart*, coward, (from the Su-Goth., *fasa*, ante) *Halliwell* has *feague*, to be perplexed, Linc. *Feak*, to fidget, be restless, Yorks. A flutter, said of lovers' anxieties, Linc. (the Ger., *feig*, faint-hearted.) To sneeze, Linc. *Frawzy*, frisk, pettish, Linc. (the Wel., *frawzawl*, full of motion.) *Fese* to frighten, make afraid. '*Fese* the cat away.'—*Urry*, p. 597.

'When he had etyn, and made hym at ese,

He thought Gye for to *fese*.'—*M. S. Cantab. ff ii, 38, f. 171.* [*Hal.*]

At this stage *feage* and *feak*, which we have seen to be confounded by Skinner and Ash with *Feaze*, and of which we have therefore raked together all dialectic occurrence, may as well be *feased*, i. e., 'scared' out of our way, *Feige* occurs also in Baileys' Dict., 1735, as 'to carp at;' and Ash in his Dict., 1775, gives as obsolete, '*feige*, to censure, carp at, (used by Gower.) The deriv. of the two words are A. S., *figan*, to be at enmity, A. S., *feogan*, to persecute, hate; Ger., *feige*, (Anglice *feak*) a blow; *fegen*, vulg. to chastise,

rebuke. Jam. Sc. Dict. has *feyk*, restlessness, the fidgets; *fyke*, to vex, to dawdle about, make a fuss, (the Irish *feicam*, to be in continual motion, to fidget).

Turn we next to the Commentators on the English Dramatists, when the word *feize* comes across their path.

Whalley's Notes to Ben Jonson, ed. 1811, has '*feize*, I'll drive you;' the word is common in our old authors, and as Mr. Upton adds, 'still used in the west of England.'—*Dr. Grey*.

Gifford in his Notes to Ben Jonson, Vol. IV., 188, writes, 'This word does not mean to *drive*, but to *beat*, *chastise*, to *humble*, &c., in which sense (in the West of England) it may be heard every day. This dictum of Gifford's, a Devonshire man, has been adopted by most of the later commentators, *Collier*, *Singer*, *Knight*, &c., until the recent publication of the Cambridge and Globe Shakspeares, whose editors falling back on Dr. Johnson, render in their glossaries *pheeze*, to comb, fleece, curry. *Dyce* takes no notice of the word. *Knight* quotes Gifford, and also Johnson—'To *pheese* or *fease* is to separate a twist into single threads. He derived this from *Sir T. Smith's de Sermone Anglico*, 1568, who gives 'to *feize*, in *filâ deducere*.'

Staunton, in his note *b* to *Taming of the Shrew*, disposes of *pheeze* in very summary fashion—'This phrase has been much discussed, but never satisfactorily explained. It was equivalent exactly to our figurative saying—I'll tickle you, and had a meaning amorous or villainous, according to the circumstances under which it was uttered.'

The standard American ed. of Shakspeare, that by R. G. White, 12 vols., Boston, 1863, has the note:—'It is hardly necessary to remark "*pheese*" means "worry." Sly means to tell the Hostess he will pay her off.'

We close with a recent Eng. etymol. dictionary, that by *Wedgewood*, a work of extreme value to all present and future students of our language. He gives to *fease*, *feize*, *pheeze* two main senses. I.—To whip, chastise, harass.—*Halliwell*, and II to ravel out the ends of a rope. Deriv. I.—Fr., *fesser*, to whip; Prov. Dan., *fikke*; Ger., *fitzen*; Dut., *veselen*, to whip a child; Dan., *fijcken*—*Kilian*. Prov. Eng., *feak*, a sharp twitch; Swiss, *fausen*, *fitzen*, to switch; *fitzer*, rods for children; *fiseln*, to switch to and fro.—*Stalder*. II.—Bav., *fiseln*, to fiddle or twiddle with the fingers.—*Schmeller* Pl. Dut., *fisseln*, to ravel out threads; *fiss*, *fissle*, a thread, fibre.—*Danneil*. Swiss., *fisel*, loose threads; Dut., *vese*, *vesel*, fibres, threads; Prov. Eng., *fassings*, any hanging fibres of roots.—*Halliwell*. *Fasyll* of a cloth, fractillus.—*Pr. Pv.*, Ger., *fasel*, to ravel. To *fease*, also to incite, from O. N., *fysa*, to instigate.'

In the latest Dictionary of the English language, and the one apparently destined to supersede in general acceptance all its predecessors, that of the American *Worcester*, the word is thus given:—

FEAZE. (Fr., *fesser*) 1.—To untwist as the end of a rope.—*Johnson*. 2.—To beat, to whip with rods.—*Ainsworth*. PHEESE, 1.—To comb, to fleece, to curry.—*Johnson*. 2.—To beat, to chastise, to humble.—*Wright*. PHEESE, a fit of fretfulness, peevishness. [colloquial and vulgar, U. S.]

A collation of the foregoing definitions, derivations, and illustrations may, to borrow Fuller's humorous vein, render *feasible* an attempt to *feaze*, (in its sense of unravel) the Protean phases of this curious word, which has hitherto eluded the firm grasp of the philologist.

I.—*Feaze*, has the clear, distinctive, East Anglian dialectic senses, given by Forby, possibly originally Keltic, but more immediately borrowed from the Scandinavian and Frisic settlers. Almost obsolete in England, the word is still flourishing in a soil where so many other East Anglicisms have taken deep root, amongst our trans-Atlantic kindred. *Bartlett* in his *Dict. of Americanisms* has the following illustrations of the word in its irritable, apprehensive senses, and he gives no others:—

FEEZE. "To be in a *feeze*," is to be in a state of excitement.

Larcenie is the felonious taking away of another man's personal goods without his knowledge or insight, yet without making any assault upon his person or putting him into a *fease*.—*Code of Laws of Rhode Island*, 1647.

Some years ago, we remember, New York was in its annual *feeze* about mad dogs.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, Oct. 16, 1848.

When a man 's in a *feeze*, there's no more sleep that hitch.—*Sam Slick in England*, ch. 2.

II.—It had a Wessex dialectic sense of 'scaring away,' which was also widely diffused in the Anglian districts. But is by no means clear that this involved the additional meanings of 'to beat, humble, chastise.' None of the West of England glossarists, as we have seen above, either give or imply those senses. Nor do any of our old writers who employ the term, suit the action to the word. The old N. Ang. chronicler, *Robert de Brunne*, says expressly that 'thise Sarazins were so fesid *that fled was Saladin*.' Fear is the only sense given by the E. Ang. compiler of the *Prompt. Parv.* (we may note here that the word does not appear in Hearne's index to the West of Eng. chronicler, *Robert of Gloucester*). With this sense tallies the old Scottish word, *fasart*, cowardly. In this sense *Chaucer* uses it. Scare is the only sense in *affeze*, as employed by *Browne*, a Devonshire man, and by *Stanihurst*, a writer also from the west. *Shakspeare* only places the word in the mouths of the pot-valient tinker, Christopher Sly; of the vain-glorious boaster, Ajax, the butt of Ulysses, Nestor and the other Grecian chiefs; and of that good fellow, mine Host of the Garter, in a 'huff-cap' scene with bully Hercules Falstaff, and his swash-buckler followers, Nym and Pistol. In all three instances there is a broad burlesque latent in *Shakspeare's* employment of the term, a running riot in those quibbling conceits to which our great poet was addicted.

What then was the sense in which *feaze* or *pheese* was used by the Elizabethan dramatists, whose hastily dashed off pages received so freely, and now yield back so vivid a reflex of the foreign influences, which in that era flooded the atmosphere of English literature and society? We conceive in that of *double entendre*, that beneath the Wessex *feaze* lurked but half concealed either the old French '*vezée*' of Brantôme and Rabelais, or uttered with a very slightly modified inflection of voice, broader allusions, such as—the '*fessé*,' 'breech-jerked, scutched, and whipt' of that coarse but racy dictionary of Cotgrave, which has made so many covert allusions of the play wrights of that age intelligible to ours. By the 'civet-wits, the travelled gallants and sweet bloods,' who thronged the pit and tiring rooms, or sat upon the stage 'prompting us aloud,' growls out surly Ben, such new-minted phrases, 'choice remnants of French and Italian' would be eagerly affected as of 'the most received and gentile fashion.' 'Pick me out more of these play-particles,' cries out in ecstasy Amorphus in *Cynthia's Revels*, 'and (as occasion shall salute you) embroider or damask your discourse with them, persuade your soul, it would most judiciously commend you.'

The currency of the word upon our stage was but of brief duration. Like the dreary, far-fetched puns of modern burlesque, as the newly caught up allusions it enwrapped grew stale, it wore out. Had, however, the word *fease*, uttered in the ears of a London audience, ever embodied an understood, legitimate, and recognised sense of 'to beat, chastise, and humble,' it is hard to see why a term describing menace, or assault and battery, 'stage business' of such incessant occurrence, alike in tragedy, comedy, and farce, deadly rapier fence, terrific broad-sword combat, or oak towelling—should have been so abruptly and peremptorily discarded.

III.—Of *fease* in its sense of to unravel, it is note-worthy that it has never found its way into our provincial glossaries, merely enjoying a traditional and galvanised existence in the pages of our dictionaries, each copying its predecessor. There are copious articles under *filz* and *filzen* in *Grimm's Deutsches Worterbuch*, which shew the terms to be of very early Teut. usage,

In conclusion, it is somewhat singular that the vitality of a word of such varied and distinct meanings, inheriting so many vigorous strains of etymological blood, should have become so feeble and attenuated in the English language. Under every heading given above, it seems to be nearly obsolete.

POT-DAYS. It was the custom formerly, even among very substantial farmers, to cook but three days a week, Sunday being one; on these, which were called *pot-days*, visitors were received.—*Wright's Prov. Dict.*

POTTENS. Crutches. *Pattens*, stilts, from Fr. *patin*. 'Potent or crotche.'—*Pr. Pv.*

Fr., *potence*, a gibbet, also a crutch for a lame man.—*Cotgr.*

POULTER-KNOTS. *Pull-tow-knots*, the knotty parts of cord.

PRALING. Tying a bladder with pease, or a tin kettle to a dog's tail, and then chivying him off.

Fris., *praal*, *prál*, a loud clamour, report, scream.

PRESBYTERIAN TRICK. A dishonest bargain, a knavish turn, Essex.

PREY. The herd of cattle driven from the common pasture and impounded. A fine is levied on those belonging to neighbouring hamlets to redeem them.—*Wright's Prov. Dict.*

Wel. *praid*, Corn. *praed*, a flock or herd, booty of cattle.

PRIG, PRIGSTER. Pert, coxcomb; *priggish*, conceited; from Dut. *priiken*, dare se spectandum, says *Richardson*.

Dan., *pragt*, parade, show; Sw., *pryda*, to adorn, set off, *prydlig*, elegant, *prægtig*, splendid, *præg*, balderdash, gammon.

For deriv. of *prig*, to steal, see under *proctor* and *prog*.

Cheatly.—'Thou shalt not see the *Prigg*, thy brother, till thou shalt out jingle him.'—*Shadwell's Squire of Alsatia*.

PRIM. Very small smelts. Smelt fry, so called at Lynn.

Probably derived metaphorically from the Dan. and Su. Goth., *prein*; Isl., *prionn*, any sharp point, a needle, &c.; Fris., *prieme*, a stickle-back, a point.

Spirinches or smelt, in great plenty about Lynn; but where they have also a small fish, called a *priame*, answering in taste and shape a smelt, and perhaps are but the younger sort thereof.—*Sir T. Browne*.

PRITCH. A sharp pointed iron instrument. A *fold-pritch* is for making holes to receive the toes of hurdles. An eel-*pritch*, an eel-spear. A. S., *pricean*, to prick; also the sensation of throbbing in a sore. 'Ta boolk, an ta itch and ta *pritch*,' said of the irritation of a push or boil.

The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken or *pritch*, the breaking in of a cow into their grounds, yea, sheep or pigs is enough to make suits, and they will be revenged.—*Rogers' Naaman the Syrian*.

Christians in generall will professe self-deniall, yet take *pritches* discontents.—*Id.*

PROCTOR. To hector, swagger, or bully. Lat., *procurator*.

From the *proctors* or sturdy beggars allowed by 1 Ed. VI. to travel round the country, gathering alms for the sick and lame in hospitals, &c. They became so great a nuisance as to render it necessary to put them down by stat. 39 Eliz., c. 4., which makes them rogues and vagabonds.—*Forby*.

PROG. To pry or poke into holes and corners. Abr. of *proctor*.

'*Prokkyn* or *styfly askyn*. *Procor*.—*Pr. Pv.* Isl., *prokka*, to scrape; Dan., *prakkeri*, beggary; Sw., *prackare*; Dut., *prakker*, a beggar, vagabond; Sc., *prig*, to importune, haggle, cheapen.

PROG. A curved spike or prog put forward to seize aught. N. Ang., *prod*.

Isl., *brydda*; Dan., *brodde*, to stab, prick, skewer; Wel., *proc*, a thrust; Gael., *brog*, to goad; Ir., *prioca*, a goad; Northampts., *proggie*.

Also a cant term for food—'I get my *prog* found.'

PUCKETS. Caterpillar nests, Suffolk. Wel., *bwcai*, *bwceiod*, a maggot.

PUDDER. Pother, bother, fuss, worry. Dan., *puddre*, to powder; Sw., *puder*; Dut., *poeder*.

Wedgewood derives from *puddle* in the sense of troubled water mixed with dirt, preventing one from seeing through. Is it not rather a sense of clouds of dust smothering and choaking alike the nostrils, throat and vision?

Oh, yes, those were his own, this is God's; those he made no bones of, but this was that which had made all this *pudder*.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

What a *pudder* have those Eatonists and Pointers (as they call them) made in Norfolk of late.—*Id.*

So long as he who has but a teeming brain, may have leave to lay his eggs in his own nest, which is built beyond the reach of every man's *puddering* pole, why should the ears of all the neighbourhood be dinn'd and grated with the cackle, as if the whole world besides were all weasils and polecats, vermine and lurchers?—*Fairfax*.

'In the sermons of Barrow, who certainly intended to write an elevated style, and did not seek familiar, still less vulgar expressions, we constantly meet such terms as to rate, to snub, to gull, to *pudder*, dumpish, and the like, which we may confidently affirm were not vulgar when he used them.'—*Archbp. Trench's English, Past and Present*.

PUDDING. A stuffed cushion placed round a child's forehead when first trusted to walk alone. Fr., *boudin*. Dan. has *bude*, pillow.

Examples may be seen in Rubens' charming pictures of his children.

PUDDING-PYE-DOLL. The dish called toad in the hole, meat boiled or baked in a crust.

PADDUCK. A toad. Isl. and Sw., *padda*; Dut., *padde*; A. S., *pad*, a toad. In Essex also a frog. '*Paddok*, toode.'—*Pr. Pv.*

Brockett, in his *North Country Words* writes '*paddick* or *paddock*, a frog. never a toad.' Danish and Ger. prov. Glossaries give to *padde* the meaning of both frog and toad.

PUGGLE. To stir the fire, Essex. Ger., *puken*, to poke; Dan., *pukke*, to stamp; Lat., *pugio*, a dagger.

PUGGY. I.—Thick, warm weather. II.—Muggy weather preceding a tempest. *Puggy* hands, dirty, clammy. I.—Pl. Dut., *puddig*, thick, and see *Podge*. II.—Dan., *pukke*, to threaten.

PULK. A small pool, a muddy pond; the sea-water lakelets left on the beach by the ebbing tide. A. S., *pul*; Gael., *pollag*, a little pool; Wel., *phwca*; Isl., *pollr*. '*Polke* of watyr, vortex.'—*Pr. Pv.*

It is easy for a woman to go to a pond or *pulke* standing near her door, (though the water be not so good) rather than to go to a fountain of living water further off.—*Rogers' Naaman the Syrian*.

Congers * * in frosty weather left in *pulks* and splashes upon the ebb of the sea.—*Sir T. Browne*.

PULKY. Thick, fat, chubby, short. Dan., *pludsfed*, chubby. Gael., *pollach*, lumpish.

PULTHY. Dirty, muddy. Gael., *poll*, mire; Wel., *bawlydd*, filthy.

PUMMACE. The mass of apples mashed under a stone roller, before placing between layers of straw on the cyder press. Fr., *pommé*, cyder.

Pummy, the dry substance of apples, after the cider is expressed.—*Dorset*.

PUNDER. To be on an exact equipoise. *Pundle-tree*, the cross-bar to which horses are fastened to draw ploughs or harrows. Isl., *pundari*; A. S., *pundern*, a balance. '*Punder*, librilla.' *Pr. Pv.* Sw., *pyndare*, steelyard.

Punder, a cross-bar attached to cart shafts. to keep it when loaded horizontal. To unload, the word is given '*unpunder*,' when the bar is withdrawn and the cart falls backwards.—*Pundle-tree*, the cross bar to which horses are attached to draw ploughs or harrows.

PUNGLED, PINGLED. Shrivelled as wheat from mildew, heat, &c.

In the sense of *pricked*, collapsed. Lat., *pungere*. See under *piggle*.

PUR, PROTER. A poker. '*Pur* the fire.' N. Ang. *por*. Sc., a *purring* iron; Gr., *pur*, fire; Dan., *purre*; Fris., *porre*, to poke or stir up the fire; Dut., *porren*.

PURDY. Surly, ill-humoured, self-important. 'A fare so big and so *purdy* tha's no speaken tew em.'

Dan., *pur*, crisp, ruffled, curled up; Scot., *pirlie*, crisp; '*pirlie* fellow,' one who is very difficult to please; Wel., *pyr*, a crest. *Pyry*, or storme.—*Pr. Pv.*

PUSH. A boil, swelling, inflammation.

Lat., *pustula*; Dan., *puse*, to swell up; Wel., *pws*, that is expelled.

But at length, in the place where the sore had been, which had dispersed, there arose a sort of *push* like what boys sometimes have. It had a black head, and was so angry that looking upon it almost hurt it.—*North's Lives*, iii. 57.

PUSSLE, PUZZLE. A very dirty drab, a filthy slut.

Fr. *pucelle*; Grisons, *purscella*, a damsel; It., *puzza*, stink; *puzzola*, polecat; or rather from the Wel., *bawzyn*, a dirty, nasty creature; from *bawaiz*, the probable root of the Lanc., *pousement*; Corn. Brit., *pwyo*, refuse.

PUTS. Mole-warps or hills. Wel., *pwtiaw*, to push forth.

PUTTOCK. A kite, a cormorant, ravenous fellow. Lat., *buteo*; Wel., *barcut*. '*Puttok*, bryd, *milvus*.'—*Pr. Pv.*

'A *puttocke* set on a pearch, fast by a falcon's side.'—*Gascoigne*.

Such ravening *puttocks* for victuals so trim.—*Tusser*.

'The hen clocketh her chickens, I would have clocked and called them by my preaching, the hen shieldeth them and fighteth for them against the *puttock*.'—*Nashe's Christ's Tears*.

PUY. A pew, the front of an edifice.

Its proper form from the Dut. *puye*, a pulpit, reading desk, or praying-puye, (hence our Eng. *pews*, copied from the Dutch,) the place at Town-halls whence proclamations are read. Lat., *podium*, a balcony; O. Fr., *puy*, an elevation; *pue*-fellow, a school comrade at the same desk. Fl., *puy*, the lower part of a front.

He hired a desperate knave to laye stones of great wayghte vpon the rouse beames of the temple, ryght over his prayenge *pewe*, and to lete them fall upon hym to hys vtter destruccyon.—*Bale's Eng. Votaries*, p. II.

What carking care goeth with riches! A poore cobbler very merry in his song, while poore, having a bag of money cast into his *puy*, ceased to sing. At last he that threw it him in came and askt him why he was so sad all on the sudden? He suspecting who it was, threw him back his bagge, and bid him take it, for he could never bee merry with it.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

QUACKLE, QUAGGLE. To suffocate or choke. Dan., *qværk*, throat, *Querkened*, suffocated.—*Craven*. *Quocken'd*, Northamp. *Querking*, grunting. *Exmoor*. Dut., *quaaken*, to croak.

QUADDLE, QUODDLE. To coddle, to boil gently. Sw., *quabblig*, squeamish.

QUADDY. Very broad, short and thick in person. Ger., *quader*, broad, square-hewn, *quab*, squab.

QUAIL. I.—To curdle, said of milk, custards, &c. II.—To ail.

I.—Ger., *quark*, curds; Dan., *quarre*, crusting of small pieces of ice on water; It., *quagliare*, and Fr. *cailler*, to curdle. II.—N. Ang., *quail*, to sicken, faint, to *queal* away, to die away, Devon; Ger. *quelen*, to languish; *qual*, pain; Dut., *quaal*, amiss, gone wrong; Dan., *qvæle*, to choke; also to torment.

They yelleden as fendes don in helle;

The dokes crieden as men wold hem *quelle*.

—Chaucer's *Nonnes' Tale*.

Then, I say, you shall be sicke at the stomacke of all these, and vomit your sweet morsels, and all your *quails* and objects of sufficiency shall come out at your nostrills, yea, vanish before the sufficiency of Christ.—D. Rogers' *Naaman*.

. Omitted under *Quackle*, vide page, ante.

He yoxeth, and he speketh thurgh the nose,

As he were on the *quakke*, or on the pose.

—Chaucer's *Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

QUAIRE. A quire of paper. Old Fr., *cayer*. Isl., *kver*, a little book.

QUAVERY-MAVERY. Undecided, hesitating. 'Quavyn, as myre, *tremo*.'—Pr. Pv. Quagmire in O. E. is *quavemire*.

'Somme peple calle an earthe-*quave*, by cause they fele ther the meve and *quave* vnder their feet.'—Caxton's *Mirroure of the World*.

Some loke strawry,

Some *cawry mawry*.—Skelton.

'But it was a great deepe marrish or *quavemyre*.'—North's *Plutarch*, 411.

QUEACH OR SQUEACH. A rough, bushy plot left untilled, full of *quicks*, shrubs or brambles. *Queachy*, wet, boggy. A. S. *cuacian*.

Ger., *queck*; Dan., *quik*; and *quas*, brushwood; Dut., *queek*.

Which in fat Holland lurk among the *queachy* plashes.—Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

QUEEZEN, QUIZZLE. To smother or choke. Dan., *qvæle*; Sw., *quäfla*, to choke; Prov. Dan., *quase*, to smother with mud.

'*Quellyn* or *querkyn*, suffoco.'—Pr. Pr. Fris., *querdzed*, choked.

Quisey, confounded, N. Ang. L. Ger., *quetsen*, to shake violently.

The spirable odour and pestilent steam ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity, and as true as the truest Latin of Priscian would have *queazened* him.—Nashe's *Lenten Stuff*.

QUICKLINGS. Young insects.

QUINNY. Not quite, not just yet.

QUONT. A pole to push a boat or barge forwards, used by the wherry-men in the inland navigation. Lat., *contus*.

RAB. A wooden beater to bray the ingredients of mortar.

Fr., *rabat*, the staffe wherwith plaisterers beat their mortar.—Cotgr.

RACK. A rut, the channel made by a cart-wheel. Isl., *rak*, furrow, streak; *reika*, to roam, stroll. Dut. *rakje*, part of the road; Gael., *rathad*, a road.

Dan., *rat*, a wheel, whence Sw., *ratta*, a path; Ger., *rutteln*, jolting of a vehicle.

Rack, in Mid. Ang. and Wessex dial., a narrow path in woods for rabbit shooting. *Rake*, Cumb., a mountain track across a steep; to follow in line, as sheep do. *Rack-hurry*, the track or rail for unloading coals at a wharf, N. Ang. *Rake*, a streak, Craven, *Rack-cutting*, trimming the underwood in forest bye-paths, Northampts. A sheep-*raik* or walk, a cattle *raik*, Scot. *Een rak wegs*, part of the way, Dut. *Raik*, the direction the clouds are driven by the wind.—Ettr. Forest.

RACK. Driving mist. Craven., *rag*; A. S., *reac*; Isl., *hregg*,

vapour. Also A. S., *racu*; Isl., *rekia*, rain, damp. See *roke* and *rafty*. *Rag-ryme*, hoar frost, Linc.

'As Phebas doeth, at mydday in the southe,
Whan every *rak*, and every cloudy sky
Is voide clene.—*Lydgate*

RACK. weeds, refuse, sea-weed flung ashore.

Sw. *Vrak*; Dan. *Vrag*, wreck, refuse; Dut. *rak*, water-weeds. Isl. *hraki*, vomit.

RACKLE. I.—Rash, hasty. II.—Noisy talk.

Rackle, rude and disorderly, N. Ang.; *rackle-deed*, loose conduct, Cumb.; *rachlin*, hare-brained; *rackel*, rash, Sc.; Isl., *rakkliga*, quick, bold. II.—Gael., *racail*, noise like that of geese and ducks; Fr., *raclure*, a rasping, grating; Su.-Goth., *racla*; Ger., *rockeln*.

And then to wyving be thou nat *racle*.—*Lydgate*.

He came in at the chrych dore, as the dyrge was doo,

Rynnyng, roryng, wythe hys *rakyls*, as devilles semyd to doo.—*Lydgate*.

RACKS. A kitchen fire-place, Essex. A.S., *reac-an*, to smoke.

RAFF. Refuse, rubbish. **RAFFMEN.** Chandlers. The term grocers and *raffemen*, occurs in old Norwich records.—See Nares.

Old Fr. Proverb, '*Il ne luy lairra rif ne raf, rifle ne rafle*.' He will strip, reave, or deprive him of all.—*Cotgr.* Dan., *rips-raps*, tag-rag.

'To rumble rime in *raffe* and *ruffe*, yet all not worth an hawe.—*Gascoigne*. *Raff*, literally, is what is swept up; Ger. *raffen*; Isl., *hrafla*.

Fleand fast thei thirst, and fled bothe *rif* and *raf*.—*Robert de Brunne*.

RAFFLIN or **RASSLIN-POLE.** I.—The baker's pole with which the embers are spread to all parts of the oven. In the North a *fruggen*. II.—Brushing walnuts off the trees is called *raffling* or *resselling* them. See *ressle*.

I.—Wel., *rhavu*, to spread out; *rhaw*, a shovel; *rhaviaw*, to spread with a shovel. II.—A.S., *reaflac*; Isl., *hrifling*, spoil, booty. See also under *Raffling*.

RAFFLING. Idle, unsteady.

Raffertory, masterful. *Rafle*, to play with dice, N. Ang. *Raffle*, to dissipate intemperately, talk confusedly, Whitby.

Ger., *raffeln*, to snatch away; Isl., *hraffi*, rapacious; *raf*, to roam about. A. S. *reafl*; Sw. *raffel*, to gamble; Dut., *raffen*, to rive, rob.

RAFTY. I.—Fusty, stale. *Raffiness*, staleness. II.—Misty and damp, 'raw and *rafty*.' 'Ta fare kienda *rafty* this morning. Dan., *rag*, sea vapour; Dut., *rag*, cobweb. Sc. *raf*, a flying shower.

I.—*Rafty*, rancid, Dorset; *rasty*, Somerset; *raisty* and *reasty*, in other dial. *Raffie*, rank, Sc.; Ger., *reiftig*, ripe, mature; Wel., *rhyaeth*, over-ripe.

RALLY. I.—A projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf. II.—A coarse sieve for peas or horse beans. Sc., *ralis*, nets; Fr., *raiz*, nets; Wel., *rhwyll*, lattice-work.

I.—Ger. *rille*, a chamfer, small furrow; Wel., *rhwyll*, a mortise, fretwork; Dut., *rillen*, to shiver. II.—Dan., *ralle*; Fr., *raller*, to rattle; *Rallar*, Sp., to grate; Lat., *radiculare*.

RAMP. I.—To prance, romp. II.—To grow rapidly and luxuriantly. III.—To bend, crook a piece of iron to adapt it to the wood work of a gate 'Ta oont dew sooin, yo' must *ramp* it.'

To *ramp* and *reave*, to get by fair or foul means. Rampantous, overbearing, Linc., *rampage*, to be riotous. *Ramp*, to sprain; Cumb.

I. and II.—Su.-Goth., *ram*; Isl., *rammr*, stout; Dan., *ram*, rank; A. S. *rempend*, rampant, headlong; Wel., *rhamant*, a rising, soaring up. III.—It., *rampa*, a claw; Ger., *krampf*; Eng., *cramp*.

‘Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimeta or Maid Marian.’—*Gabriel Harvey*.

RANCH. To scratch deeply and severely, as with a nail.

Dut., *wrongk*, distortion; Bav., *renken*, to tear; It., *dirancare*, to tear out.

‘Not a weed sprung up but ere it aspired half to his growth, by them it was weeded and ravenously *rauncht* up.’—*Nash’s Christ’s Tears*.

Griffade, a *ranche* or clinch with a beast’s paw.—*Cotgr.*

RAKE. To gad or ramble in mere idleness, without any immoral implication. Applied often to truant children.—*Forby*.

‘*Reyke*, or *royt*, ydylle walkynge abowt.’—*Pr. Pv.*

Rake, to walk, to range or rove about, N. Ang.; Su. Goth., *reka*, to roam.

RAND. I.—A fleshy piece of beef cut from the rump, loin, or leg,

II.—A strip of leather in the heel of the shoe, turned over and seamed to strengthen it.—See *rond*.

A. S., *rand*, margin, edge, round; Isl., *rond*, *raund*; Su.-Goth., *rand*; Sp., *randa*, rim. See quotation from Fuller under *Weaver’s Beef*.

RANDAN. The yield of a second sifting of meal.

Possibly from the Fl., *rondom*, roundabout, an old mode of sifting the bran, the first quality of which is the randan, being the working it round and round in large sieves; or it may be the A. S., *randun*, running down.

RANNY. The shrew mouse. *Sorex araneus*, Lin. Fr., *mus-araigne*; Isl., *rani*, snout.

RANTER. I.—A tin or copper can in which beer is brought from the cellar, and poured into drinking vessels. II.—To sew up a rent in a garment, Fr., *rentraire*.

Rant, to drink, Craven; *ranty*, tipsy, Sc.

I.—The Wel. has *rhanitor*, to distribute, to dispense. The der. seems rather the O. Fr., *rentonner*, to tun the second time.

RAP AND REND. ‘A spend everything ’a can *rap and rend*, i. e., all he can seize and lay hands on.

Dan., *rapse*, to pilfer, filch; Ger., *rappen*, to snatch up; Sp., *rapar*, to plunder; A. S., *rendan*, to tear; Fris., *renda*.

Whatsoever he could *rap or rend*, he confiscated to his covetous gut.—*Nash’s Pierce Penilesse*.

Though he should set all to saile which he could *rappe and rend*.—*D. Rogers’ Naaman*.

For many years of his life all that he could (as they say) *rap or run* went the same way.—*North’s Lives*, iii., 291.

RAPE AND SCRAPE. Synononyms of the last. *Rape*, haste, Old Eng.—See Coleridge’s Dict. O. Norse, *rápa*, cursitare.

RASP, RESP. To belch. ‘*Rospynge* or *bolkyng*, *eructatio*.’—*Pr. Pv.*

O. S., *ropizon*; Dut., *rispen*; Su.-Goth., *rapa*.—O. Fr., *respirer*, to vent, gasp.—*Cotgr.*

RASSELS. The land-whin, Suf. ‘*Rastylbow wede*, *resta bovis*.’—*Pr. Pv.* Gael., *ras*, a shrub.

The petty whinne or *rest-harrow* is commonly called *aresta bovis* and *remora aratri*; in Fr., *areste bæuf*.—*Gerarde’s Herbal*, 1633.

Rest-Harrow, arrest harrow; Fr., *arrete-bæuf*, from its strong matted roots impeding the progress of plough and harrow. *Ononis arvensis*, Lin.—*Prior’s Pop. Brit. Plants*.

RATHER OF THE RATHEREST. A very little too much or too

little. Applied to insufficient cooking of meat; sometimes to one half drunk.

RATHE-RIPE Coming early to maturity. A. S. *rath*, quickly.

Let me mention another real loss * * the comparative *rather* stands alone, having dropped on one side its positive *rathe*, and on the other its superlative *rathest*. *Rathe* having the sense of early, though a graceful word * * embalmed in the Lycidas of Milton—

‘And the *rathe* primrose, which forsaken dies.’

might still be suffered, without remark, to share the common lot of so many words which have perished, though worthy to have lived; but the disuse of *rathest* has left a real gap in the language, and the more so seeing that *liest* is gone too.—*Archbp. Trench*.

He regned fiftene yere, and died alle to *rathe*.—*Robert de Brunne*.

Open your eyes, ye *rathe-ripe* invaders of God’s chair, and see your Saviour in his younger years, not sitting in the eminent pulpit of the doctors, but in the lowly floors of the auditors.—*Bp. Hall*.

RATTOCK. A great noise. Ger. *rattern*, to crash, make a noise.

RAUM. To sprawl. Ger. *raumlich*, filling space, wide.

RAVARY. A violent raving fit of passion.

RAWINGS. After grass, eddish, the coarse feed of the marsh lands.

Wel., *rhw*, *rhwawg*, abounding with growth, what grows out; *rhws*, rank, fertile; or it may be a cor. of *roughings*. ‘*Raweyne*, hey, (*rawen*, *Pr. Pv.*) *fenum serotinum*.—*Cath. Ang.*—See *rowén*.

RAZOR, RIZZER. A small pole, used to confine faggots.

Gael., *ras*, a rod or twig; Dan., *riis*, faggots, rods; A. S., *hris*; Isl., *hriis*; Ger., *reis*; Sw., *ris*; Wel., *gwyrsg*. *Ryse*, brushwood used in hedging, N. Ang.; *stake and rice*, a wattled fence. *Rice*, pease, straw, Norf. *Pea-rice*, pea-sticks, Chesh.

REAVE. To unroof a house, to blow the thatch off. A. S., *reafian*.

Reuvv, to unroof, Cumb.

RED-INKLE. Red tape; Fr., *lignel*.

Inkle, an inferior kind of tape.—*Brocket’s N. Ang. Words*. ‘Thick as *inkle-weavers*’—very intimate, Cumb.

RED-ROW. Barley just before it is ripe for cutting.

REE. A river or flood. ‘All is in a *ree*,’ *i. e.* overflowed, Essex.

Ree, Sc., is half drunk; Wel., *rhe*, a swift motion, current; O. Fr., *riu*, a deep rain, gullet of water.

REED ROLL. A thicket of reeds on the brink of a broad. *Reed*,

Suf, a wood, or a woody piece or strip of land. *Squeech*, shaw, dingle, ‘mean nearly the same thing.’—*Moor*. ‘*Reed Pytte*,’ or *fenne*.—*Pr. Pv.*

REEN, REIN. To drop the head as ripe corn.

Gael., *crion*, to droop, *crom*, to bend down; Wel., *crym*, to stoop, bend; if from the action of *reining* in; Lat., *retinere*; Fr., *réne*.

‘Crist hymself for sothe bygan.

He may *rene* both boure and halle.’—*Lydgate*.

REER, RERE. Meat, ‘too much underdone.’ When cooked enough ‘it is home-done.’ A. S., *hrere*, raw. ‘*Rere* or *nesche*, as eggys *mollis*.’—*Pr. Pv.*

REESTIE. Rancid, rusty. ‘*Reest*, as *flesche*, *rancidus*.’—*Pr. Pv.*

May be a cor. of the L. Ger., *roestigh*, rusty, or the quot. from Bp. Hall may supply a clue to the der. *Reest* is the skin of bacon, possibly from the Isl., *hreistr*, a scale.

He was of an adust swarth cholerick dye, like *restie* bacon, or a dried scate fish.—*Nash’s Have with you to Saffron Walden*.

So I could pluck a crow with Poet *Martial* for calling it *putre halec*, the scauld rotten herring; but he meant that of the fat, *reasty Scottish* herrings, which will endure no salt, and in one month (bestow what cost on them you will) wax rammish if they be kept.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Or once a week, perhaps for novelty,

Reez'd bacon-soords shall feast his family.—*Hall's Satires*, b. iv.

REFFEJ. Refuse. Picking out sheep is in Suffolk to *reffej* 'em

RELEET. A meeting of three or four different roads.

Isl., *leita*, to guide, direct, resort to, A. S., *lædan*.

'REMEMBER. Parson Melham—and 'pray Sir, drink about,' a Norfolk phrase.—*Bailey's Dict. of Cant Words*, 1776.

RENDER. To give a finishing coat of plaster to a wall, Fr., *rendurcir*, to re-harden, *renduire*, to smear afresh.

RENNIBLE, RANNILY. Fluent, voluble. Used by Bishop Hall. A. S., *rynan*, to roar; Isl., *hrina*, to cry out. The A. S. has also *rennan*, to run, flow.

RESH. Fresh, recent. Carrots just pulled up and moist are said to be too *resh* for cattle, and more wholesome when a little *clung*.

Ger., *resche*; Fr., *rèche*, harsh, rough, sour; Isl., *hress*, fresh, recent.

RESSLE. Ripe walnuts are brushed off the tree with a long *resselling* pole.

A. S., *hris*, tops of trees, *hriscian*, to shake, vibrate, rustle; Pl. D., *russehn*; Dut., *ritselen*; Prov. Ger., *rasseln*, to shake; Scot., *reissil*, a loud clattering noise, a blow, stroke; Su.-Goth., *ris-a*, to beat with rods.

RESTIE, REASTY. East Anglian forms of *restive*. Lat., *re-stare*.

A horse is said to run *rusty*, i.e., *restive*. *Reast*, to take offence, Linc.

If their Masters see them, how nimble at a start are they, but if their backes bee turned, how *resty* and lazy?—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

Now, sirs, knowing your bellies full of Bishops *bobbs*, I am sure your bones would be at rest: but, wee'le set vp all our *rests*, to make you all *restie*.

—*Nashe's Pap with a Hatchet*, 1589.

RET. To soak, macerate in water. *Retting* pit, a pond or ditch for soaking hemp; Su., *röta*, to soak, steep; Fl., *reeten*, to hickle or bruise flax. *Ret*, a wart, Norf; Dut., *vvrat*.

Retting is the process of steeping flax in water to separate the fibres.

'*Rettyn tymbyr*, hempe, or other lyke, *rigo*, *infundo*.'—*Pr. Pv*.

RHENOISTER. A rhinoceros, 'called by the Dutch settlers at the Cape, *rhenoster*.'—*Forby*.

RIB-WORT. The common water-cress, *Coronopus Ruellii*.

Ribe, A. S., is hound's tongue.

RICKY. Masterful. Lanc., *rick*, to scold; Wel., *rhoci*, to grunt, growl; Isl., *rikr*, imperious; Dut., *ryk*; Swed., *rik*; Plat. D., *riek*, dominion.

RIDE. To 'ride grub,' is to be out of humour, sulky.

RIE. The raised border on a stocking top.

RIFLE. A strop used after the whetstone for sharpening a scythe. Generally hung on the sned of the scythe.—*Moor's Suf. Words*; Ger., *riffeln*, to polish; Su.-Goth., *rifwa*, to rub.

'A bruske sythe and grass sythe with *rifle* to stand.'—*Tusser*.

In other Eng. dial. a *rifle* seems to be a bent stick attached to the butt of the scythe handle, to collect the corn or grass into the swathe, and is called a bale. —See *Halliwell and Wright*.

RIG. A ridge in ploughed land, a stocking rib. A.S., *rig*, the back.

Isl., *hriggr*; Sue-Goth, *rygg*. *Riggish*, wanton; Fr., *rigoler*.

A sheep laid on its back and unable to turn itself, is said to be *rigg'd*.

RIG, RIDGIL. *Ridjillon*, an animal half castrated. Gael., *ruig*; Isl., *rog*.

RIGHT. Obligation. 'I've no *right* to pay so much.' 'He have a *right* to pay his debts.' 'He have a *right* to be hung, and don't ought to be pardoned. *Right*, very, as *right* rotten. *Right-down*, down-right; *right-on*, positively, straight-forward. *Right-up*, upright; *right-away*, straight off, directly. The three latter have been transplanted to the United States. *Right-out*, directly, completely; *right-up-eared*, prick-eared, pert, saucy.

RILE, ROIL. To stir up liquor and make it turbid by moving the sediment; hence to irritate and rouse to anger.—'dost you *rile* the water.' 'A was lamentably *riled*.' Common in America.

Isl., *rugl*, to stir up, ruffle, discompose; Su-Goth., *rulla*; C. Brit., *ruila*; 'Ryall of foom or berme, spuma.'—Pr. Pv. 'Riall of wyne, fome, brouée, fleur.'—Palsg. A *riled* complexion is one coarsely ruddy.

Rile, to vex, annoy, Cumb.; *roil*, to play the romps, frolic, Whitby. *Rile*, to render turbid, disturb, vex.—Brockett's *North Country Words*. *Rool*, to ruffle, rumple clothes, Craven. *Reul*, to be rude, unmannerly.—Ray. *Roil*, to perplex, to muddy, make turbid, Grose. *Rile*, to ruffle; *roiling*, fidgetting, climbing about, said of children, Northampts.; *rile*, to reach as a restless child, Dorset; *roil*, an abusive female; *roily*, to scold, Devon; *roily*, to traduce, to backbite, West of Eng; *roil*, a great awkward hoyden, a big, ungainly slam-makin—MS., Devon. Gloss. *Roil*, to rove about, from O. Norse, *hrolla*.—Coleridge's *Dict. of 13th cent., English*. *Roytyn* or *roylyn*, or gone ydyl abowte.—Pr. Pv.

Maydes myxte with men in company,
Let them in solempne flockes goe *royle*.

—Seneca's *Tenne Tragedies*, 1581.

Were wont to roam and *roile* in clusters.—Stanihurst's *Ireland*, 1584.

Sathan is now in his passions; he feeles his passion approaching, he loves to fish in *royled* waters.—The *Simple Cobbler of Aggadarn*, p. 2, 1647.

He took a turn or two in his dining-room, and said nothing, by which I perceived his spirits were very much *roiled*; therefore I kept silence also, expecting what would follow. There was no need of asking what news, when the purse, with the great seal, lay upon the table. At last his lordship's discourses and actions discovered that he was in a very great passion, such as may be termed agony, of which I never saw in him any like appearance since I first knew him.—North's *Lives*, i., 415.

But that his friends, intelligent persons ** should believe it, was what *roiled* him exceedingly.—*Id.* ii., 168.

But although his fears of the law, or rather of my Lord Jeffries were removed, yet his spirits were so *roiled* with this expedition, that he never heartily enjoyed himself after.—*Id.* iii., 140.

And King William, having secured his own game, would not *roil* it to gratify them.—*Id.* iii., 183.

As surely as wormwood shall still and heal such *roilings*.—Fairfax.

RILLY The dado or moulding round the base of a room. 'Dust the *rilly*.'—Moor. See under *Rally*.

RIM of the Body, the membrane lining the abdomen and covering the bowels.

Old Eng.; *rim* or *rymme*. Bishop Wilkins defines it the membrane of the belly 'Omentum, a fat pannicle, caule sewet, *rim*, or *kell*, wherein the bowels

are lapt.—*Florio*. A. S., *rima*, an edge; Wel., *rhim*. Pistol, at Agincourt, threatens Monsieur ler Fer—

For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood.—*Hen.* 5, Act 4.

RIM. To shoe a horse; a bill sent to a Norfolk clergyman ran—

‘To *rimming* your ass.’ *Rere and Rym*, back and edge.

Bot non stode Harald dynt, that bifore him kam
The rought of thare rascaille he did it *rere and ryme*.

Robert de Brunne

RIMPLE. A wrinkle, pucker. A. S., *hrimple*.

RINGE. The border of a cap or kerchief, a row of plants.

‘Plant em in *ringes*.’ A. S., *hringe*. ‘*Reenge* or *rowe*.’—*Pr. Pv.*

RINGLED. Married.

RINGLENS. Coarse flour.

Ring is Sc. for the meal falling between the millstone and the case. *Renge*, a hair sieve for flour, Dorset; in Somerset, a *range*.

RINKIN. A fox, Suff; Ger., *reineke*.

RIPPIER. One who brings fish from the coast to sell inland.

Lat., *ripa*, a sea shore.

Cowell, in his Law Dict. calling them *reparii*, derives á *fiscella qua in devehendis piscibus utuntur*; in Eng., á *ripp*, basket. Isl., *hripp*.

It appeareth on record, that in the yere 1522, the *rippars* of Rie and other places solde their fresh fish in Leadenhall market.—*Stowe's London*, 1599.

In Suffolk, Moor states the word is used, pronounced *rib*, for open work hen cages, and baskets in which oranges, &c. are hawked about.

Where tis to be noted that they come in with a sleeueless conscience, and thinke it no good doctrine which is not preached with the cloak cast over each shoulder like a *rippier*—*Pap with a Hatchet*, 1589.

RIPPLE. A Norfolk mode of ploughing; laying the land two furrows together.

RISPS. Stems or stalks of climbing plants, the fruit-bearing stems of raspberries. In Suf. the green straw or runners of growing peas and potatoes.

It., *raspo*; Span., *raspa*, a stalk of grapes, beard of corn. Hence *rape* *tabac*; Eng., *rappee*.

Strabery rype, and cherries in the *ryse*—*Lydgate*.

RIST. A rising ground; advance of prices; an origin. Ger., *rist*.

And the rather, for that the words thus foisted in are of such a sort trust and end, that if you look but to their *rists* and lay their betokenings to the things whose names they bear, I dare undertake twenty for one, that even the slighted and off-cast words in the mouths of handy-crafts-men and earth-tillers shall be better drawn and more patly brought in.—*Fairfax*.

RIVERS. The women in the herring curing houses who string the fish upon spits for smoking, see p. 301. Dan., *rive*, to lacerate, pierce. Isl., *ryf*. *Ryvyn* or *reendyn*.—*Pr. Pv.*

Little knocks *rive* great blocks.—*Local Proverb*.

ROARERS. The men who spread and turn over the herrings on the floor of the curing houses, see page 301. Dan., *röre*, to stir about. Su.-Goth., *röra*; Isl., *hræra*. ‘*Rooryn*, or *ruffelyn* amonge thyngys.’—*Pr. Pv.*

ROB. Jam, thick jelly made from fruit.

Fr., *rob de ribes*, the preserved juice of gooseberries or currants; It., *rob*; Pers., *rubb*.

ROBBLE. A rake, used by bakers in stirring bread in the oven.

O. Fr., *roable*, an oven-rake; Wel., *rhawbal*, a shovel.

Hartshorne in his *Salop Ant.* remarks, I never heard it but once, and then it was used at a mill under the south side of the Wrekin, to describe an instrument with which oats are stirred in an oven.

ROBLET. A large chicken or young cock. A var. seemingly of *gobbler*, the local term for a turkey-cock; Sc., *bubbly-jock*.

The Dut. has *robbenol*, a nickname for a lusty boy, or plump child.

Roblet occurs in East Anglian literature, with the meaning apparently of the Low Ger. *rabbelen*, garrure, nugari, blaterare, precipitare, sive confundere verba.—*Kilian*.

But if the man who is so all to benighted, will needs be setting up a *Will-in-the-Wisp* no wonder if the glare of it sometimes *roblet* him into bogs and marl pits.—*Fairfax*.

But now one reason at least why the understanding has been *robletted* into these wastes and wildernesses is, the forefearing that if emptiness far and wide were not granted, the world would not be bounded.—*Fairfax*.

ROCKET. A row of holes made by dibbles; the length of the stetch.

ROCK-STAFF. A distaff. An old woman's *rock-staff* is a contemptuous expression for a silly superstitious fancy.

Swed., *rock*; Ger., *rocken*, a distaff; *rocken-weisheit*, old woman's philosophy.

'*Rokke* of spynnyng, colus.'—*Pr. Pv.*

RODE. To spawn.—E. Ang.; Wel., *rhid*, spawn; *Rownd*, fish roe, N. Ang., from Dan., *raun*. Ger., *rogen*. Su.-Goth. *rok*. Isl., *hrogn*.

Rid, a hollow place in gravel where salmon deposit their roe, from Sc., *redd*, spawn.—*Jam.*

ROGER'S BLAST. A sudden local motion of air, perceptible only by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a water spout. It is reckoned a sign of approaching rain.—*Forby*.

Gael., *ruidheas*, a blast, agitated movement; Wel., *rhuadaiz*, blustering, roaring. '*Rowdyonys*, blaste or qwyrlywynd, turbo.'—*Pr. Pv.*

ROGGE. To shake roughly. Su.-Goth. *rycka*. Isl., *hröcka*, cum impetu ferri; Sc. *rug*, to tear in pieces *Roggle*, N. Ang; Wel., *rhuglaw*, to move about briskly; Prov. Ger., *rogel*, loose, unfixed. 'He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe.'—*Morte Arthure M.S. Linc.*

She *rogged* on hym, and was nothing a-dradde.—*Lydgate*.

ROKE. A fog. *Roky*, foggy. Sea *roke* is a cold fog or thick mist spreading rapidly along our eastern shores, sometimes to a distance of eight or ten miles inland. Mid Ang., *rawk*.

Isl., *rok*; Dan., *ryger*, a steaming, reeking exhalation; A.S., *reac*. In Sussex, *roke* is the steam from boiling water. *Roke*, myste.—*Pr. Pv.*

Her lewde lyppes twayne. They slaver men sayne—Lyke a *roky* rayne.

—*Skelton*.

ROLLIKY. Uneven, rough. **ROLLIPOKE.** Hempen cloth of coarse texture. A. S., *hreog*, rough.

ROMMOCK. To romp or gamble boisterously.

Old High Ger., *hromjan*, to bustle, make a noise; Ger., *rammeln*, to tumble, romp; Su.-Goth., *ram*, stout, robust; Isl., *rammaukinn*, sturdy, of overflowing energy and spirits.

And yet she's a *rommaking*, *slommaking* thing,

And as wild as a filly let loose in the spring.—*Clare's M.S. Poems*.

RONDS, or RANDS. Terms applied to the unembanked margins of

the East Norfolk rivers. O. Norse, *rönd*, margin, edge.—See *Rand*.

ROOKER. Refuse broken fish. Sw., *råk*, fish guts.

ROOMS. The spaces between the thwarts of a boat. Isl., *rummr*.
Used in this sense only.

ROOZLY or RAWSELY. Gravelly subsoil, thin-skinned with mould.

A. S., *hruse*, a rock, hill, earth. *Ros-land*, heathy land; Wel., *rhos*, a moor, peat land.

Rosil or *rosily* soil, land between sand and clay, neither light nor heavy.—*Ray's Eastern Words*. *Russell'd*, withered as an apple, Whitby. Wel., *rhuzawl*, ruddy, russety; *Rosel*, to crisp with heat, Teesdale; to *rossel* his shins, to kick the skin from the legs, Salop; Gael., *rusal*, to scrape, scratch.

ROUNE. To whisper, A.S., *runian*. 'Rownyn to-geder, *susurro*.'—*Pr. Pv*. O.H.G., *rûnen*, hence Gothic *runa*, mystery; *runic*, &c.

Were I but to whisper to him of whom so many talk aloud, I should rown him thus much in the ear.—*Fairfax*.

ROUT. To snore, to roar, bellow, like animals, to holla.

Sax., *hrutan*; Isl., *rauta*, *hriota*. *Rute* to cry with vehemence. Chesh *Rout*, the bray of an ass, Leeds. *Rowtare yn slepe*, *stertor*.—*Pr. Pv*.

ROUT, ROATING. Coarse grass, which looks brown and sere in the meadows in spring. 'It differs from *fog*, in that the latter is green and sour.'—*Moor*. See der. under *rowen*.

The Good Shepherd will not let his sheep feed in hurtful and roating pastures, but will remove them to good feeding grounds.—*Pilkington*.

Rowty, applied to rank grass, occurs in an old Essex writer, *Harrison's Britainè*, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, 1577.

ROVE. A scab. *Rovy*, scabby. A. S., *kreof*. Also a mode of ploughing, similar to *baulking*. 'Three clean earths and a rove,' is a stipulation to an out-going tenant, dated 1740.—*Cullum's Hawsted*, p. 217. Su.-Goth., *rifwa*. Isl., *riufa*, to cleave.

ROVING WEATHER. Uncertain weather.

ROWEN, ROUGHINGS, or ROWINS. The after-math of mown meadows. See *Rawings*.

Roughings, latter grass, after mathes—*Ray's S. and E. Words*.

Which ever ye sow—That first eat low,

The other forbear—For rowen to spare.—*Tusser*

* A. S., *hruh*; Ger., *rauh*; Dan., *ru*, rough, coarse; Ger., *raugh-gras*, small meadow grass.

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.—*Bailey's Dict*.

ROWS. The names given to the blocks of narrow streets, running east to west, which constitute Old Yarmouth.

N. Ang., *raw*, as *Pether-Raw*, *Shiney-Raw*; Sax., *ræwa*; Old Eng. and Sc. *rew*, a street; Lat., *ruga*; Sp., *rua*; Fr., *rue*.

ROWY, ROWNY. Of uneven texture. Cor. of *rough*. A.S., *ruh*.

ROYNISH. Scabby, mangy, mean, base. Fr., *rogneux*. It., *rógna*.

The sloven and the careless man, the roynish nothing nice.—*Tusser*.

'She was not such a roinish rannell, (strumpet) or such a dissolute gillian-flurtes, as this wainscot-faced Tomrig.—*Gab. Harvey's Pierce's Super-erogation*, 1600.

RUCK I.—A wrinkle, crease, plait or fold. Isl., *hrukka* a wrinkle.

II.—To cower, to huddle together. Isl., *hruku*, Dut., *hurken*.

In the same sense a *ruck* is a heap, N. Ang.; Isl., *hraukr*; Sue-Goth, *ruka*; Fris., *ruk*. 'Rukkun, or cower down.'—*Pr. Pv.* Dan., *ruge*, to brood, hatch. *Reawking*, idling in neighbours' houses.—*Tim Bobbin*.

The wolfe in fieldis the shepe dothe grete duresse,
Rukking in foldis for fere dar nat arise.—*Lydgate*.

RUDLE. A beverage composed of warm beer and gin, with sugar and a slice of lemon peel.—*Moor*.

The Ger. has *rudeln*, to stir about.

RUFFATORY. A rude, boisterous lad, fond of horse-play.

It., *ruffa*, a scrambling, pulling; *arruffare*, to dishevel; *baruffa*, a fray; Prov., *barrufaut*, fighter, brawler, from Old H. Ger., *bi-roufan*.—*Diez*.

RUMBUSTICAL. Boisterous, bustling, shoving.

Scot., *rambaskuns*. Possibly from the Su.-Goth. *ram*, robust, and *busa*, cum impetu ferri, irruere, *basa*, ferire. In some Eng. dial. *robustical*, of which it may be a var.

RUMGUMSHUS. Opinionated, rough and surly, quarrelsome.

The Moes. Goth. has *raum*, stout, sturdy; *gaum-jan*, to perceive, estimate. Scot., *ramgunshock*, coarse, unpolished. *Rumgumption*, rough sense.

RUMMER. A large, strapping lass. *Rumpkin*, a large drinking glass.

'A ramman girt an' a very large one, Cumb. Isl., *rumr*; Su-Goth., *rum*, bulky, large.

RUNDESCANT. To enlarge on, used by Bp. Hall. Sw., *rundiscanten*.

RUNNABLY. Currently, smoothly, without hesitation. 'The boy reads pretty *runnably*.' In Suf., *renably*. See *rennible*.

RUNT. An obstinate old cow, or ill-conditioned woman; *runty*, crusty, surly. Ger., *rind*; Dut., *rund*, a cow, heifer; Isl., *hrund*, a woman. (*mulier libertina*, says Jamieson.)

Runt, an aged ox, Cumb. *Runty*, thick short-set, red faced, Whitby.

RUSNS or REWSNS. The splints or narrow bands of wood running inside a boat by which it is raised. Sw., *resa*, to raise up.

RUTTLE. To make a rough noise in breathing, as when there is an obstruction in the throat or lungs, Dut. *reutelen*.

SAD-BAD, sadly-bad, sadly-badly, very ill, sadly-poorly.

Sir G. C. Lewis in his *Herefordshire Dialect* notices the propensity in the poor for using qualifying diminutives, specially conversing with those better off. He attributes the habit to a desire to excite compassion, by making themselves appear ill off. Ask 'what sort of crop of potatoes have you?' 'I think I shall have a few taters.' They would say no more if they expected the best possible crop. How are you? 'Middling, or indifferent well,' would be the answer, though the person was not ill, and had not had an ailing for years. Though a man said, 'we do rent a little house and bit of garden of Mr. Jones,' his cottage and garden might be the largest in the district. 'I did take the man his *bit o' victuals*' would mean his ordinary dinner, and perhaps a large one too. So 'he do get a drop of drink,' might mean six quarts of cider a day. Ask a woman, staggering under a load of wood which she has got on her head, she will answer, 'I ha just been picking a few chats.' On the same principle the cottagers amplify, when talking of those objects which are expensive to them. How many children have you? *Woman*—a large family, I ha had ten. You do not discover until you ask a second question, 'but I had buried six when they were babies.' The habit of farmers and gardeners, in speaking of their crops is precisely analogous. They will neither admit times be to good, or weather to be altogether favourable."

SAFER or SEA-FARE. A voyage. 'What sort of *safir* have you made.'

SAG. To bend, give way, decline from weakness or over-loading, as gate bars, beams, rafters, &c. Applied to health also. 'How is your neighbour?' 'Why 'a fare kedgy—but 'a begin to *sag*, *kiender*.' To decline in health,

'Nature hath lent him a flabberkin face like one of the foure windes, and cheekes that *sagge* like a woman's dugges over his chin-bone'—*Nash's Pierce Penilesse*.

'Next, the Norfolk Hog, or Swine-worrier who had got him a *sagging* pair of cheeks, like a sow's paps that gives suck with the plentiful Maste before him, came lazily waddling in, and puffed out *Pork, Pork, Pork*.'—*Nash's Lenten Stuff*.

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear,

Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear.—*Macbeth*, v. 3.

A. S., *sigan*, to sink, fall; Ger., *sakken*; Fris. Isl., and Goth., *siga*; L. Ger. *sijgen*,

'What a *segging* gait he has,' said of the heavy labouring walk of a corpulent man, *N. Ang.* *Sagg'd*, bulged out.—*Whitby*. *Saggyn*. or *satelyn*, *basso*.—*Pr. Pv.*

SAG-LEDGES. Cross-bars or braces, to prevent gate ledges *sagging*.

SALE. The iron or wooden part of a cart horse's collar.

A. S., *sæl*, harness for a draught horse, a fetter, chain; *sol. sal*, a wooden hoop, to put round the neck of an ox, Su-Goth *sele*, a horse's draught collar. *Sele* horsys harness, *Pr. Pv.*, and *Palsg.* *Arquillus* an ox bowe.—*Ortus Vocabulorum*, 1500. *Sole* a bowe about a beestes necke, *Palsg.*, *Restis* a *Sole* to tie beasts. *Gouldman's Dict.* 1664. A. S., *Sælan*, to bind, unite.

Sahl, sole, sow, an ox yoke.—*Chesh.* *Sole* a collar of wood put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stelch (upright stake) *Heref.* *Soole*, beestys teyynge, *ligaculum* *Pr. Pv.* Fris. *såle*, horse collar.

SALLY. To pitch forward.

To run from side to side as at a ship launch, *N. Ang.* *Sally* and back stroke, a term among ringers; *Northampts.* *Sally*, a tottering situation, *Sussex.* Fr. *sailler* to issue forth, leap, spring out; *saillie*, a quick egress.

'The horse, when he found himself clear of pursuers, stopped his course by degrees and went with his rider (fast asleep upon his back) into a pond to drink, and there sat his lordship upon the *sally*.'—*North's Lives*, i. 92.

SAMMEN-BRICKS. Bricks insufficiently burned, soft, and friable.

Ger. *samisch*, soft. The A. S. has *sam*, half.

Sammy, is a term for any soft half-baked individual, applied to both sexes, common to most of our Eng. dial. Gael. *Samh*, rustic, clownish. *Sammy*, *clammy*, sticky, *sammy* bread, *Salop.* Moist, sweaty, *Northants*; watery, soft, *Beds.* The Scand. *sammen* has the sense of sticky, coherent.

SAMMODITHEE. A word noted by Sir Thomas Browne. He left it unelucidated, and it has remained until our day a puzzle to philologists. Hickes interpreted it 'Say me how dost thou.' Lately it has been unriddled by Mr. Spurdens, as a corruption of 'Sam onto thee,' the constant response to the toast 'Here's t'ye!'

Syncopated phrases were common in O. Eng. colloquialisms. Two are instanced in the Gram. to Cotgrave's Fr. Dict., 1650, *Muskiditti*, much good may it doe to you; and *Godigodin*, God give you good evening.

SANNY. To utter a whining, wailing cry, without apparent cause.

Possibly a cor. of the Fr. *s'ennuyer*, or from *sangloter*, to sob, or a var. of

SANNYKING. Lasting, said of wind. Isl., *seinka*, to linger; *seinn*, slow, late; Su. Goth *sinka*; Old Fr., *senis*, late. A pining, sannyng wind,' is a common phrase; *Sannyking*, lingering.

SAPPY. Silly, shallow-pated. *Sap-scall*, a half-witted fellow.

Derived, says Moor, from the outer timber next the bark being less solid and weaker than the inner. The weak unsolid part is called the *sap*. A. S., *sæp*; Dut., *sap*.

SARNICK. inanimate. A small quantity. Wel. *swrn*, a little.

Ger. *saumig*, slack, slow, backward.

SAUCE. I.—Insolence of speech. II.—Any sort of vegetable eaten with flesh meat.

Sauce, vegetables on the table.—*Hallamshire* dial. ‘Long *sarse* and short *sarse*, and round *sarse*, are not unfrequently applied to different vegetables; carrots, beets, and potatoes are so called, according to their respective dimensions.’—*Elwyn’s Americanisms*.

SAY. A taste or trial, a sample. ‘Now the sheep have got a *say* of this grass they cannot keep out of it.’ Fr., *essayer*. *Say-nay*, to refuse, forbid.

The meddling ape, that like a tall wood-cleauer assaying to rend a two-penny billet in two pieces, did wedge in his pettitoes so fast between the two clefts that he stuck by the feete for a *saie*.—*Nash’s Plaine Percivall*.

SCAITHFUL. Given to breaking from pasture. Said of open fields liable to be overrun by stock. A. S., *scethan*, to spoil, damage. Fris *scatha*, Su-Goth *skada*.

SCALD. I.—A multitude, said in a depreciating sense. ‘I found the whole *scald* on em, as of boys robbing an orchard or hen-roost. Su-Goth., *Skall* a noisy crowd; a general hunt. A. S. *sceol*, a gang. II.—A patch in a barley field, scorched and withered by the sun in a hot season, and on a light soil. To scorch, make bare; Isl., *skalladur*, bare, bald; Su.-Goth, *skallog*; Dan., *skold-corn*, blighted corn. Scabby, scurfy, also mean, disgusting.

‘Other news I am advertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet, is given out to be of my doing.’—*Nashe’s Pierce Penilesse*.

‘And safely covered from the scalding shine.’—*Phinehas Fletcher*.

Scald, equivalent to the whole *boiling*.—*Miss Baker*, *Schald*, shallow, Sc. *Scholde*, not depe, *bassus*, Pr. Pv., hence shoal.

SCAMBLE. To scramble, to shift. ‘*Scamblingly*, griffe-graffe, by hooke or by crooke, squimble-squamble, catch that catch may.’—*Cotgr.* Isl. *skalma* to take long strides. Su.-Goth, *skamma*, to despoil; Dan., *skæmme*. See *shamble*.

‘And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen.’—*Tusser*.

Scambler, a bold intruder at other people’s dinner tables, Sc. *Scamble*, to rove about, climb, scramble, obtain by struggling with others. Also to mangle, maul.—*Bailey*. *Scambling*, sprawling, *Heref.*

‘Yea, but it is a harder, and not so easie for an old man, since the cushion was taken away from it;’ meaning ‘Since Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof.’—*Fuller’s Worthies*—London.

SCARE. To spend, Suf. A cur to drive away pigs and poultry.

SCATCH-PAWED. Left-handed, Essex. N. Ang., *skiff-handed*.

Ger. *schicht*, unable, disabled.

SCHISMS. Frivolous excuses, whimsies, fancies, and fooleries in general. Ex. ‘Come, come, let us have no more of your *schisms*.’

‘That man have always one *schism* or another in his head.

SCHOOL. A shoal; a *school* of whales or herrings are common phrases.

A. S., *sceol*, a multitude; *scolu*, a shoal. *Sculle* of a fysshe, *examen* Pr. Pv.

‘The youth in *sculs* flocke and runne together.’—*Foxe’s Acts and Monuments*.

SCHRAIL. A light rail or fence.

SCOCKER'D, or COCKERED. *Rifted*, as a tree blasted by lightning; said also of sappy timber.

A var. of *cockle*, a term applied to any surface rendered uneven by shrinking or expansion after wet. Der., Lat., *cochlea*, a snail, from what Sir T. Browne describes as the wreathy spires and *chocleary* turnings of its shell.

SCOOT. An irregular angular projection in a field, garden, &c.

Su.-Goth., *skoet*, an angle. A. S. *sceat*. Isl *skeyt*.

SCOOTER. to run like *scooter*, *i. e.*, be very nimble, a simile borrowed from the rapid flight of the *scoter* duck. *Anas nigra*, Lin. *scuty*, smart, clean, brisk; *scooter*, a squirt.

Scote, to shoot along in running, Dorset. A. S., *sceotan*. Su-Goth, *skutta*.

SCOPPET. To lade, empty. *Skuppet*, a scooping implement used in embanking, having its sides turned a little in, and the handle with no eye-tiller or perforator, as the common spade has. It is intended for turning over *muckles* or midden heaps rather than for digging. Su-Goth *skopa*. L. Ger. *schuppe*.

Sharp cutting spade for dividing of mow,

With *skuppet* and skavell that marshmen allow.—*Tusser*.

‘Though he puts them to their trumps other times, and *scuppets* not his beneficence into their mouths with such fresh water facility.—*Nash's Lenten Stuff*.

Scuppit, a small scoop used by maltsters.—*Sussex*.

SCORE OUT TO. To scour as the tide scores out the beach. In Suffolk the gangways to the sea are called *scores*. At Lowestoft the very steep lanes running down to the shore are termed *scores*.

Score, a deep narrow indentation on a hill side, Sc., Isl., *skir*, a fissure, cleft. Su-Goth *skora*, Wel *ysgar* to cleave. A. S., *scoren*, cleft. The A. S. has also *score*, the shore, Su-Goth *skär*.

SCOTCH. To spare, to refrain. ‘I did not *scotch* to tell him my mind,’ *i. e.*, I did not mince the matter with him.

Sw. *skiuta*, to break the matter to; to hint at an affair. In the Su-Goth it has similar senses, the root being to thrust at, push at. A. S., *sceothan*.

SCOVE. to run swiftly, to *scour* along. A. S., *scyfe*, precipitation.

SCRAB, SCRAP. To scratch or claw: dimin., *scrabble*; Dan., *skrabe*, to scrape; Isl., *skrapa*; Dut., *schrap*. Scrabbed eggs are a Lenten dish of eggs boiled hard, chipped and mixed with butter, salt and pepper. Su-Goth, *skrada*, to cut small.

‘As when David, fearing the Philistines and distrusting God's protection, let his spittle fall downe upon his beard, and *scrabbled* upon the doores.’—*Rogers' Naaman*.

SCRADGE. to dress and trim the slope of a fen bank, to strengthen it from an apprehended overflow. Dan., *skred*, slope; *skraane*, to slant. A. S., *screadian*; L., Ger. *schraden* to cut in slanting pieces.

SCRANCH, SCRANGE. A deep scratch. Dut., *schrammen*, to scratch with a nail. Dan., *skramme*, to scar.

SCRAPE. A scrape, or scrap, a Norfolk term for a quantity of chaff mixed with grain, and laid as a decoy to attract small birds within range.

‘Making a *scrape* for sparrows and small birds.’—*Sir T. Browne*.

A term applied also, says the same writer, by seamen to the *Canis Carcharias*, or other members of the shark species, sometimes taken entangled in herring nets.

SCREET. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. Low Sc., *scread*, A. S., *screadian*, to cut in pieces, divide, shred. See *vessel*.

SCRIGGLE, SKRUGGLE. To writhe, struggle, twist about. 'A ketched an arrawiggle, an ta *skriggled* an got awah;' 'a *skrigglen* eel.' Dut., *scribbelen*, to struggle; *schrikkig*, skittish.

'They *skriggled* and began to scold,
But laughing got the master,
Some *quackling* cried, 'Let go your hold;
The farmers held the faster.'—*Bloomfield's Horkey*.

SCRIMMAGE, SCRUMMAGE. To skirmish. A. S., *scrimbre*, a sword-player. O. H. G., *skirm*, shield. Bav., *schremen*, to fence. Fr., *escrimer*. Isl., *skylma*.

One of the numerous words pertaining to arms, which the Romance nations received from their Gothic conquerors.—Diez.

SCRINGE. To shrink, or shrivel, as with sharp cold or dry heat. A. S., *scrincan*.

SCROGGY. Twisted, stunted; *scrog legs*, bandy legs. Ger., *schrag*, awry. *Scrog*, a stunted bush or shrub, N. Ang.

SCRUMTIOUS. Stingy, screwy. *Scrimpie*, niggardly, Sc.; *scrinch*, a small bit, *Mid Ang.*, Ger., *schrumpen*, Su-Goth, *skrumpen*.

SCUD. To shake herrings out of the nets. Dut., *schudden*. Su-Goth, *skudd-a*. See p. 294.

SCUM. To mow.

Probably a vulgarism, although the Wel. *ysgawm* and the Gael *sgud* have meanings akin, and the Su-Goth has *skämma*, to crop, cut short.

SCUMMER. To foul with dirty liquid, to defame.

'He and his brother *scummed* out betwixt them an epistle to the readers against all poets and writers.'—*Nash's Have with you to Saffron Walden*.

Su-Goth, *skæmma*, to load with opprobrium.

SCURF, SKRUFF. A thin crust, as of a wound healing; impure remains, filthy, scabby matter, &c. Su.-Goth., *rufwa*, *crusta vulneris*. Also the back part of the neck.

Su. Goth., *skrof*; Ger., *schorf*; A. S., *sceorfa*; Isl., *skurfur*.

'And so lickes up *scurfe* as the spider doth venom, or the sinke gathers dregges daily.'—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

'If such *scurfe* were only coloured with base Popish varnish, it were a lesse evill: but to set such base wares forth upon God's stall, which were too base to be vended upon the basest stall in a market, how odious is it?—*Id.*

SEA-PYE. The oyster catcher.

It., pd. to Nicholas Grey for a *sepye*, a red shancke and a stynte, *ijd.*—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

SEAL. Time, season, as hay *seal*, barley *seal*, wheat *seal*, &c.

Of an idle fellow it is said, he 'keeps bad *seals*;' of poachers, 'that they are out at all *seals* of the night;' of an industrious man, that he keeps 'good *seals* and meals. A. S., *sæl*, time, occasion. 'Seel, tyme' Pr. Pv.

To give one the *seal* of the day, i. e., to be ordinary civil to him but nothing more.—*Local Saw*.

SEED-LEP. The basket carried by the sower. A. S., *sæd-leap*.

SEGS. Rushes, reeds, sedges; a *seggen*-bottom'd chair, a *seggen* collar. A. S., *secg*. Wel. *hesgen*.

Sedge-collars for plough-horses, for lightness of neck.—*Tusser*.

'Sche took a *leep* of *segg*, i. e., a basket of rush. Exod. ii., 3.—*Wycliffite Version*.

SEISINGS, or NOSSELLS. The short lines by which, at 6-inch intervals, herring nets are attached to their supporting rope. Dan., *seisings*, seizings, *seise*, to seize. See page 291.

SEKETTA. An executor.

SENCION. Common groundsel, *senecio vulg*, Lin. '*Synchone*,' Pr. Pv.

SET. A game, as whist; a rubber consisting of two or three sets.

'When we have matcht our rackets to these balles,
We will in France (by God's grace) play a set
Shall strike his father's crowne into the hazard.'—Hen. V., i., 2.

Also used for sit. 'Dew that there owd hin set?' 'No, she lah.' A place in a river where fixed nets are set,

SET-FAST. In use, not at liberty. 'Retch me the black jack.'
'You can't het, 'tis set-fast; s' full a burgad.—Moor.

SEW. To ooze out, as water from wet land, blood from a wound.
To *sew* out stammingly, to flow out surprisingly. Cor. of *issue*.

SHACK. I.—v. To rove about as a stroller or mendicant; *s.* a shabby fellow, lurking and prowling about, a *shackaback*. A. S., *sceacere*, L. Ger., *schæcke*. II.—v. To turn pigs or poultry into the stubble to feed on the scattered grain; *s.* the shaken-out grain remaining on the ground after harvest and gleaning. In woodlands, the acorns or mast.

Yoke seldom thy swine,—While *shack* time doth last.—Tusser.

Like a broad *shak*-fork with a slender steale.—Hall's Satires.

'Or that none of those rayes of other atoms, that are *shacking* all over the world's wastes come riding or drilling through both.'—Fairfax.

Shack, to shake out or shed as corn at harvest. *Shak*-fork, a hay fork, N. Ang., *shack*-ripe, fruit ready to fall with a touch.—Whitby. *Shack*, offal corn, the refuse of the *tailings*. Northants. *Su-Goth*, *Skaka*. A.S., *scacan*, to shake.

Shack, (in Norfolk and Suffolk) the liberty of winter pasturage; the Lords of Manours having the privilege to feed their flocks of sheep at pleasure, upon their tenants' land during the six winter months. Also a custom in Norfolk to have common for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed time in all men's grounds; whence to go at *shack* in that country, signifies as much as, to go at large.—Phillips' *World of Words*, 1706.

Common at *Shack*,—(Eng. Law,) a species of common by Vicinage in Norfolk, Lincoln, and York, being the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field, to turn out their cattle after harvest, to feed promiscuously in that field. *Burrill's Law Diet.* 1850.

Shack is in several places the term which expresses a general right. There is a piece of common; each inhabitant of that district claims a portion or use of it. This is denominated the right of *shack*. The lawyers have been greatly puzzled with it. Perhaps the difficulty will vanish if we remember the French *chacun*, each.—Rev. R. W. Hamilton's *Yorks. Dial.*

Miss Gurney der. from the Ger., *zeche*, a club, *zur zeche gehen*, to go shares. Possibly from the Ger. *schicht*, share, portion; *schichtung*, division of property. The *Su-Goth* and Dan. have *skick*, order, custom, usage.

SHACKY. Shabby, ragged, shiftless, shirtless, at a loose end.

SHAGGY. Morose, coarse, and ill-tempered. A.S., *sceacged*.

SHAIL. To run *shailing* about, to move as if the bones were loose in their sockets, (like a ripe nut in its *shale* or shell.—Forby.)

Our Thomasen she doth trip, our Jenet she doth *shayle*.—Skelton.

Shale, to drag the feet so as to scrape the ground.—Teesdale. *Shawl*, to

walk badly, or with the legs crooked, *Cumb.*, Fr., *aller eschais*. *Shallock*, to trail the feet from sheer laziness, *Leeds*. Su-Goth, *skælg*, oblique, crooked. *Shaylyn*, discreditor, Pr. Pv. *Shayler*, that gothe awrie with his fete, *boyteux*. I *shayle* as a man or horse dothe that gothe croked with his legges.—*Ie vas eschays*—*Palsg*, 1530.

SHALE. The mesh of a net, from the *shale* or netting-pin thrust in to tighten and guage it. A. S., *scylan*. See page 292.

SHALM, SHARM. To scream shrilly and vociferously. Dut., *schroom*, fright. Su-Goth, *skerma*, to vociferate, lament loudly, Wel., *ysgarm*. See *sharming*.

SHAMBLE. To drive away, disperse, make away with. Dut., *schampen*, to slip aside; Dan., *skæmme*, to despoil, cause to fall off. Su-Goth, *skamma*, to diminish, lose, spoil.

SHANNY. Harum-scarum, scatter-brained, frolicksome, unruly (not from vice), high-spirited, romping, head-strong. N. Ang., *shandy*.

In N. Ang. and Sc. *shanny* has the stronger senses of silly, worthless. Su-Goth, *skamm*, Isl., *skömm*, dishonour, ill-doing. A. S., *scande*. In Linc. and Mid Ang. *shanny* has the sense of shame-faced.

‘And out ran every soul beside

A *shanny-pated* crew.—*Bloomfield's Horkey*.

SHARMING. A confused noise, din, or buzzing, such as is made by disorderly children. ‘What a *sharmin* them there children dew keep.’—*Moor*, who considers it a cor. of *swarming*, and borrowed from the confused noise of bees.

Ger., *schaere*, a multitude, crowd. Su-Goth, *skerma*, Wel., *ysgarm*, a shouting, screaming.

‘Whence would arise what I am not forward at all to speak of; an harshness in these things not being so harmless as the cutting of cork, whereby, though you saw and wring the ears with the *sharm*, yet still 'tis but a light business you have to deal with.—*Fairfax*.

SHAUNTY. Shewy, flashy. Cor. of Fr., *gentil*, or of jaunty.

SHEATH. The handle of a long pitch-fork. A. S., *sceat*, partition.

SHEEPED. Disgraced. Used by Bp. Hall.

SHEER. I.—Brittle. Su-Goth, *skör*, fragile; *Spere*, britill or brekyll, Pr. Pv. II.—Bright red, shining with inflammation. Gael., *cear*, blood-coloured, red.

SHELLED, SHALED. Pie-bald. Su-Goth, *skildra*, Ger., *schildern*, to paint in diversified colour. Ger., *schecken*, to dapple, streak. Used in *shell-duck*, *shell-drake*, &c.

Shell-apple, the chaffinch; *sheld*, flecked, speckled, N. Ang., *shell-cock*, the missel thrush, Cumb.

SHELDRAKE. Or burrow-duck; *Anas tadorna*, Lin.

‘*Burganders*, a noble coloured fowl which herd in coney-burrows.—*Sir T. Browne*. *Burganders*, the name given this species by Dr. Browne, may, writes his editor, Mr. Simon Wilkin, be a cor. of *burrow-ganders*.’

Berg. Isl. and Teut. is a rock, hill, mountain. Ger., *berg-huhn*, a wild hen; *berg-enterich*, a wild drake.

SHELVE or SHOLVE. To remove the surface of land with a shovel.

‘We say *sheow* for *shove*, and *showl* for *shovel*,’ in Suffolk, remarks *Moor*. *Show*, pronounced like *cow*, to push or thrust with force.—*Forby*.

Ger., *schaufeln*, to shovel out; A. S., *scufan*.

A calf or colt is said to be *shoovin* when parting with its early teeth; trees putting forth their leaves are also *shoovin*.—*Moor*. *Shove* is also used in East Anglia in the sense of to germinate, to shoot. Dut., *schuyven*, to push forth; *shoovly* is Gypsy for pregnant.

SHEPHERD'S SUNDIAL. The scarlet Pimpernel.

SHERE-MAN. One not enjoying the good fortune to be born in one of "the three counties."

"He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. Aye, I knew he must be a *shereman* by his tongue.—*Forby*.

SHERES. A term applied disparagingly to all the counties in England, except Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, which are called by the natives, 'the three counties.' A.S. *scyr*, from *scyran* to divide.

"A'v a touch a' the *sheers* in 'em,' is a very malevolent character to give of a horse, and is not safely to be uttered loud enough to be heard by a Suffolk owner.—*Moor*.

SHET. To shoot. Also to shut. E. Ang. Vulgarisms.

'Item, j clothe of arras, with iij archowrys on, *scheting* a doke in the water withe a crosse bowe.'—*Inventory of Sir J. Fastolfe's Effects*.

SHIM. A narrow stripe of white, or blaze, or star on a horse's face. In Essex the Jack o' Lantern is called *shim*. A. S., *sciman*, to glitter. 'Schymmids, as hors; scutilatus,' Pr. Pv.

SHIVE, SHIVER. *Skiver*, *slivva*, a slice; A. S., *scyftan*, to divide.

L. Ger., *schiefferen*; Dut., *schyf*, a round slice; Dan., *skieeve*.

Also the small iron wedge into which the bolt of a window shutter is fastened. In Suffolk called a *sheer*.

'*Schyvere* of brede or other lyke.' Pr. Pv.

To taste white *shevers* and to make prophit roles.—*Barklay's Egloges*, 1514.

SHOAF, SHOOF. A sheaf of wheat; pl., *shooves*; Dut., *schoof*.

Schoof or *scheef*.—Pr. Pv.

SHOES AND STOCKINGS. The varieties of primrose and polyanthus which have one flower sheathed in another.

'*Pattens and clogs*' is the Sussex phrase for a like form in the genus *cypripedium*.

SHOO. To scare birds; Ger., *scheuchen*, to scare birds.

Chou, a voice wherewith we drive away pulleins.—*Cotgr.* Sc., *shue*; Lanc., *shu*, Tim Bobbin. In our 13th cent. lit. *shawel* occurs as a scarecrow. Ger., *scheusal*, object of fear.

'So are these bugbears of opinion brought by great clerks into the world to serve as *shewels*, to keep them from those faults whereto else the vanity of the world, and weakness of senses might pull them.—*Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia*, 1674, p. 263.

SHOOL, SHULVE. To saunter along with extreme laziness, as if shovelling up the dust with the feet. Ger., *schollicht*, cloddy; Dut., *schoor*, to trail along.

SHOOT. To throw in, contribute. 'We *shot* a shilling piece tow'rds the frocks.' A. S., *scot*; Ger., *schuessen*.—*Miss Gurney*.

From the A. S. *sceotan* in its sense of to expend, pay; hence our modern *shot*, contribution.

SHOSHINS. Aslant, sloping. 'Dew yeeow cut that there dreene *shoshins* athelse t'al keeve.'—*Anglice*. 'Do you cut that drain sloping, or else it will cave in.'—*Moor*. See *Ashosh*.

SHOT, or SHOAT. A young pig. In Suffolk, *sheat*; in Essex, *shote*; U. S., *shote*, where 'A poor *shote*' is said of one contemptuously; Dut., *schots*, sorry, base.

Sc., *shets*, three months' old pigs; *shott*, an ill-grown ewe. In New England, a young hog between a sucker and porker, Dut., *schot*, a hogsty.

SHOT-SELE. Eventide, when wild fowl and twilight birds come forth to feed and fly about.

A term applied to it by gunners on the Norfolk Ouse.—*Wright*.

SHOTTEN-HERRINGS. Herrings which have recently discharged their spawn. Applied also to gutted herrings. See page 359.

'Alas, good gentleman! his mandillion was over-cupped, his wit paunched like his wife's spindle, his art shanked like a lath, his conceit as lank as a *shotten* herring.—*Gab Harvey's Pierce's Superogation*, 1593. A. S., *sceotan*.

SHOVELARD. *Platalea leucorodia*; white Spoonbill. See *popler*.

'*Schovelerd* or *popler*, byrd *scholarde* or *poplerd*, *schoues*, (shovel) bec. *Pr. Pv.*

'The *platea* or *shovelard* which build upon the tops of high trees.'—*Sir T. Browne*. Formerly a regular summer visitor to this county; still met with on the Norfolk coast.

SHOWL. A shovel. N. Ang., *shull*; Dan., *skovl*.

SHRAGS. Ends of sticks, as of broken twigs in a broom, or of whins and furze. 'Yar brum owt ta ha' fine shrags,' said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market; the clippings of live fences.—*Moor*. Ger., *schrag*, crooked, awry; *schragen*, a stack of wood. *Scrog*, a stunted bush, N. Ang. Gael *sgrog*; A. S. *scrob*. *Shrog*, a person of low stature.

'*Shragge* trees, *schredynge* or *shrubbynge*, *sarmentacio*,' *Pr. Pv.* 'To *shrag*, *castro*, *vide*, to lop.' *Gouldman's Dict.*, 1664.

Sleiden reports of a souldier cast out of the top of a castle, yet by miraculous providence catching hold on the *shrags* of a mulberry tree saved his life.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

They consider not that they fish with a golden hooke for minums, (minnows) if they loose their hooke upon a *shrag* of triall and temptation they can never make amends againe for it.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

SHRAVEL and SHROUGH. Dry sare faggot-wood, fragments of sticks, reeds, &c., bits of coal, cinders, &c., picked up by the poor for fuel, and called *shruff-stuff*. Applied also to other refuse and scrapings. *Shrovy*, shabby, ragged, squalid.

Ger., *schropfen*, to cut; *schroff*, rough, rugged; *schrot*, of refuse quality, applied to wood, grain, &c.; *schuftig*, ragamuffin, squalid, rascally.

SHREEP. Thin. A. S., *screpan*, to pine away.

SHREEVE. The sheriff, *shere-reeve*. A. S., *sur-geref*.

SHREPE. To clear. 'The fog begins to *shrepe* yonder,' i.e. to lift, move off. Isl., *skreppa*.

SHRIMP. Any thing very small; *shrimpshin*, a tiny bit.

SHROWD. To lop the branches of pollard trees. A. S., *screadian*, to prune, lop away; *shrowds*, the loppings so cut away.

SHROWDY. Said of showery weather, causing people to *shrowd* or take shelter; *shrowds*, underground caves, dens of wild beasts.

Sw. *skygd*, shade, shelter, *skydda*, to shield; Wel., *ysgodi*, to take shelter. Isl., *skygga*. Usually derived from A. S., *scrydan*, to clothe. Isl., *skrud*, a garment. See art. in *Nares*.

SHUCK. Var. of *shack*, which see. To shed, strip off. Applied to the shelling out of over-ripe corn, and to the scattered ears of wheat shed in harvesting. Pea *shucks*, pea husks.

Shuck is the form which has naturalised and widely prevails in the U. S. In the South the Indian corn husks are corn *shucks*. Corn *shucking* or husking, a gathering of the young people in a farmer's house or barn to aid him in stripping the husks from the corn. To *shuck* off one's coat, to strip or peel it off. *Chuck*, a shell, North Ang. dial., an egg shell. Gael., *cochull*, a husk. Fr., *coque*; It., *guscio*.

SHUG and **SHUCK.** To shake, a shaking. 'Give the tree a good *shug*.' 'A gon it a good *shuck*.' 'A *shuck* 'a 's hid.' Growing beans are said to be *shuckl'd* when beat down by wind or hail; *hickled* is said of corn root fallen; *walted* of it when beat down on its side. *Shuck-trot*, a jog trot. *Shuggins*, that which is shed or scattered, as corn at harvest. 'Shoggyn or roggyn, schakyn or waveryn; *agito*.' Pr. Pv.

Su-Goth *skudda*, Dut., *schudden*, to shake, *schok*, a shake; Ger., *schütteln*.

'And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with wavis, for the wynd was contrarie to 'hem.'—*Wickliffe*. Matthew, c. 14.

SHUTTLE. Slippery, sliding hither and thither. Ger., *schütteln*, to shake, joggle; Wel., *sitellu*, to whisk round. (Wel. *si* is pron. *shi*) 'Schytttyle, styrtyl, or hasty, *preceps*,' Pr. Pv.

'I am aferd that Jon of Sp'h'm is so *schyttyl* wyttyd that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage.'—*Paston Letters*.

The rest was at my fingers' end; but farewell it since it is gone. Beare with my *shittle* remembrance.—*Nash's Plaine Percevall*.

You know this well, that if you put a good sure horse in a teame amongst a sort of jades, he will *shuttle* and soon become untoward.—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

SIBRIT. See under *sybrit*.

SIDE. Long, as applied to dress. A. S., *sid*. Used in East Anglia, says Forby, in the contrary sense of *straight*, as 'this sleeve is too *side*, it must be let out,' or 'it is too loose, it must be made *sider*.' A confusion which may have arisen from the equal inconvenience of movement felt in wearing a garment too long or too straight.

Old. Fris. and Dan., *sid*, deep. Su-Goth., *sid*; Isl., *sidr*. Used also in Lanc. A.S., *wide* and *side* the Norfolk sense; or as Lanc. people say 'the width and the sith'. In Linc. and in the North Bp. Kennett remarks the usage of a *side* field, *i. e.*, long, a *side* house or mountain, *i. e.*, high and *side*. Used also to describe a high, *i. e.*, a haughty person.

'Sumtyme I can be a monke in a long *syd* cowle,
Sumtyme I can be a none and loke lyke an owle;
I am ower Syre John sumtyme with a new shaven crowne,
Sumtyme the person and swepe the stretes with a *syd* gowne.

—*Bale's King Johan*.

Seest thou how *side* it hangs beneath his hip?

Hunger and heavy iron make girdles slip.—*Hall's Satires*.

SIDUS and **SIDLINGS.** Sideways. 'Kiender *sidous*,' crooked.

SIGHT. A great number, so as to attract observation. 'What a sight of fine folks at the races!' Common in New England where the phrase 'by a long *sight*,' is also prevalent.

'If youth cōuld know what age do crave,

Sights of pennies youth would save.'—*Norfolk Proverb*.

SILE. To strain as milk, to set down a turbid fluid to deposit its sediment. Whence *silt*, *silth*.

Thus stode I in the frytthy forest of Galtres

Ensowed with *sylt* of the myry mose.—*Skelton*.

One would think so large a sea should in time sand or *sylth* up.—*North's Lives*, iii, 78.

Isl., *sila*; Dan., *sil*, to strain, filter; Ger., *seihen*; Ir., *silim*, to distil. *Sile*, filth, because it subsides to the bottom.—*Rays E. Ang. Words*.

SILE. The fry of fish; Icel., *sil*, a long, narrow herring, *sile*, a sprat; Dan., *silder*; Scot., *sillock*; Wel., *sil*, spawn or fry of fish 'The sile of herrings and sprats cooked like whitebait is scarcely distinguishable.'—*Gurney*.

Applied, says *Ihre* in his Su-Goth. Lex. from the Keltic *sil*, spawn, to the herring, from the incredibly rapid multiplication of that fish.

SILVER. To lose, to sustain a loss. *Spend silver*, to lay out money.

Common East Anglicisms. See also under *Little silver*.

Item, I wil that there be fowunde with my good a priest a yeer to syng in seynt Marie chirche for the soulys whoos bodyes I haue causyd to lese *sylvir* in ony vyse in my lyve at ony tyme.—Bury Wills, (John Baret, 1463).

And may well be wondered at, that any should be at cost and paines and *spend silver*.—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

SIMPER. To simmer, bubble, or boil gently. In Linc., *simber*.

For other instances of this E. Ang. usage see under *hamber*.

'That their vital heat and moisture may not always onely *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher and seethe over.'—*Henry More's Antidote against Atheism*.

SIN. A slur of to stand. 'Don't *sin* talking, but go to work.

SINNOWED. Gaily ornamented. *Sinnow*, a shewily dressed woman.

Of the rarest occurrence in Old Eng. literature. Possibly from the Fr., *sinueux*, 'bosomy, crooked, full of hollow turnings, windings or crinkle crankles.'—*Cotgr.* Or the Wel., *sidanu*, silky, satiny; *sidanen*, applied to a fine woman.

'What a prejudice it is to the thrift of a flourishing state to poyson the groth of glory, by giving it nought but the puddle water of penury to drinke; to clippe the wings of a high towring faulcon, who, whereas she wont in her feathered youthfulness, to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled syde sayles, all *sinnowed* with silver quilles, and to driue whole armies of fearfull foules before her to her master's table; now shee sits sadly on the ground picking of wormes, mourning the cruelty of those vngentlemanlike idle hands that dismembreth the beauty of her trayne.'—*Nashe's Pierce Penilesse*.

SISERARA. A hard, cruel blow. A violent scolding.—N. Ang.; *sessarara*, a good beating or scolding,—Northants.

Nares calls it a cor. of *certiorari*, a writ at law.

'As for the matter of that,' returned the hostess, 'gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a *sassarara*.'—*Vicar of Wakefield*.

That their sins may be removed with a writ of error, and their souls fetched up to heaven with a *sasarara*.—*Revenger's Tragedy*, Old Play.

SITHE. To sigh. Old Eng., *sike*; A. S., *sican*. *Sythyng*, *syyng*, *suspiracio*.—*Pr. Pv.*

SITHES. Times. A. S., *sithe*; Moes. Goth., *siutha*.

Sex *sithe* on is sex. (six times one is six.)—*Capgrave*. *Sithe* vicis.—*Pr. Pv.*

Wishes for home a thousand *sithes* a day.—*Hall's Satires*, Book IV.

SIZZLE. The half-hiss, half-sigh of an animal, as of an owl; the

effervescence of brisk beer ; to dry and shrivel up with hissing, by the action of fire on some greasy, or juicy substance. Dut., *sissen*.

Yeast is called *sizzing*, from the sound of working beer.—*Ray*. Gr., *sizo*.

SKAVELL. A small spade or skuppet used in draining, and in out-hawling or feying narrow-bottomed ditches. It differs from a spade in having its sides slightly turned up.

With skuppet and *skavell*, that marsh men allow.—*Tusser*.

Fris., *skofel*; Su.-Goth., *skyffel*; Sw., *skofwel*.

SKELP. In Suffolk, *skelf*, a blow. 'To kick with violence.'—

Forby. Isl., *skellr*, a crack, smack; Ger., *schell*, a box on the ear.

SKEW. To start aside, as scared. Dan., *skeie*, to swerve; Ger., *scheu*, timorous, skittish.

Some wenches come vnbrased,
Wyth theyr naked pappes
It wygges and it wagges,
A sorte of foule drabbes,
Some be flybydden.

Some huswyves come vnbrased,
That flyppes and flappes;
Lyke tawny saffron bagges;
All scurvy with scabbes;
Some skewed as a kitten.—*Skelton*.

Fable of an old Crab and a Young.—'Child, (says the mother,) you must use yourself to walk strait, without *skiewing* and *shailing* so every step you set.' 'Pray mother, (says the young crab) do but set the example yourself and I'll follow ye.'—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

SKILLET. The thin brass perforated implement used for skimming or fletting (A. S., *flet*, cream; Isl., *fleyta*, to skim off) the cream off milk. A small brass saucepan with a long handle. A. S., *scell*, hollow.

Skeel, N. Ang., is a milk or water pail, contracting upwards and usually borne on the head with a pad.

Some ran a good trot,

With a *skellet* or a pot.—*Skelton*.

Item, I giue to Elizabeth my daughter, my panne, a skommer, a gredyron, a spitte, a *skillet* panne.—Bury Wills, (William Herde, shepherd, 1559.) Vessels usually made of bell metal, Gage Rokewode. *Sceletta*, a little bell for a church steeple, whence our vessels, called *skillets*, usually made of bell metal.—*Philips' New World of Worlds*, 1678.

SKIMMER. To flutter, gleam, flicker. Isl., *skima*; Dan., *skimten*, a glimmering; Ger., *schimmer*. *Skime*, to look askint, N. Ang.

SKINCH. To stint, pinch, give short commons.

Ger., *schinden*, to exact from, rape and scrape, skin a flint; Dan., *skinden*, to fleece.

SKINK. I.—To serve at table, particularly to serve the guests with drink. A. S., *scencan*, to give drink; Isl., *skenkr*, a gift, drink; Dan., *skienk*, a buffet, *skienke*; Su.-Goth., *skaenka*, to pour out liquor. '*Skenkyn Drynke*, propino.'—*Pr. Pv.* II.—To squint, peer or spy about. Norfolk, *skime*; Dan., *skinsyge*, jealous, watchful.

In these, in the two last, and in several previous examples the tendency on the East coast to employ the Norse hardened *k* in preference to the Teutonic *ch* is noticeable, whilst in others, (as under *sh*) it is reversed.

SKIP or SKEP. A basket. A bee-hive, Sc. Dan., *skieppe*.

A pitch-fork, a dung-fork, sieve, *skep*, and a bin.—*Tusser*.

Gael., *sgeip*; A. S., *scep*; Sw., *skeppa*; '*skeppe*, sporta, a plaited basket.'—*Pr. Pv.* Lat., *scappa*.

SKIP-JACK. A pert whipper-snapper. Merry thought of a fowl.

Now 'tis but odde to think how such a flicketing, *skip-jackly* thing as that is, which is always so much upon the snatches.—*Fairfax*.

SKIRL. To *shrivel* up from excessive heat, as parchment, card, or paper before the fire. Isl., *skraele*, to scorch, wither up; Goth., *skior*, fire.

SKIWANIKIN, SKIWINCKIN. Awry, crooked, warped. Dan., *skie*; Dut., *zwanken*, to distort.

SKIZZLE. A large marble taw rolled at others placed in a ring.

It., *schizzare*, to spin, squirt forth.

SKOPPOLOIT. Play, romps, frolicking. O. Eng., *scoppe*, a leap, skip.

'What ha made yeow sa long?' 'Why, I ha bin havin a game a *skoppoloit* along i th' man Jenkins i th' chatch yahd.' Much used at Ipswich. *Scope*, to loiter, has been surmised as its origin.—*Halliwell*.

The Gael. has *sgioball*, quick, active, nimble; the Isl., *skopa*, to take a run; Sw., *skutta*, to leap; O. Eng., *scoppe*. *Sooperloit*, play time, South Eng.

SKRANSH. To crunch, munch, or grind audibly between the teeth hard fruit or raw vegetables, biscuit, &c. It., *granciare*.

Sc., *crinch*; Fr., *grincer*. *Skrunchlen*, a small green shrivelled apple.

SKROWJ. To push, squeeze, crowd up. Gael., *sgrog*, to compress, squeeze. Ger., *schrauben*.

SKRUSSLE. The hard crackling skin of a roast loin of pork, breast of veal, &c.; Dan., *kruse*, *krusul*, crisp.

SKULL. Probably the plaice. Sw., *skolla*, a plaice.

Bret., *bretcocke* and *skulls*, comparable in taste and delicacy unto the sole.—*Sir T. Browne, IV*, 331. *Skulls* may possibly be the *scald-fish* or megrim, one of the smallest of the flat-fish tribe.

SKUPPATT. The handle of a spade.

Scuffet, a smith's fire shovel, Sc.; Belg., *schup*, a spade. *Shuppick*, a hay-fork, Heref. Ger., *schuppen*, to work with a shovel.

SKUTTLE. A shallow basket like a bowl. *Skuttles*, a ship's hatches.

Skuttle, a skreen for dressing corn, i. e., a large, broad and shallow shovel for casting threshed corn from one side of the barn to the other, that light grains and dust may fall short. I.—Dut., *schotel*, *schooltel*, an oven peel, a platter; Lat., *scutella*. II.—O. Fr., *escoutilles*.

A *skuttle* or skreen to rid soil from the corn.—*Tusser*.

'The night was not very dark, and one of the Mariners was gotten into the *skuttle* (I think that's the name on't) at the main-mast-top to see if he could make any land — *L'Estrange's Erasmus' Colloquies*.

SKUTY. In small irregular pieces; A. S., *scyt*; Su.-Goth., *skoet*, an angle.

SLAB. I.—The outer cut of timber taken off to square it for sawing into planks. Wel., *llab*, a flag or thin strip, *yslab*; A. S., *slaf*. II.—A bricklayer's labourer, a drudge; Wel., *yslabi*.

Save *slab* of thy timber for stable and stye.—*Tusser*.

SLABBY. Dirty, refuse, pappy, dabby, sloppy, muggy, puggy, miry. Gael., *slaib*, mire, sediment, filth. Dut., *slabberen*.

SLADE. A small, open hanging wood, called also a *shaw*. In Scot. a hollow, dingle; A. S., *slæd*; Isl., *slaed*, a valley, also a green road. In Essex applied to a dried water-course.

Slade, ground sloping towards the sea.—*Pen. of Gower*. See p. 502.

'And satyrs that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell.'—*Drayton*.

Slade, N. Ang., a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations.

SLADE. To carry on a sledge, to slide. Dan., *slæde*, a sledge.

Slede, (instrument) to drawe wythe.—*Pr. Pv.* Su-Goth., *slada*; Wel., *ysled*.

SLAKE. Leisure, opportunity, slackness. Isl., *slakr*

SLAM. Lanky and thin. Fr., *esclam*, gaunt, thin bellied.

A *slam*, thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

SLAMMAKEN. A gawky, dawdling, untidy wench. 'A great *slammakin* mauther.' Dan., *slam*, dirty; Su-Goth., *slem*, with the augmentative *ock*. Dut., *slabbaken*, to dawdle; Isl., *slyma*.
'A *slammakin* lass,' a big, sprawling, untidy trollop.—*Lake Dial*.

SLAR, SLARE. To bedaub. Isl., *slor*, filth, fish refuse; Ger., *slorig*.
Store or *sloor*, clay; *sloryed* cenosus. (dirty)—*Pr. Pv.* Isl., *slauka*.

Slairking, daubing with the finger, Whitby. To cleanse carelessly. 'Ti'nt horf wshed; nobbut just *slared* ower, Leeds. Fries., *sloeren*. *Slurry*, the drip of a grindstone, Salop.

SLATS. Dark blue ooze, left by the ebb of the sea. Dan., *slat*.

Slothe, where water stondythe aftyr reyne—*Pr. Pv.*

SLATTER. To wash carelessly, splashing the water about.

Lanc., *slat*, to spill water about; Wel., *yslotian*, to paddle, dabble; Dan., *slatter*, slops; Ger., *sletse*, a slattern; Prov. Ger., *schlottern*, to dabble in wet. *Sloteron*, or defowlyn.—*Pv. Pv.* Fris., *sladderig*.

SLATTERING WEATHER. *Slavering*, continuance of slight rain.

Some go streyght thyder

Be it *slaty* or *slyder*;

They hold the hye waye,

They care not what men say.—*Skelton*

SLAYS. Lanes or cuts through woods or coverts for rabbit shooting, netting, hunting, &c. See *hay-net*.

In other dial. applied to wood cut and laid in rows for tying up.

O. Fr., *esclayer*, to make a way through; Lapp., *släwet*, to strike through.

SLAZY. Of loose texture, flimsy, easily torn and worn out.

Cor. of Silesian, whose manufacturers were formerly so stigmatized, says Forby; but the Isl. has *slasa*, damaged, impaired, come to grief. Su.-Goth., *slosa*, dilapidare; O. H. Ger., *sleizen*, to break in pieces.

Sleeze, to separate, come apart easily, applied to badly woven cloth, Somerset.

I cannot well away with such *slazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions, where there is no strength of matter!—*Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

SLEEPER.—I. The stump or stub of a tree left in the ground.

—II. The beams under barn and other floors. Hence railway *sleepers*. A. S., *slepan*, to put on, to impose. III.—A rushlight.

SLENT. A deep puddle, any small pit in a common or plain.

The Scand. senses of *slent* are stagnant, torpid.

SLICK. SLICKEN. To make smooth, polish. *Slyke* or smooth.—

Pr. Pv. Ger., *slichten*. *Slick*, smooth, shining, clear entirely;

slick off, right off. A popular Americanism. *Slick*, rabbits'

down; *slike*, slippery, Heref. 'Slyke or smothe.'—*Pr. Pv.*

Slekyston, linitorium.—*Pr. Pv.* In former times polished stones, called *slick-stones*, were used to smooth linen and paper, to finish starching, &c.

But paint and *slicke*, til fayrest face be foule.—*Gascoigne*.

Su.-Goth., *sleka* to lick; Isl., *slikja*, to polish, make to glisten. *Sleker* homo blandus qui suis blanditiis alios captat.—*Ihre's Su.-Goth Lex*.

SLIDDER. To slide, slip along. Dut., *slidderen*. 'Slyderyn labo.'

—*Pr. Pv.* Su.-Goth., *sliddrig*, slippery; Isl., *slidrir* to slide.

Some go strayghte thyther, Be it *slaty* or *slider*.—*Skelton's Elinour Rumming*

SLIFT, SLIVER.—I. The fleshy part of the leg of beef. II.—A

slip of a growing plant or shrub. A. S., *slifan*; Wel., *ysleivyn*.

SLIGHT. To wear and tear, use up. Pret., *slat*; past., *slitten*.

'You'll soon *slight* up that thin coat.' Dut., *sligheten*, to wear.

—*Wright*.

SLIMSLACKET. Of very thin texture, loose, and flaccid; *slimsy*, lazy, dawdling. Dan., *slattet*, loose, flabby.

Su.-Goth., *slak*; Wel., *yslac*; A.S., *slac*, lax; Isl., *slæmr*; Dan., *slem*, bad, ill.

SLINK.—I. Lank, slender, gawky. Scot., *slinkiè*; Dan., *slunken*, gaunt, scraggy. II.—To suffer abortion, applied to cows only; Ger., *schlenken*, to cast out; Su.-Goth., *slincka*; *slink-veal*, the flesh of such an abortion, known as *bobby*. Sw., *slyna*, carrion.

Staggering Bob, the name given by butchers to very young calves, Chesh. dial.

The cow *slinks* her calf, the mare *slips* her foal, the ewe *warps* her lamb.

I.—Sc., *slank*; Eng., *lank*; Belg., *slanck*.

SLOD. To wade through mire, half-dissolved snow, &c. Isl., *slod*, a foot-print, rut. *Slodda*, to trudge through mud. Dan., *slud*, sleet; Gael. and Wel., *slod*, a puddle; Isl., *slödr*. II.—A short cake, baked before bread goes into the oven.

Sloods, deep cart ruts, Chesh. *Slothe*, where fowle water stonythe.—*Pr. Pv.*

SLOFF. To swallow greedily and slovenly. '*Sloffynge* or on-gentyll etynge.—*Pr. Pv.* Dut., *sloef*, a sloven; Ger., *soff*; Sw., *sluskig*.

SLOON. The sloe. 'I sah, bawh, where ar yeow a gooen?' 'Why, a *sloonen*.' 'Her eyes are as black as *sloons*. A. S., *slan*; Dan., *slaaen*.

Mid-Ang., *slon*; Oxfordsh., *slags*; in Kent, Salop, Wilts., *slans*.

SLOP. The white hempen smock-frock, reaching mid-leg, worn for many centuries past by farm labourers. A. S., *slop*, an overgarment. '*Sloppe*, garment.'—*Pr. Pv.*

A slender *slop*, close crouched to your dock.—*Gascoigne*, 1572.

Item paid for iij yerds of blankett for a petycott and a peyre of *sloppe*s for the fool of the kechin, ijs., vjd.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*, 1530.

SLOP. Underwood, *loppings*. Ger., *laub*, foliage, *lauben*, to strip off leaves. Su.-Goth., *löpa*.

SLUB, SLUBBER. Thick, slabby mire. To swallow, making a noise with the throat or lips. Swed., *slabbra*; Dan., *slubbre*; Lat., *labrum*, lip; It., *labbro*; Teut., *slabben*.

Now every trade hath his sleights to *slubber* up his worke to the eye, and to make it good to the sale, howsoever it proves in the wearing.—*Greene's Quip for an upstart Courtier*.

Noble Cæsarean Charlemain Herring! Pliny and Gesner were to blame they *slubbered* thee over so negligently.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Professe, some will say it is hypocrisie; walk accurately, and then it is but singularitie; give almes, then see his vaine glory; give not to some, (it may be unworthy) then there is your faith without charity; preach God's Word plainely, and it is but carelesse *slubbering*; if elaborately, then see his affectation.—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

Some there were (in fine) that would have fetcht a man's guts up at's mouth to see them, with their masques of after-birth, and with their menstruous *slibber-slobbers*.—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

SLUG. Said of heavy surf, tumbling in with an off-shore wind, or a calm.

Slagg. Su.-Goth., Isl., and Teut., has the senses of rough weather, of rude assault, to smite, strike, &c, *Slagga*, Su.-Goth., to buffet with frequent heavy strokes as on an anvil.

SLUG-HORN. One short and ill-formed, stunted and turned downwards. Also called *snail-horned*.

SLUMP. To sink suddenly and deep into mud or rotten ground. A *slumpy* meadow, wet and boggy. To *slump*, to slip or fall plump down in a wet or dirty place.

'*Slump* (having the primary meaning of a shapeless lump), with us and with the Danes and Saxons, is used to denote an accidental fall.'—*Ihre's Su-Goth.*, Gloss, 1769. Dan., *slumpe*, to stumble; Fris., *slumpe*, a fall; 'in een *slump*, or *rumpsplump*,' all in a heap. Ger., *sumpf*, a swamp; *sumpfen*, to sink into a bog. Gael., *sluib*, a puddle. In use in New England.

In Susquehanna's woods when timber brash,

Slumps in the flood with many a hideous crash.—*American Pastoral*.

SLUR, SLURRY. Loose, thin, almost fluid mud. See *slar*.

SLURRUP. To swallow greedily any liquid. N. Ang., *slorp*; Dut., *slurpen*; Isl., *slupra*. Also O. H. G., *slorpe*, a whirlpool; Dan., *slurk*, a gulp.

SLUSH. I.—Loose mud. Dut., *shuyse*. II.—Filthy talk, a *slushy* fellow, foul-mouthed. Su.-Goth., *slask*, humor sordidus.

Under *fl* and *gl* groups of word have been noticed indicative of the action upon our senses of air and fire in movement. Under *sl* occur a number similarly expressive of water, conveying the nicest gradations of its sound, seeming, or sensation, whether *slabbering*, *slaking*, *slattering*, *sleety*, *slimy*, *slippery*, *slobbery*, *sloppy*, *sloughy*, *sluicing*, *slurried*, &c., with their numerous dialectic off shoots derived from Scandinavian roots. It is observable that the prefix *sl* is foreign to the Romance languages.

SMALE. A hare's form. *Smile*, the small gap in a fence, made by hares or rabbits.. A. S., *smygela*, a coney hole.—*Wright*.

SMART. As a carrot, very smart indeed.—*Essex*.

SMASHER. An employer who sends his men to the truck shop.

SMEATH. An open level of considerable extent, as *Markam Smeath*, the scene of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting, pronounced *smee*. '*Smethe*,' *Pr. Pv.* A. S., *smæthe*, smooth, even.

SMEE. Herring fry, used for bait. Wild ducks of the first year's plumage are called *smee*—small things. Su.-Goth., *smæ*, small; Sw. *smä-fisk*, fry.

In Essex is a fysshe, called a *smie*, which if he be longe kept will turn to water.—*Elyot's Dict.*, 1598.

SMICK, SMICKET. Diminutives of smock or shift.

SMITHER. Light small rain, or smur. A Scotch mist. 'Dew it rain?' 'No, ta *smither*.' Plat. Dut., *smetten*; Dut., *smetje*, a little spot; in E. Anglia, a **SMOTCH**. *Smithers*, fragments, atoms, Mid Anglia.

SMOCK MILL. A windmill standing on wooden supports.

So called from its shape resembling that garment.—*Forby*.

SMOTCH. To stain, defile. 'I have *smotched* my fingers with *crook*—which see.' Sw., *smutsig*; Ger., *schmutz*; Fris., *smodse*. Wel., *ysmot*. 'And eke for she was somdel *smoterlich*

She was as digne as water in a ditch.

—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

SMOUCHER. A smuggler. A. S., *smuan*, *smugan*, to creep privily.

Old Norse *smocka*; Fris., *smucken*; Eng., *smuggle*.

SMOULD. *Ammodytes lancea*. Lin. The sand launce.

The sand-eels, commonly called *smoulds*, taken out of the sea sand with

forks and rakes about Blakeney and Burnham, a small, round, slender fish, about three or four inches long, as big as a small tobacco pipe; a very dainty dish.—*Sir T. Browne*.

A valuable bait for turbot. On some coasts called a wriggle.

SMOUS. A Jew.—Suffolk. Fries., *smous*.

A term which seems to have puzzled *Moor*. It is an old Dutch name for a German Jew, so called, because many being named Moses, they pronounced it in Holland *Mousyee*.

SMOUSE, SMEWSE. The track above ground of a hare through a fence or bank. The underground way of a rabbit through a bank is called *throushot*. Fr., *musse*, a secret corner, privie hiding place.—*Cotgr.* A hare *smoot* or creeping hole, Cumb.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse*, as a woman without a *scuse*.—*Greene's Thieves Falling Out*.

SMORE. To abound, swarm. A swarm of bees are said to come *smoring* out of the hive; A. S., *smoran*, to stifle. 'Smore, wythe smeke,' *Pr. Pv.*

SMOUCH. A coarse kiss. To kiss with a loud smack; Fries., a *smok*; Ger., *schmucken*, to kiss; *schmatz*, a kiss.

'What bussing, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another.'—*Stubbs' Anatomy of Abuses*, 1583.

SMUG, SMUCK. To dress up neatly, to *smudge* or smarten up. Dan., *smuk*; Dut., *smuk*, ornament, finery.

He hath so lick't and *smug'd* it up, cast such a gloss and varnish on it.—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

In the craft of catching, or taking and *smudging* it, merchant and chapmanable as it should be it sets a work thousands who live gaily well by what in some few weeks they scratch up then, and come to bear office of Questman and Scavenger in the parish where they dwell.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

SMUR. Fine drizzling rain. Isl., *smyr*; Dan., *smyre*, to smear; Belg., *smoor*.

SNAFFLED. Said of ripe corn beat down by wind or hail, which is also termed nickled, baffled, shuckled, and walted.

Sw., *snafva*, to stumble, fall; Fl., *sneuvelen*.

SNAG. A rough knob or gnarl on a tree, the shortened part or stump of pruned boughs; a process called *snag* pruning, in distinction from close pruning. Isl., *snagi*, crooked, gnarled; Dut., *snoeigen*, to prune.

One of the numerous East Anglicisms which have found wide currency in America. On the Western rivers it marks the great hidden danger of their navigation, the projecting stumps or branches of sunken trees.

Snag, to hew or cut roughly with an axe; N. Ang., to lop off branches.—*Teesdale*. 'I have *snagged* my gown,' i.e., caught and torn it against a nail or thorn.—Mid. Ang. *snag*, a tooth, *Somerset*, *snaggle-toothed*, or gag-toothed—*Nomenclator*, 1585.

How much more then should we beware of *snagging* and snarling at God's secrets.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

Search them presently, (cry'd the Intermedler) squeeze the balls of their eyes, and let their gums be examined, you'll find *snaggs*, stumps, or roots, or enough of somewhat or other there to spoil the jest.—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

SNAGGY. Morose, snappish, snarly. 'How is a' this morning?'

'Kiender *snaggy*,' 'Why, he's got the *snags*.'

Gael., *cnagachd*, knottiness, knobbiness, sternness.

SNAP YOUR EYE. To wink or squint.

SNARL. To twist, entangle, knot together, as a skein in winding off. Isl., *snarla*, to weave, entwine; Dan., *snerle*, bind-weed.

'Snarynge, or *snarlynge*, or rufflynge,' *Pr. Pv.* Ger., *snarren*.

Snock-snurled, entangled; N. Ang., *snarrel*, a hard knot; Cumb., *nurled*, twisted; *nurly*, ill-tempered; *narle*, a knot; Mid. Ang. *Norle*.—*Craven*.

Her black, dangling tresses about her shoulders, with her ivory comb *in-snarled* in them.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Till the creature creep in too farre, the heart wax wanton and defiled; yea so *snarled* that it must cost her the vomiting of her morsels ere she can recover a cleare appetite again.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

'Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot.'—*Quarles*.

Whence a snail, whose eggs have other kind of foes, besets them with other kind of shield and buckler. Their setting being the casing or housing such a tickleish piece of workmanship that wind and weather may not ruffle and *snarle* it, or any stragling bodies clutter up its rooms and stifle it.—*Fairfax*.

It suits the men of business, whose affairs are getting into what is called a '*snarl*' or entanglement, in consequence of the depreciation of the currency.—*Times New York Correspondent*, Sept. 2, 1864.

SNAST. The burnt portion of the wick of a candle, the snuff. In Suff. *sneest*. *Gnaste*—*Pr. Pv.* Dan., *snause*, to dirty, soil, *snuus*, *snauset*, snuff; Isl., *snatt*. *Snaich*, a thief in a candle; *snace*, candle snuff.

But of lower consideration is the common fortelling of strangers from the fungous particles about the wicks of candles, which only signifieth a moist and pluvius air about them, hindering the avolation of the light and favillous particles; whereupon they are forced to settle upon the *snast*.—*Sir T. Browne's Vulgar Errors*.

SNARSTED. scorned, defied. **SNASTY**, *i. e.*, to take a thing in snuff, to be angry, captious, passionate. Su.-Goth., *snäsa*, to huff, snub, upbraid.

SNEATH or **SNAITHE.** The crooked pole or handle of a scythe.

A. S., *snæd* and *sneath*, from the root Su.-Goth., *sned*, oblique; Isl., *sneida*, to twist, be awry. *Sned* is still used in Derbyshire.

Snathe to prune or lop, N. Ang., from A. S. *snithan*, to cut.

SNIB. To snub, cut a person short. N. Ang., *snape*; Isl., *sneipa*.

The kyng cleped hem to his presens, and *snybbed* hem.—*Capgrave*.

Others by their *snibbing* and chiding, or over-bearing them, doe blast that bud which else would blossome and beare.—*Rogers' Naaman*.

SNICKER-SNEE. A large clasp-knife. Dut., *snicker-snee*.

Sc., *snagger-snee*, see *snag* above; Dut., *snee*, knife edge, a gash; Ger., *schnecken*, to cut. *Snick*, a cut, notch.—*Craven*.

I do verily bear myself in hand, that if the humor of huffing be but a little further cocker'd and more warmed, the *Leyden* gown must needs take place of the long robe at *Cambridge* and *Oxford* instead of the *side thing*, the *thing by the side*, and *snicking* and *sneeing* will be nothing else in the world but writing of Book *a la mode d'Angleterre*.—*Fairfax*.

But they'l ere long come to themselves you'l see,

When we in earnest are at *snick a snee*.—*Norfolk Drollery*, 1673.

SNICKLE, SNITTLE, SNIDDLE. A slip-knot, a double knot in form of a bow. In Derbyshire to *snickle* hares is to snare them.

A. S., *snicendne*, creeping; Ger., *schnirkel*, to form into spirals; *schnicken*, to move quickly; *schneide*, a noose, snarl.

SNIDDLE. Mown or cut green rushes, sedges. Su.-Goth., *snida*, to cut. Applied also to stubble, adds *Pegge*.

Sniddle or hassocks, the long grass which grows in marshy places. *Aira cæspitosa*, Lin.,—Chesh. Long coarse grass, the *Poa aquatica* of botanists, common in ditches and gutters.—Salop.

SNIPPOCK. A very small morsel. L. Ger., *snippen*, to clip off.

SNOOD. The part of a fishing line to which the hook is tied.

Sw., *snoe*, string, line; Dan., *snoe*, to twist, twine; Wel., *ysnoden*, a hair lace, a fillet.

SNOUL. A short, thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or of a cheese. Ger., *schneiden*, to cut; L. Ger., *snoeyen*, to lop off.

Snoul, a small quantity, Sussex.

In the vocabulary of dialectic words, found in the little Peninsula of Gower, (quoted in Latham's Eng. Lang., p. 393) believed to have been imported by the East Anglian colonists, temp. Hen. I, occurs, '*soul*, cheese, butter, &c., as eaten with bread.' Is it the above? or is it rather the O. Eng. *sowel*, and der. either from the O. Fr., *saoul*, to stuff with food, or the Dan., *suul*, victual, provisions? *Sowl*, aught eaten with bread.—Lanc. *Sowle*, any liquid eaten with bread.—Craven. See *soil* infra.

SNUCK. To smell, snift up. L. Ger., *snicken*.

SNUDGE. I.—Implies motion, as brisk as an aged person may use, 'The old woman went *snudging* along, i. e., snugly wrapped up.—

Forby, who, with *Miss Gurney*, derives from A.S. *snude*, celeriter.

II.—To *snudge* over the fire, to creep and cower close to it. 'I heent bin out—I ha' bin *snudging* over the fire all day.—*Moor*.

Under *snabb*. celer, agilis, *Ihre*, in his *Su.-Goth. Gloss.*, has as cognates A. S., *snude*, celeriter; Sax. *sneidig*, celer; Isl., *snudur*, citus.

The der. may be A. S., *snuck*, past part. of *snican*, to sneak, creep. Dan., *sniger*.

The *Su.-Goth.* has *snudda*, to handle gently, and the Prov. Ger., *schnudeln*, to do imperfectly.

SNUDGING. Penurious, greedy, sordid; (Lanc., *snidgy*,) *snudge*, shuffling; *snigging*, sneaking. A. S., *snid*; Dan., *snedig*, cunning.

Where if he were a *snudge* to spare a groate.—*Gascoigne, Fruites of Warre*.

And least esteemes the greedie *snudge*, which goes

To gayne good golde, without respect of fame.—*Id.*

Those grey-beard huddle-duddles and crusty-cum-twang were struck with such stinging remorse of their miserable Euclionism and *snudgery*, that he was not yet cold in his grave, but they challenged him to be born amongst them.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting usurers, hard and oppressing, or defrauding the simpler in their bargaines, cannot abide any should go out of their fingers without a nip.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

SNUFFS OF WEATHER. Fits of rough, gusty, squally weather.

There is light sowne for the righteous, though it lie long in the moulds by reason of cold *snuffes* of weather, yet a sweet day at last will come, and a sunshine to fetch it up.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

SNURLE. A cold in the head, to snort; to talk through the nose.

Snurl, a nostril, N. Ang. Prov. Ger., *schnau*, the nose, *schnüren*, to snuffle; Isl., *snörla*.

Item Apollo that whirllid up in his chare,

That made sum to *snurre* and snuf in the wynde,—*Skelton*

SNUSKIN. A nicety, tid bit.

Dan., *snaske*, to champ one's food with a smacking noise.

SOAK. To bake thoroughly, applied to bread.

SOB. To wipe or suck up any liquid. 'Sob it up.' Cor. of *absorb*.

The land is very *sobby*, soaked with wet. In Warwick, *sobbed*.—*Miss Baker*.

SOCK. Moist on the surface, socky, soaky. A. S., *socian*; Wel., *swg*.

Sock-dyke, a ditch on the inside of a marsh embankment to carry off the water which soaks through.—*Wright*. In Dorset., *sog*; Dut., *zaght*, washy.

SODGER. The whelk shell-fish. Also a brownish red beetle.

SOE. A large tub carried by two men on a stout staff or stang, passing through two iron rings at the top, for carrying water, grains, hogwash, &c.

Fr., *seau*, a water-pail. O. Fr., *seille*, Provencal, *selh*, Portuguese, *selha*.

SOIL to, SOILING. The last fattening given to fowls when taken from the barn door and cooped for a few days. Old Fr., *saoul*, to glut, stuff full; O. Eng., *soyled*, pampered, high fed, said of horses.

SOLING. An assault, a beating, and

SOLL, SOWLE. To seize by the ear. Applied chiefly to swine.

'Wool 'a *sowle* a hog? is a frequent enquiry into the qualification of a dog. A low bred mongrel will attack the *porcus a posteriori*; but this is not genuine *sowleing*, and a boy would blush to own so base an animal. 'He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears.'—*Coriolanus*, iv. 5. The last three words would be redundant to a Suffolk audience.—*Moor*.

Skinner's der. from *sow* to pull by the ears as dogs do *sowen* (swine), although accepted by lexicographers and Shaksp. commentators, is unsatisfactory. *Minsheu's*, though copious, are no better.

Gotten a good *sowling*, been severely dressed down. *Sowl*, to duck, to plunge in water, rinse well. 'Come goa gie thesen a good *sowling*, says a mother to a sooty child—*Leeds and Craven dial*. *Sowl*, to agitate in water for cleansing.—*Whitby*.

To take *soil* is an old hunting term for taking to the water when the game is driven to that refuge. Fr., *souiller*, to wallow in the mire; A. S., *sol*, mire, a place to wallow in.

SOLLER. A loft, upper room, now usually confined to a belfry.

Gael., *solair*; Old Fr., *solier*. 'Solere or lofte,' *Pr. Pv*.

Anything placed in an upper room is said to be laid on the *soller*.—*Heref. Dial*. Dut., *zolder*, a garret. *Soler*, a high seat, Cornwall.

And namely ther was a gret college,

Me clepe the *soler* hall at Cantebrege.

—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

The ij chambrys with the *soler* above in the end of the halle towards my gardeyn, Bury Wells (John Baret, 1463).

'Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kell,

And some on a *soller* oft turning them well.'—*Tusser*.

At Christmas, good husbands have corn on the ground.

In barn and in *soller* worth many a pound.—*Tusser*.

SOLLOP. To lounge, dawdle about; var. of lollop.

SORDS. Filth, washings, off-scourings. Lat., *sordes*; Sw., *sörja*, dirt, filth.

SORELY. Exceedingly. 'He'll be sorely pleased. Ger., *sehr*, very.

In this tyme begunne men *sore* to multiplie.—*Capgrave*.

Soss, SUSS. I.—A jumble, or mixed mess of food; anything fouled or muddied. 'Sos, howndysmete,' *Pr. Pv*. II.—To drink.

III.—*Soss* also means a noise. 'It came down with a *soss*.'

Soss, to fall with a thud; *sossing*, heavy, sodden drinking; to be *sossing* in bed, to lie lazily stuffing there.—*Lake Dial*.

Soss, 'full *sowce*' a heavy, clumsy fall, N. Ang.; to lap like a dog, Teesdale; to plunge into water; a boiled mess for a cow, Cumb.; *sosslings*, tea leaves, Northants.

I.—Gael., *sos*, a mixture of food for dogs, an untidy mess. II.—Ger., *soff*, drinking, guzzling; Gael., *sas*, to glut III.—Su.-Goth., *susa*; L. Ger., *suizzen*; Fl., *suyzen*, to make a whizzing noise.

SOTTER. To boil gently, simmer, said of thick mixtures; also N. Ang. A. S., *seothan*; Isl., *sioda*.

SORZLE, SOZZLE. To intermingle confusedly. *Sorzel*, *s.*, an odd heterogeneous mixture. Var. of *soss*.

Sw., *sörja*, to mix cattle food with water or wash.

SOUPINGS. Any sort of spoon meat. ‘*Soup it up.*’ Sw., *supa*.

Even as God tried the lappers of water from the *soopers* of it, for Gideon, so will he try thee.—*D. Rogers’ Naaman*. Dut., *zuypen*.

SPANK. To move swiftly and stoutly. *Spanking*, striding along stoutly, moving nimbly. Also shewy, conspicuous, specially if large.—*Forby*. Dan., *spanke*, to strut, stalk. Su.-Goth., *spinkog*; Isl., *spinka*, slender.

Spanker, N. Ang. and Sc., is applied to a tall well-made woman. A *spanker-ing* hizzie, a tall nimble girl. *Spankers*, long and thin legs. *Spanky*, frisking, dashing. Of this *spunky* may be a cor. The Wel. has *ysponc*, a jerk, spirt, a skip, bound; *ysponciaw*, to bound sharply. *Spankin* provoking; also dashing, Lanc.

Seldom said in a disrespectful sense, remarks *Moor*. ‘A spankin gal.’ ‘A spankin hoss.’ ‘She’s a spanker, i’ fags.’ We have several similar words applicable to our healthy, buxom damsels, he adds—a bonnka, a bouncer, a smashen gal, or smacken, slashen, smashen, swashen, strappen, swingen, swhacken, splashen, dashen, wappen, &c.

These vigorous similes nearly all appear derived from the tingling associations connected with the hearty buffet or loud resounding *smack* dealt by these sturdy Phillises, on fit occasion to their too forward Corydons.

Various der. have been suggested, as the Dut., *spannen*, to stretch out; A. S., *spannan*; also the Gael., *spangach*, of metal, anything shining or sparkling; but the original sense seems to be the Scand. one of tall, slender, and long legged.

SPALT, SPARCH. Brittle, said of dry wood, &c., hence careless, heedless, pert, saucy, giddy, and frail. Ger. and Dan., *spalt*; Dut., *spalten*; Gael., *spealt*. *Spalsky*, snappy, brittle, Northants.

‘*Spalle*, or chyppe, *spelke*, fissula; *spelte*, broke bonys or other thyngys; *spelke*, *spelkyn*,’ *Pr. Pv.* *Spalls*; chips, Devon; Su.-Goth., *spiaell*. *Spelk*, to set a broken bone, Yorks. Dut., *spalken*.

SPATE-BONE, SPAUT-BONE. The shoulder bone. In Suff., *spade-bone*.

Albanian, *spate*; Basque, *izpata*; Wel., *ysbawd*; O. Fr., *espalde*; It., *spalda*, Lat., *spatha*.—*Diez*.

SPAT. Oyster spawn. Su.-Goth., *spad*.

SPAWLE. To spit out with force; spittle, saliva. A. S., *spaw*.

Another while the well drenched, smoky Jew,

That stands in his own *spawl* above the shoe.—*Bp. Hall*.

Our Norwich, now vpon her legs was a poor fisher-town, and the sea *spawled* and springed (sprinkled) up to her common stairs in Cowper Street.—*Nashe’s Lenten Stuff*.

‘To spit and *spawl* upon his sun-bright face.’—*Quarles’ Emblems*.

SPECK. I.—The sole of a shoe, the heel is the heel-*speck*; *speckings*, large long nails. II.—the sole fish, from its resemblance in shape.—*Forby*.

‘*Spek* is the name in the Cornish dialect for the *dorade*, (apparently the sea-bream or gilt-head).—*Gonidec’s Bretonne Dict.*

SPECKE. The woodpecker. Ger., *specht*; Fr., *spicken*, to peck.

SPENDER. A consumer. 'Small *spender*,' one with little appetite.

SPERKET. A wooden peg to hang hats, &c., upon an iron hook.

Var. of *perch*.

High on the *spirket* there it hung.—*Bloomfield's Horkey*.

SPILE. A wedge of wood, iron pointed, used in marl pits, &c.

Spile-peg, the wooden peg closing the air hole in barrels. Fris., *spile*, *Spelk*, a thatching pin, a splinter. N. Ang.; *spile*, a stake, Cumb; Su.-Goth., *spiale*. Gael., *spealt*; A. S., *speld*; It., *spillo*.

Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken spears.—*Hall's Satires, B. IV.*

His fellow went down for a rope to *spill* the foot of the sail, which was blown out.—*North's Lives, ii.*, 317.

SPLACK-NUCK. A miser. Gael., *spiocach*.

SPOFFLE. To be over busy about little or nothing.

Beffleries, fooleries, mockeries, gulleries.—*Cotgr.* Ger., *buffeln*, to drudge,

SPONG. A long narrow slip of enclosed land. If planted called a squeach. *Spong*-water is a narrow streamlet. Isl., *sponn*; Sw., *spänna*, a stretching out.

Spong is Frisic—a little brook which can be stepped across, or the plank or gang-way over it. North Fris., a foot-step or path into a churchyard.

'*Swonge*, smal and long (or gawnte), *gracilis*,' *Pr. Pv.* Su.-Goth., *spang*, Isl., *spaung*, a plank, thin slice.

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong*, confined on the kingdom of Edom.—*Fuller's Pisgah Sight of Palestine*.

In Salop dial. a *slang*; In Northants. a *spung*.

Hot-spong, a sudden warmth from the sun breaking through clouds.

SPOUCH. Sappy as wood. Possibly from the Ger. *speich*, spittle.

SPRAWLS. Small twigs or branches of trees. A. S., *sprædan*, to spread; *sprauta*, a twig; Wel., *ysbrigawl*, full of sprigs.

SPRAK. Brisk, alert. Isl., *sprækr*; Sc., *sprag*; Eng. and Yankee, *spry*. 'He is a good *sprag* memory.'—*Merry Wives, IV*, 1.

SPRAID. To sprinkle, bespatter, to moisten with spray.

SPRANK. A crack, flaw, or split in wood. Dan., *spragen*; Ger., *sprengen*, to split; *sprock*, crackling. *Sprunk*, to split, Essex.

SPRAT-MOWE. Herring gull. Ger., *mowe*. 'Sea-mowe byrd, alcedo.'—*Pr. Pv.*

SPRIT. A pole to push a boat forward. A. S., *spreot*; Isl., *sproti*.

'*Sprete* or *qvante*, contus,' *Pr. Pv.*

SPRUNNY. Neat, spruce, spry, a sweet-heart. Var. of *pruning*, the action of hawks and other birds trimming up their feathers.

Sc., to *preen*. 'Sprunt, lively, brisk.'—*Phillips' World of Words*.

Sui.-Goth., *pren*; Isl., *prionn*; Ger., *pfreim*, a large pin, bodkin; Dut., *krul-priem*, a curling iron.

SPUD. I.—A small weeding spade at the end of a stick. Dan., *spyd*, a lance. 'Spudde, cultellus vilis,' *Pr. Pv.* Wel., *yspawd*.

II.—Any very diminutive person or thing; *spuddy*, stumpy.

Spuddle, to rake the ground, as chickens in search of food, Devon.

SPUNKY. Brisk, mettlesome; common in U. S. See *spank*.

SPURGE. To plaster with a thin coat of mortar between the rafters, without laths. A. S., *spæren*, plaster, *parget*.

Cor. of *parget*, the plaister of a wall. 'Pargettynge, spargettynge, or sparchyn of wallis.'—*Pr. Pv.* See *Way's* note upon. To *parget*, quasi *parietare*,

parietes cœmento incrustare.—*Skinner*. Lat., *paries*, a wall, from Sansk. *pari*, around. It., *paretonio*, white fatty earth or clay, good for loam or daubing mortar, the name of the colour, houses, doors, or windows are commonly painted.—*Florio*, 1598. O. F., *pariette* for walles, blanchissure. I *parget* for whyte lyme.—*Palsg.*, 1530.

If ye have bestowed but a little sum in the glazing, paving, *parieting* of God's house, you shall find it in the church-window.—*Bp. Hall—of the Vain-glorious*.

SPURK. To brisken up. 'Come *spurk* up, here's your sweet-heart a comin.'—*Moor*. Wel., *percu*.

To *spurk* up, to spring or brisk up.—*Ray's S. and E. Words*.

SQUAB. To squeeze down, beat flat. Dan., *qvab*. Wel., *yswad*.

While we lay tumbling and tossing the sea-priest I told you of, *squabs* himself down directly upon our shoulders; it was a fat, heavy fellow, and we both of us cry'd out.—*L'Estrange's Erasmus' Colloquies*.

SQUADDY. Thick set. Dan. and Ger., *qvader*.

He was a fatte, *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.—*Greene's Newes from Heaven and Hell*, 1593.

SQUAJ. To scourge, whip. 'A gon em a right good *squajen*, an a deserv'd it.'—*Moor*. A whipping top is a *squajen* top.

SQUALDERS. *Discophoræ Medusadæ*. Varieties of the jelly-fish.

Urtica marina, of divers kinds, some whereof called *squalders*.—*Sir T. Browne*.

SQUALLY. Said of corn or root crops broken by vacant, unproductive patches.

SQUAT. To settle, compose, quiet; from the *squatting* or settling down of the hare. It., *quatto*, crouched down; Fr., *cacher*.

An old word. *Moor* gives *squat* as meaning to settle; in Suffolk, a squatter is there a settler; but we, though no doubt taking the word from that county, always use it in a bad sense. Its meaning with us is to occupy another's land.—*Elwyn's Americanisms*. Wel., *yswatiaw*, to squat, lie flat.

SQUATTING PILLS. Opiates or composing pills. *Squat*, to quiet, M. Ang.

SQUIGGLE. To shake a fluid about the mouth with closed lips. In the U. S. to move about like an eel.

It., *squizzare*, to slip away like an eel.

SQUINANCY. Quinsey, used by Bp. Hall. '*Sqwynacye*, sekennesse, (sqwynsy), *Pr. Pv.* O. Fr., *squinancie*; Lat., *cynanche*.

'Som for glotoni sal haf thare,

Als the *swynacy* that greves ful sare.'

—*Pricke of Conscience*, 1340.

SQUINDER. To burn and smoulder faintly as damp fuel, or as a candle with bad wick.

Ger., *schwinden*, to dwindle, decay, waste away; A. S., *swindan*.

SQUINNY. Lank, thin, narrow, *squinnny*-guttled. Su.-Goth., *swinna*,

SQUOLK. A draught of liquor. An onomatopœia like *julk*.

SQUY BOBBLES. Difficulties conjured up, *quibbles*. 'He'd a bawt the home but for the lawyer's *squi-bobbles*.'—*Moor*.

STADDLE. What anything stands on, as the support of a corn stack, hay rick, &c., a bottom or foundation. Su.-Goth., *stad*; A. S., *stathol*. I.—Sax., *stadel*, a foundation; Wel., *ystadled*; Dut., *stathel*. Applied also to young trees left standing in thinning, to grow. *Stadles*, Lanc. and N. Ang., marks left by the small pox.

Then see it well *stadled* without and within.—*Tusser*.

The straightest ye know For *staddles* let grow.—*Tusser*.

Leave growing for *stadles* the likest and best.—*Id.*

STAG.—I. A Wren. II. A Cock-turkey killed for the table in his second year. Isl. *steggi*, a drake, gander, or male of various birds; A. S., *steig*.

Steg-month, N. Ang.; or gander-month, E. Ang., the month of a woman's confinement.

STALE. The handle of a rake or long fork. Also the stalk or reed of hemp. A. S., *stælg*; Ger., *stiel*, a column, boll of a tree; Pl. Dut., *steel*, a stem, stalk; Dut., *steel*, a helve, handle.

'Like a broad shack-fork with a slender *stele*.'—*Hall's Satires*.

'*Stele* or stert of a vesselle, *ansa*, (a haft, handle), *Pr. Pv.*

STALE. A decoy, snare. '*Stale* of fowlynge or byrdys takynge.'

Pr. Pv. Fr., *estaler*, to display, shew, *estalon*, a decoy.

Originally the counterfeit of a bird, set up to allure hawks and birds of prey.

The more holy the person is, the more carefully doth Satan act by him, that by his *stale* he may ensnare us.—*Bishop Hall's Contemplations*. (Explained by the commentator of the recent S. P. C. K. ed., *means*.)

Neither was Ishbosheth any other than Abner's *stale*.—*Id.* (*Pretence*, interprets the same commentator.)

STAM. To astonish, overcome with wonder, to fairly stun.

Su.-Goth., *stimma*, to make an uproar; O. Ger. *stam*, a stunning noise, report, rumour, filling with surprise and fear. Ger. *ungestümm*, tempestuous, blustering. Fl. *stommelen*, to make a loud din; Dan., *stime*, to make an uproar, hubbub; Wal., *stamuss*, astounded; Fr., *estommi*; Salop, *stomber*.

But to break off from this so great a *stamme* to the mind.—*Fairfax*.

An Akenham rustic visiting the Suffolk coast for the first time, on his return from Aldborough was asked by his master what he had seen. 'Tha fare a rare lot o' water fur a small place like that' was his answer. 'Why John,' was the rejoinder, 'that's the sea.' 'Well I kuow'd ta war.' 'Well, and what did you think of it?' 'I dun knaw, Sir, ta fared in such *stammin* agonies all th' time I war theer, Sir.'

At the same place, on the first night of the re-appearance of the great comet of Donati, a farmer who had just snuggled himself in bed, was abruptly roused by one of his serving men. 'Who's that?' 'Plase Sir, that's me.' 'What do you want?' 'Why, yar must come down, Sir, if yar plase.' 'What's the matter?' 'Yar must come down Sir, if yar plase.' Down came the farmer in sulky mood and was led out into the yard. 'Dew yar but look theer, Sir,' exclaimed the man excited, pointing to the comet, 'I feel wholly *stammed* if that theer star dont fare to ha' bust hisself.'

STAND. A flower-stalk. Swed., *sittande*.

STAND-HOLES TO. To rest content as one is. *Stated*, suited, Suff.

STANK. a dam, pond. Su.-Goth., *stäng*, a lake, tank; Bret., *stank*, a fishpond. Fr., *étang*, Lat., *stagnare*, to stop, hinder.

Wel., *ystanc*, that confines, limits. Eng., *staunch*, watertight.

Old Fr. *estancer*, to stay, stop; N. Ang., a *tank*. Cornish, *stan-conni*, to prop.

Item, Sir John Buck, parson of Stratford, fished my *stanks* at Dedham and helped to break my dam.—*Sir J. Fastolf, in Paston Letters, A. D., 1450.*

Thei lighted and abiden beside a water *stank*.—*Robert de Brunne*.

STAN-STICKLE. The stickle-back; *gasterosteus aculeatus*, of Lin., from its sharp spiny belly, the Jack Sharp of Cheshire A. S., *sticel* a prick. Su.-Goth., *stänga*, to prick, sting. '*Stykelynge*, *fysche*,' *Pr. Pv.* Also called *stuttle*, and in Suf. *tantickle*.

Pungilius Marinus, or sea-banstickle, having a prickle on each side. The smallest fish of the sea, about an inch long.—*Sir T. Browne, IV.*, 331.

Forby mentions their occurrence some years ago in the Ouse above Lynn, in such myriads as to almost choke it up, tainting the air ten miles round with their stench as they were carried away by the farmers for manure.

STAPLER. A settler, a stopper, a floorer, a final upsetting of any further hope. L. Ger., *stapelen*; Lat., *stabilire*, to make firm.

STATHE. A term in common use in Norfolk for a wharf or landing place. A. S., *stath*; Isl., *stædr*, a shore, bank; in Kent, *stade*.

'Stathe, waterys syde,' *Pr. Pv.*

For caryeng of ye same Lyngs, from ye Bulle to ye Common Stath, iiijd.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

STEAD. to supply a place left vacant; *stedded*, suited. 'I can't git no work—the farmers are all *stedded*'; *Stead*, a place, site, as fair-*stead*, home-*stead*. A. S., *stede*. 'Stede, place.'—*Pr. Pv.*

'There screeching satyrs fill the people's empty *steedes*.'

—*P. Fletcher's Purple Island*.

STEEN. Spite, envy. A. S., *teon*, slander, malice, reproach.

STIANY. The styne in the eye.—*Pr. Pv.* A. S., *stigend*.

STIFLER. A stickler, busy on occasion, raising the dust. 'She was a high *stifler*.' Also a stunning blow. *Stifle*, to ruin. See *der.*, under *tiffling*. *Stiffle*, to suffocate, stifle.

STILTS. Crutches. A lame man is said to walk with *stilts*. A. S., *stælcan*, to go warily, to stalk. Su.-Goth., *stylta*.

STINCH. To stink. A. S., *stine*; so O. Eng., *slinch*, to slink.

What a great part of the day is taken up by many in *pranking* up the body, lapping up *stinch* in silke, in adorning dung, gilding rottenness, poudring excrements, perfuming putrefaction.—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*.

STINGY. Piercing cold, Norf. In Suffolk, *stringy*.

Su.-Goth. & L. Ger., *strenge*, rigorous, severe; *streng köld*, bitter, biting cold.

STINT.—A species of polecat or weasel, Suffolk. *Stint*, L. Ger. for *stink*.—*Kilian*. A. S., *stine*.

STIR-UP-SUNDAY. The last after Trinity. From its collect.

STIVE. To raise dust. 'Go gently, Tom, you *stive* the ladies.'

'*Stevyn* up, scando, ascendo, *Pr. Pv.* Isl., *styfa*; Su.-Goth., *stoft*; Dut. *stof.*, dust; Dan. and Teut, *stöve*, to be dusty; O. Fr., *estouffer*, to stifle; It., *stufa*, a hot-house.

Stive, Somerset, to keep close and warm; Fr., *estuver*, to warm. Also to tremble. Dut., *verstuyven*, to shiver with cold.

Stive, dust, Pembroke, where dust implies only saw-dust.—*Pegge*.

STOCK. The blackened plate or place at the fire back, or sides; hence the common simile 'As black as the *stock*.' See *Crock*.

Stoker, which may be a cognate, seems *der.* from Ger., *stockern*, to prick, poke; Isl., *stokkr*; Dan., *stok*, stick.

Stoke, to stir the fire. Fries. and Dut., *stoken*, to kindle, stir the fire.

Stoker, one that looks after the fire in a brew-house.—*Phillips' World of Words*, 1658.

STODGY. Thick, clayey, clogsome. Said in Suf. of a heavy road. More frequently applied to porridge and similar mixtures.

Ger., *stocken* to stagnate, stiffen, thicken. Su.-Goth., *stocka*. Also to oppress, stifle, as *stodging* weather; *stodgy*, said of a fat, clumsy girl.—*Lake Dial*. *Stodged*, crammed full, Craven.

STOLY. Dirty, disorderly. Dan., *söle*, to dirty, befoul.

A. S., *sol*, mire, dirt, a place to roll in. Dut., *stollen*, pieces and fragments; Sw., *ställa*, to disorder.

STONGEY. Hot blistering weather. Cor. of *stinging*, the Su.-Goth., *stänga*.

Or it may be by one of those curious inversions of meaning common in E. Ang., (vide *sore* and *sweet*;) *stingy*, which see ante.

STOOR. To stir; a commotion. 'A *stoor* of yeast,' the quantity required for a brewing, is a phrase implying that it is to be *stoored*, (stirred) into the wort to excite fermentation. Ger., *storen*, to stir up, Sax., *styran*.

The whyche preest I wyll shall calle vpon, *meve and stoor*, that all thyng in my seyde wyll be pformyd and doon.—*Bury Wills*,—*Marg. Odeham*, 1492.

STOUR. Stiff, stout, sturdy. Applied in Suf. to stiff land; in Norf. to strong vegetable growth. Pl. Dut. *stuur*; Su.-Goth., Fris. and A. S. *stor*, strong, great. 'Stoor, or hard or boystows,' *Pr. Pv.* Su.-Goth., *stort*, haughty, proud.

Tille Uttred his kosyn, a stiffe knyght in *stoure*.

He gaf his kyngdom and died in languore.—*Robert de Brunne*.

For body being a *stour*, unweildsome thing, or at least, a boaky, unthroughfaresome thing, it cannot stir without asking another bodies leave to crowd by.—*Fairfax*.

STOVER, STUVVA. Winter food for cattle, fodder from thrashed corn, whether straw, chaff, or colder. Clover made into hay, straw, fodder, &c. 'Spend *stover*,' to consume provisions.—*Bp. Hall*

'Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,

Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire.'—*Tusser*.

The lean and feeble cattle, that would but spend *stover*, and die alone, shall perish by the sword of Israel.—*Bishop Hall's Contemplations*.

Old Fr. *estouvier*, convenance, nécessité, provision de tout ce qui est nécessaire.

STOW. To cut the boughs of a pollard close to the head. Dut., *stævne*, to prune, poll; Gael., *stoth*. The cuttings are called *stowins*, and if stolen are termed *brumps*, which see.

STOW. To drive cattle into a corner to catch them. See *unstowly*.

STOWTER. To struggle along, to walk with a lumbering, heavy gait.

Dut., *stooten*, to push along, thrust, stamp heavily; Su.-Goth., *stöta*.

Here greet shulderys, square and brood,

Here breestys up bere, hire bely so large,

For upon hire is a greet carte lood;

She is no bot, she is a barge,

A *stouhte*, that no man may charge.—*Lydgate*.

STRAFT. A scolding bout, an angry din. Isl., *straffa*, angry, morose; Su.-Goth., *stræff*; Ger., *straffen*, arguere, objurgare.

STRAIK. The iron tire or rim of a cart wheel. *Strings*, the shafts.

Strake, the iron hoop or band which binds together the fellies of the wheel. It. *strica*, a long narrow plate of metal; Sp., *straca*; Ger., *starken*, to strengthen; L. Ger., *stricken*, to bind together. *Strakes*, Suff., boat planks.

Strines, Lanc., are handles of a barrow, sides of a ladder. Wel., *ystram*, frame work; Lat., *stringo*; Fr., *estreindre*, to bind, keep fast in; L. Ger., *stringhe*, a chain strap; It. *strengha*.

STRAM-MALKING. Gadding and loitering; said of a dirty, slovenly female. See *maukin*.

Stram and *stramash*, loud and sudden noise; *stramming*, noisy, banging; *stram-bang*, *stramming*, huge, *strammer*, a big lie, Devon; *strammerly*, ungainly. Kent, *stramash*, to smash, as with a flail amongst china.—*Whitby*. *Stramp*, to trample upon, N. Ang.; *strammullion*, a strong masculine woman, Sc.; *stramash*, a broil, Sc.; Fr., *estramacon*, a blow, cuff, bang; It., *strammazone*, a staggering blow or fall, and *strammazzo*, a wad, a whisp, a swab or maulkin; Ger., *strampeln*, to kick, stamp. There are two roots, the Su.-Goth., *ström*, Isl., *straumr*, cestuans, and the It., *strame*, straw, conveying the sense of litter, untidiness. From the latter, *strammalking* seems derived.

STRAMMEL, STRUMEL. A head of long, dishevelled hair. L. Ger., *striemelen*, to wave about; Isl. & Dan., *strimmel*, a shred, tatter.

It may derive in a littery untidy sense, from It., *strame*, straw. *Strammel* and *strommel* are N. Ang. cant words for straw; vide *Jamieson* and *Grose*.

STREEK. To iron out clothes. Dut., *stryken*; Ger., *striecken*.

Streeking-board, used formerly for composing the limbs of a corpse. A. S., *streccan*. Now applied to the ironing board.

STREELY. Long and thin. O. Fr., *estrillé*, thin, slender, lank.

STRINKLE. To sprinkle. Ger., *strekelen*. Bret., *strinkella*.

STRIPPINGS. The last milk drained from a cow in milking, esteemed richer than the first; Norfolk, *strookings*; Sc., *stribbings*.

STRIVE. To rob a bird's nest. Sw., *ströfva*, to rove about in search of plunder.

STROME. To step out with long strides; Dan., *ström*, to rush forth.

STRONG-DOCKED. Thick-set, strongly made about the loins and rump. 'Betty is a good shearer (reaper, Su-Goth., *skaera*) said an old labourer in commendation of his daughter; she is a fine *strong-docked* wench!'—*Forby*.

STROOP. Gullet or wind-pipe; Dan. *strube*, throat; Isl., *strapa*.

'*Strowpe* of the throat, epiglotus.'—*Pr. Pv.*

STROUT. To strut, also a struggle, bustle, quarrel. Dan., *stryg*; Isl., *strokit*.

Sc., *strouth*; A. S., *struddan*; O. Fr., *estrais*, to protrude, swell, strut out.

Strowtyn, or *bocyn owte*, *turgeo*.—*Pr. Pv.* Ger., *strotsen*, to be swelled, puffed out; *stroter*, a robber, highwayman.

These upstart changelings went *strouting* like *Philopolimarchides*, the *Bragart*, in *Plautus*.—*Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

There is a beast in the north part of *Suetia* which they call a *Jerffe*, whose property they say is this—having killed his prey and pufft up his belly with feeding, (so that it *strowteth* out like a bag-pipe) he getteth presently betwixt two narrow trees and streineth out backward that which it hath eaten, and thus emptying of itself it returns again to the remainder of the carkasse and filleth himself again; and so continueth his former course until it hath devoured all; which being consumed he hunts after more, and after this sort passeth the time.—*Rogers' Rich Fool*.

STRULL. Excellently well. A. S., *til*, *töl*; Fl. *struys*.

STRY. To destroy, waste; *stry-good*, a spendthrift; *stryance*, wastefulness; *stry-goodly*, extravagant; *stryful*, wasteful, cor. of destroy. '*Stroy* or *dystroyare*.—*Pr. Pv.* *Strushons*, wastefulness, Lanc.

Lincolne and Lyndeseie thei *stroied* and wasted.—*Robert de Brunne*.

STUBBY. Blunt-pointed, short, thick, stunted. *Stubs*, decayed stumps, broken stakes, props, short nails for heavy shoes.

'And like a *stubbed* thorne.'—*Gascoigne*.

'An ynche above her kne, Her legges that ye myght see,
But they were sturdy and *stubbed*.'—*Skelton*.

Su.-Goth., *stubbe*; A. S., *stybbe*; Isl., *stubbe*; Sw., *stugig*. A good *stub*, a round sum, Devon.

STUGGISH. stout, strong, sturdy. Dan., *stug*. '*Stugge*, a hog's trough.' *Stug*, short.—*Pr. Pv.*

Strugg'd, *stuggy*, applied to a broad shouldered, chubby-cheek'd boy, Devon.

STULK-HOLE. A puddle. Su.-Goth., *sylta*, a bog, swamp.

Stolky, wet and miry, Glouc. A. S., *sol*, mire, dirt, a place to wallow in; Wel., *twl*, a hole, pit; Gael., *tuilc*, an over-flow, flooding with water.

STULL. A luncheon, a lump of bread or other eatable. Gael., *stiall*, a slice or piece.

STULP. A boundary post, or a support. Su. G., *stolpe*, a tree trunk. '*Stulpe* or stake.'—*Pr. Pv.* Dan., *stolpe*, a post.

STUNTY Short, stunted. A. S., *stintan*, to stop in growth; Dut., *kluntet*. Also crusty, snaggy, runty. In Linc., stubborn, angry; A. S., *stunt*, foolish, mad.

N. Ang., *scruntly*; *struntly*, dwarfish, Cumb.; Fr., *estreint*, shrunk up. Took *stunt*, became stupid; *stuntish*, obstinate.—Whitby. *Stunta*, a fool, *stunship*, folly, *Verstegan*.

STYE. To soar, ascend. A. S., *stygan* and *stylan*, to mount up.

SUDDER. Soiled, dirtied, defiled. N. Ang., *suddled*; Ger., *sudeln*, to daub, defile; Su.-Goth., *sudda*; *sulsh*, Wessex.

Meadows are said to be *sudded* when covered with drift sand left by the floods, Devon.

Repent, repent, you ruins of intemperance, recover your souls though you have *sudded* your bodies,—*Nashe's Christ's Tears*.

'And useth in his sermons to raile upon his parishioners, calling them *sowed* piggs, bursten rammes, and speckled frogs.—(Vicar of Bedingfield, Suffolk.) *White's Century of Scandalous Priests*, 1642.

SUFFOLK CHEESE. See *Trip*.

'Having quoted so many hard sayings on Suffolk cheese under *Bang*, it is but fair to give *Fuller's* commendation of it. "Most excellent cheese are made here (in Suffolk), whereof the finest are very thin, as intended not for food but digestion. I remember when living in Cambridge, the cheese of this county was preferred as the best. * * * *Pantaleon*, the learned Dutch physician, counted them equal at least with them of Parma in Italy. *Butter*, for quantity and quality this county doth excel, and venteth it at London and elsewhere. The child not yet come to, and the old man who is past the use of teeth, eateth no softer, the poor man no cheaper, the rich no wholesomer food. I mean in the morning."

Fuller's Eulogium stands almost alone. Early in the century following, *Ned Ward*, in his *Infallible Predictor*, foretells that 'Many London prentices will be forced to eat *Suffolk cheese*, that their master's daughters may be kept at a boarding school.'

SUFFOLK FAIR MAIDS.

'It seems the God of nature hath been bountiful in giving them beautiful complexions, which I am willing to believe, so far forth as it fixeth not a comparative disparagement of the same sex in other counties. I hope they will labour to joyn gracious hearts to fair faces, otherwise, I am sure there is a Divine proverb of infallible truth—"As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout so is a fair woman which is without discretion."—*Fuller's Worthies*.

SUFFOLK MILK.

'This was one of the staple commodities of the Land of Canaan, and certainly most wholesome for man's body, because of God's own choosing for his own people. No county in England affords better and sweeter of this kind.—*Fuller's Worthies*.

SUFFOLK STILES.

'It is a measuring cast whether this proverb pertaineth to Essex or this county, and I believe it belongeth to both, which, being enclosed countries into petty quilletts, abound with high stiles, troublesome to be clambred over, but the owners grudge not the pains in climbing them, sensible that such severals redound much to their own advantage.'—*Fuller's Worthies*.

SUKEY. A breeding sow.

SUMP. A dead weight; a blockhead; fossil wood. *Sumpy*, lumpish.

Su.-Goth., *sump* a shapeless lump; Ger., *sumpfen*, to stagnate, stand still. Dut., *sompig*, boggy. One of the East Anglian words carried into Gower. See p. 502.

SUNKET. To pamper, cocker. Hence a silly fellow; a sickly child is 'a poor *sunketing* thing.' Var. of *junket*, which see.

Sunkets, Sc., provision of any kind. Also a small quantity of food or drink, specially if given grudgingly. *Sunkets*, suppers, Cumb.

SUSAN, OLD, or SUKEY. A hare.

Gypsy dial., *shushy*, a rabbit; Gitano, *jojoy*; Hindostanee, *susa*.

SUSS. A call to swine; to swill like a hog; an unclean mess. *Seesoss*.

SWACK, SUSSACK. A violent fall; also a blow. 'A gon em a right good *sussack* i' the guts.' 'The baw Sparrak shuvv'd the mawther Sal *swack* down off 'a the stule, an crackt ar sconce.'

Moor. Ger. *swacken*; Isl., *svacka* *Swak*, to throw or cast with force, N. Ang. Isl., *svakk*, violence, racketing horse play. *Swacker*, something huge; 'a *swacking* lie.'

SWACKER. A handsome, sprightly, bouncing girl.

Sw., *vacker*, handsome, beautiful, charming, pretty.

SWAD. A sword. A silly clown or bumpkin.

Swad is a common term of reproach in the Eliz. Drama, see *Nares*, der. uncertain, but supposed to be the N. Ang. *swad*, a peascod. The Dan., has *svadse*, to habble, jabber, gabble. Applied in Prov. Dan. to a giddy coquette, or to an impudent forward fellow.

For so he was a Dutche, a deuill, a *swadde*.—*Gascoigne*.

Let country swains and silly *swads* be still.—*Id.*

SWAILING. Lounging from side to side in walking. *Swallop*, a heavy, lounging gait.

Zwail, to move about with arms extended, and up and down, Somerset.

Su.-Goth., *walla*, used 'de motu inconstante vagantium et erronum.'—*Ihre*. Ger., *schwallen*, to waver, undulate, sway to and fro.

SWAKE, SWIKE. The handle of a pump.

In other dial. *swape* is a long pole for raising a bucket from a well. Isl., *svipa*, to swing up and down, oscillate. Grose has *swape* the handle of a pump, Norfolk. It is rather N. Ang. Sc., *swap*, to draw. *Swipe*, a crane or engine to draw up water out of a well.—*Nomenclator*, 1585.

SWALE. I.—A low place, a hollow. Dan., *svælg*, an abyss. II.—

Shade, in opposition to sunshine: 'Swale or shadowe.—*Pv. Pv.*

Isl., *svala*, cool; Su.-Goth., *swal*. In Suf. a gentle rise of ground.

A. S., *swellan*, to rise.

SWALLOCKY. Applied to the appearance of clouds in hot weather, before a thunderstorm.

Su.-Goth., *swalla*, æstuarie, ferverescere, with the intensive *oka*; A.S., *swaloth*, heat.

SWAMMOCKS. A slatternly girl. 'As dirty as a *Moll-swammocks*,

Ger., *schwamm*, toadstool, excrescence, proud flesh; *schwammig*, proud, flaunting. With the Su.-Goth. intensive, *oka*.

SWANK. To sink in the middle. Dan., *svang*, hollow of the sole.

Ger., *schwanken*, to waver, fluctuate; *Swinky*, pliant, Devon.

SWAP. Smart and sudden, clean and quickly done. Isl., *svipa*;

A. S., *swipan*. 'Swap or stroke,' Pr. Pv. Dan., *i et svip*, in a trice.

SWAPER, SWAY. A switch. '*Sweype*, for a top or scorge.—Pr. Pv.

A. S., *swapan*, to sweep; Dut., *zweep* a whip. Su.-Goth., *swepa*,

Swap of his hed, this is my sentence here.—*Chaucer's II Nunne's Tale*.

Dastards, why stand you still? he sayth, and straight

Swaps of the head with his presumptuous yron.

—*Grimoald's Death of Cicero*, 1553.

SWARD-PORK. Bacon cured in large fitches. Su.-Goth., *sward*.

SWATTOCK. A severe fall. Intensive of *swack*.

SWEETLY. Excessively. 'How sweetly cold it is!' 'Yes, 'tis bitter cold!'

SWELKING. Sultry. 'A *swelking* hot day; *Sweldersome*, *swelter-some*, *swullocking*, overpoweringly hot. A. S., *sweltan*, to perish by heat; *sweltendlic*, ready to die; Isl., *swaela*; Su.-Goth., *waella*; L. Ger., *swelten*, to languish.

Grass cut in wet weather is said to *swelt*. In a hot, dry season every green thing *swelts* for want of rain, Cumb. *Swelt*, dead, says *Verstegan*.

In such a cause in weary woes to *swelt*.—*Gascoigne*.

For veray sweme of this swemeful tale;

About his hert he thoughte he gan to *swelt*.—*Lydgate*.

And as little able are we (though we should sweat and *swelt* our hearts out.)—*Rogers' Rich Fool*.

SWERTLE, SERTLE. To startle, surprise.

Swirtle, to move uneasily or in a fidgetty manner, Cumb. dial.

SWIG, SWIDGE. To drain off, swill, guzzle, suck in. A roof leaking is said to be 'all of a *swidge*.' A puddle or splash of water is called a *swidge*. *Swiggle*, a dimin. of *swig*, means also to shake liquor in an enclosed vessel, to drink greedily. *Swuggle* and *swulk* are variations.

A. S., *swilgan*, to swallow; Norse, *swiga*, to drink in; Gael., *suigh*, to drain, suck in; Dut. *zuigen*, to suck. Richardson is curiously astray here, 'to *swag* or weigh down,' his illustration ought to have set him right—

The flock is drain'd, the lambkins *swig* the teat,

But find no moisture and then idly bleat.—*Creech's Virgil*.

SWILL. A basket containing about 500 herrings, made of unpeeled willows. Used for transferring the fish from the boat to the shore. Probably from the Gael., *suil*, a willow; Fr., *saule*; Su.-Goth., *salg*; A. S., *seal*. See p. 300.

SWINFUL. Sorrowful, wistful, longing. 'Poor thing, ta looked so *swinful* aata me,' said by a nurse of a weaned child. A. S., *swincful*, wretched; *swincan*, to toil; '*swinkt*, wearied.'—*Milton*.

Swync, labour. We say yet, '*swinc* and sweate.'—*Verstegan*.

For he had *swonken* all the longe night.—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

Mary that I wyll and the one half with hym *swynke*,

To encourage hym to drynke the botome off.—*Bale*.

SWINGE. To cut brambles, &c., from hedges. A leash for hounds.

SWINGEL. That part of a flail which swings. A. S., *swingl*;

Dut., *swinghelen*, to cut weeds down. In Chesh., *swippo*.

She *swynged* up a quarte. At ones for her parte.—*Skelton*.

In the *swindge* of his Trident he constituted two Lord Admirals over the whole navy of England.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

Hwæt tha, tha arleasan Eadmundum bundan, and bysmoreden hyxlice, and beoten mid sahlum, and swa sythan læddon thonne ileaffulne kyng to ane eorthfestum treowe, and tegdon hine thæerto, mid hearde bendum, and hiue eft *swuncgon* longlice mid swipum, and he symle clypode, betweox tham *swincglum*, mid sothan ileafan to Hælende Criste.—*Homily on Martyrdom of St. Edmund, written in the Ang.-Sax. dialect of East Anglia*.

SWOB. A very awkward fellow, fit only for coarse drudgery. It is our form of the sea term *swabber*, one who sweeps and cleans the decks with a *swab* or mop.—*Forby*.

A. S., *swapan*, to sweep, brush; Dan., *svaber*, to mop; Swed., *svabb*; Dut., *zvaaber*, the drudge of a ship; Fr., *fauberter*.

SWOBBLE. To talk in a noisy, bullying, blackguard manner. Ger., *schwabbeln*, to roll, shake to and fro; *schwaddern*, to rattle, boast.

SWOBFULL. Brimful. Prov. Ger., *schwabbeln*, to drink hard.

SWOTTLING. Corpulent, greasy and sweaty. A. S., *swat*. Also noisy, chattering; Ger., *schwatteln*, to prate, babble.

SYBBRIT. The banns of marriage. One of Sir T. Browne's words, and in full use at this day on the East coast.

Cybrede, banna; *sybrede* or bane; *cybbe* or kyn, akyn, *affinis*. *Sybbe* or of kynne, *consanguineus*, *contribulis*.—*Pr. Pv. Sibberidge* or *sibbered*, the Banes of matrimony, Suf.—*Ray's East Country Words*. Way in his note on the word has, 'consanguinitas, affinitas, *Cybrade*,—*Wilbr. Dict.* *Affinis viri et uxoris cognati*,—*alyaunce* or *sybbered*.—*Whitint Gramm.*, 1520. *A sybredyne*, *consanguinitas*.—*Cath Ang.*, 1483.

Der. by Hickes and Spelman, from A. S., *syb*, akin, (still in common use in the North) and *byrht*, to bruit, divulge. This der. after much disputation and conjecture has been accepted by the compilers of our dictionaries and glossaries for the last two centuries.

The term occurs in a curious entry in the old assembly books of the Yarmouth Corporation, Dec. 25th, 1625, Charles I.—WHEREAS by the marriage of many poor folkes in this town, the increase of poverty and poor people is much augmented, and the great charge of the town being already too much overcharged, it is thought fitting and very requisite to intreat Mr. Brinsley, our minister, to forbear to take any banns, ask any **CYBREDDS**, or marry any poor persons in this town with license or without, except such couples shall first obtain the handwriting of the aldermen or chief constable of the ward where they inhabit, to signify they be allowed inhabitants of this town, and may fittingly and without exception marry.

From the Wel. root, *cyd*, (corresponding with the Lat. *con*, *cum*: Gr., *sun*; Sansk., *sam*,) denoting union, joining together, a mutual act, derive hundreds of words with that prefix and added significance in the Kymric language. *Cydbriodas* and *cydbriawd*, intermarriage, from *cyd* and *priodas*, espousals, wedlock; *cydbriodi*, to inter-marry; *cydwaed*, consanguinity. *Sibbrit* appears to be a corruption of the foregoing.

Moor in his Suffolk words has two long articles upon it. He appears to have been put on a red herring trail by 'a learned and reverend' correspondent, on whose authority he sums up,—'After all the word is deduced from the beginning of the banns, as they used to be published in Latin, *si quis sciverit*, &c.' Later on, in his appendix, he admits with compunctious visitings, the sad downfall of his exultation over this happy etymology. On consulting the Latin liturgies, no such passage could be found.

SYNNETTS. Cygnets, young swans.

Item in reward to Arnold's sarvant for bryngyn of ij synetts; xvd.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

TA, TE, TO, *art.* or *pron.* The, this, that, it. 'Te appears to be the A. S. article *the*; *ta*, the Isl. *thad*, without its final letter; *to*, the Mæso-Goth. *tho*; all deprived of their aspirates in accordance with a strongly marked East Anglian propensity.'—*Forby*.

'Dew it rain?' 'Is ta dew.' 'Ta crumble all ta pieces.' 'Te frize, te hail?' It freezes, it hails. Isl., *thad frestur*, *thad heilar*. 'Ta frize?' 'Yes, and *that* hail too.' 'Do it frize?' 'No *that* don't frize now, but *ta* wull at night. *To-day*, *to-night*, are used for *this day*, *this night*. *Tan*, then, 'now and *lan*.'—*Forby* and *Moor*.

Our *the* is the old Frisic *thi*; fem. *thin*; neut. *thet*; answering to the Teutonic *der*, *die*, *das*. In E. Anglia, Scandinavian influences have rejected the aspirate, as in N. Anglian dialectic speech, in which the Norse pronoun *et* to this day holds its ground against the Sax. article *the*, but shortened by elision to *t*, as *t' house*, *t' wood*.

T and *th* are curiously interchanged in the E. Ang., dialectic speech. 'There are tree apples on that three.' 'I went to the shop for tree ha'aporth o' tread, and tumbled over the trossold.' *Th* also becomes *f*; e.g., *famble* for *thimble*. 'Just yar look here, Mum, I tuk up Miss Fahny's dress, and there fares sumthin like a famble in it.' These peculiarities are noticeable in the Yarmouth dialect, which is said to come all out of the throat.

TAB. A shoe-latchet fastened with a thong. A lace *tag*.

L. Ger., *tap*; Ger., *zapfen*, to cover, pin, peg, fasten. The Gael. has *taodh*, a chain, binding, fastening.

TACK. A trick or take-up at cards; the handle of a scythe. Dut., *tacke*. Fr., *attacher*; Isl., *taka* and *tekia*. Also said of food of cattle and other stock. 'Tough meat has plenty of *tack* in it.'

Tak, a trick or lift in card playing, Cumb.

Gael., *tacar*, provision, plenty; A. S., *tacan*, to lay hold of; Isl., *tak*, possessions, means.

TAG, to follow closely, 'He's allways *taggin* aater her.' Dan., *tag*, a grip, grasp. A. S., *tigan*, to fasten to.

TAHNATION A modified oath. Also used in the sense of magnitude. 'A *tahnashun* sight of folks.' An Essex phrase, transplanted to and widely prevalent in America.

'Poor honest John! It is plain he know'd

But liddle of live's range,

Or he'd a know'd gals oft, at fust,

Have ways *tarnation* strange.'—*John Nokes and Mary Stiles*.

TAINT. I.—A very dirty slut; Fr., *teindre*. A protuberance at the top of a pollard, A. S., *tanede*, one diseased with a tetter.

TALLET. Any upper room, with an unglazed lath window.

Tallet, a hay loft, West. Wel., *tal*, a space overhead; *taflod*, a loft.

TANGLE. Dark, thick-stalked sea weed, beset with little bladders.

Sea-tang, *laminaria digitata*. Isl., *thöngull*. Su.-Goth., *täng*.

TANGS. Dirt, disorder. 'Yar in pretty tangs,'—very dirty, Norf.

O. Fr., *tan*, frenzy. riot; O. It., *tangari*, a slovenly, filthy, greasy fellow.

TANTABLET, a fruit tart with its surface tricked out with shreds of pastry. O. Fr., *tabletté*, cut in angles, facets, lozenges.

Tantadlins, apple dumplings, Gloucester; *tantarrin*, a squab pie, Northants.

Dan., *tant*, a toy, trifle; Wel., *tant*, a whim; Ger. *tandelig*.

TAPPIS. To lie close to the ground. A sportsman's phrase. Ex.,

'It is so wet the birds cannot *tappis*.' Fr., *se tapir*, to crouch.

Tapished, hidden. To *tappy* as a deer, *delitescere*.—*Coles' Dict.*, 1677. *Ta-passant*, lurking or squatting.—*Kersey's Dict.*, 1708. (a Suff. writer.)

With joy alle at ons thei went tille Snawdone,
On Inor and Ini that *tapised* by that side,
To purveie tham a skulkyng, on the Englis eft to ride.

—Robert de Brunne.

TARDRY. Immodest, loose, tawdry.

A vulg. cor. of St. Audrey, or Auldrey, meaning St. Ethelreda; it implied originally that the things so called had been bought at the fair of St. Audrey, once as famous as St. Bartlemy, where gay toys of all sorts were sold. This was held in the Isle of Ely and elsewhere on her name day, Oct. 17. An old chronicler, *Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Angl.*, makes St. Audrey die of a swelling in her throat, which she considered as a particular judgment for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces.

'But with white pebbles makes her *taudries* for her neck.'—Drayton.

The O. Fr. has *taudis*, a fowle, sluttish, unhandsome, undressed room.—Cotgr.

TASK. A tax. '*Taske* or talyage; *taxyd*, taskyd.—Pr. Pv. Wel., *tasg*.

Tax is used in U. S. in the sense of charging a price for aught.

She says, Peacock hath paid for him two *tasks* at that time.—Paston Letters, A.D., 1475.

The Kyng's Money.—Item pd. to the constables, Batyley and Thaccar of Ryngsted, for the *taske* of Barnard's londs, xxijs.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*, 1530.

As we all deem low, but we all speak of *tax* which is originally *task*,—the reason probably is task-masters and tax-gatherers closely resemble each other.—R. Winter Hamilton's *Yorkshire Dialect*.

TATTER. To stir actively and laboriously. 'He is is a very pains-taking man, always *towing* (tewing) and *tattering* after his business. Whitby, *tetter*. Fr., *tâter*. *Tatterer*, a female scold.

Taterynge, jaberenge, or speke wythe owte resone.—Pr. Pv. Fr., *tatillon*, a meddling busybody; Fl., *tateren*, to fumble, fumble, maffle in the mouth, tattle.

TAWNY. Very small, tiny; *teynny*, Cumb.

TEATHE, TAD. Manure dropped on the land by the cattle depastured.

Isl., *tad*, excrement; Gael., *todhar*, land manured by cattle.

Tathy-grass, soft grass grown under trees. Cumb. Grass luxuriant from the use of manure.—*Essays Highl. Soc.*

Tayin londe with schepys donge, *tathyn*, stercoro.—Pr. Pv.

TEEN. To trouble, vex; *teenful*, vexatious. A. S., *tynan*, to vex.

With preyers, fastyunge, coold and mekel *teen*.—Capgrave.

TEES. Chains fixed to the *sales* of the thill horse. A. S., *teo*, to pull.

TEEVA, TIVER. Suf., red ochre. A. S., *teafor*, ruddle.

TENDER. A waiter at a public table or place of entertainment.

This is we believe, strange to say, almost the only E. Anglicism to be found in the whole range of Crabbe's poetry.

As a naval term it is of old standing. It occurs in *Dampier's Voyages*, 1685.

Forby writes, 'waiters were called *tenders* in East Anglia, till recently'. The word is now used to designate the truck that waits on the railway engine with coals.

TERRIFY. To tease, irritate. A blister is said to terrify a patient.

Flies tormenting horses and kine, '*terrify* 'em sadly.' A flea *terrifies* a child, and an adult is *terrified* with the tooth ache.

Flies *terrify* a horse's sore back; stones in the ground *terrify* a man digging it, in Heref. and Glouc.—Sir G. C. Lewis. 'I can't *terrify* myself with no books; I can't be troubled with any reading.—Miss Baker, Northants. Used also in a similar sense in Sussex.

'*Teryare* or ertare, irritator.'—Pr. Pv. O. Fr., *tarier*, to vex, plague.

TETCHY. *Touchy*, peevish, snappish, irritable. Applied also to land difficult to work. It., *ticcio*, capricious, skittish.

Fr., *tache*, a reproach, disgrace, disreputation, blot to one's good name.

The soule is full of *teches* and pritches against reproofe; or it hatcheth some false conceit, that it hath obeyed when it hath not, or puffes and snuffes against some other thing.—*D. Roger's Naaman*.

TETTER. A pimple. A. S., *teter*. Also called a twiddle.

In faythe, Mesure is lyke a *tetter*

That ouergroweth a manne's face.—*Skelton*.

Tew, Tow. To pull, tear, *tousle*, as hay with a fork, weedy soil. with harrows; to tease flax and wool. A. S., *teon*, to tug, pull at, or *tawian* to dress, pull, prepare. Dut. *touwen*.

Tue, to labour hard, to fatigue by incessant toil, N. Ang.; to ruffle, disturb, 'My gown's sadly *tewed*.'—*Teesdale*; to *tew* (tumble) and toss about in bed; 'a *tewing* haytime,' wet and therefore laborious. 'A *tewing* bairn,' a restless child.—*Whitby*. *Tew*, a rope or chain for dragging vessels along. 'sare *tues*,' great difficulties, N. Ang.; *teaw*, a pulley for raising weights, E. Ang.

Tewynge of lethyr, frunicio. *tew* of fyschyng, reciaria.—*Pr. Pv*.

'The toiling fisher here is *tewing* of his net.'—*Drayton*.

Hire skyn is tendyr for to towche,

As of a hound-fyssh or of an hake,

Whoos *tewhyng* hath coost many a crowche,

Hire pylche simple for to make.—*Lydgate*.

And lest you that bite and snarle be devoured by others! I have noted it that nothing will coole some men's spirits till they meet with such as tame and *taw* them.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*

Mines of metal, or layers and veins of barren earths and sapless medlies, we can't tell how far they may be *tiew'd*, and drest, and mingled, so as at length to be made fit for the good of body.—*Fairfax*.

TEWELL. A tail, a pipe or funnel. The straight gut, *intestinum rectum*. In Norfolk applied to the fundament of a horse.

O. Fr., *tuiau*, a pipe, quill; Lat., *tubellus*; Old Fris., *tülle*, a pipe, channel, It occurs in *Niebelungen Lied*, v. 3839. Wel., *thwl*; Bret., *tuellen*. or *duellen*.

For thei put a horne in his *tewhel*, and the spete thorw the horne.—*Capgrave*.—*Murder of Ed. II*.

THACK. To thatch, thatching materials, reeds, &c. A. S., *theccan*.

'For strawe, for *thakke*, for ye same berne'—xx. s., *L'Estrange Household Accounts*, 1525. *Theak*, *Whitby*. Isl., *thekia*. *Thak* for howsys, *Pr. Pv*.

Item pd. to Dingle for iiij dayes *thackinge*, at iiijd, the daye.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*, 1547.

Plucke downe lede and *theke* with tyle.—*Skelton*.

THAPES. See *Fapes*.

THARRAGO-NIMBLE. Diarrhœa. In Scot., *woolly-wombs*.

THEAD. The tall wicker strainer placed in the mash tub to run off the wort clear; more commonly called a *fead*. A. S., *thydan*, to strain. *Thede*, bruarys instrument.—*Pr. Pv*.

THE. It. 'The child will cut thesself,' *them*, those; *then*, that time; *there and there-away*, thereabouts; *the tone*, the *t'other*, the one and the other; *thinder*, yonder; *thisn's*, *thusn's*, *thatn's*, in this or that manner; *thennum*, at that time; *thoffer*, because.

THICK-END. The greater part. The *thick end* of a mile.

THIGHT. Applied to turnips or other crops, close, *thick-set*; applied to roofs or vessels, impervious, as opposed to leaky. I.—A. S., *theon*, to flourish, grow thick. II.—Dan., *toette*, to tighten.

Theat, firm, close, staunch, said of barrels that do not run.—N. Ang.

Thyht, hool fro brekyng, not brokyn, solidus.—Pr. Pv. Isl., *thott*.

THILLER. See *filla*, A. S., *thil*, a pole or shaft. *Thylle* of a cart, temo; *thylle* horse, veredus.—Pr. Pv.

In a coal mine the surface on which the tram runs, N. Ang.

THOKISH. Sluggish, slothful. One of Sir T. Browne's words.

A. S., *thac*, slow. *Thokish*, applied to wet boggy land.

Thoke, or onsadde, fysche, humorosus, insolidus.—Pr. Pv. Isl., *thoka*, musty, foggy. *Thokes*, fish with broken bellies; cowerde, herteles, long-*thoke*, vecors, i.e., Silly, foolish. Winchester MS. of Pr. Pv.—Way. Sw., *tok*, a fool; Dan., *tokke*, to behave like a fool.

Thokes, an old Eng. term for broken-bellied fish, may perhaps derive from the Prov. Dan. *tokke* (*Molbech's Danske Dial. Lex.*), which has the sense of the Dan., *sönderg*, asunder, e. g., broken, squeezed, crushed, smashed in pieces. *Tocke*, Fris., to draw, tug, lug, &c.; 'Su.-Goth., *tokka*; Isl., *thoka*.'—*Ihre's Su.-Goth. Lex.* The *tokke-net*, a trawl or drag net, would bring up many fish in this damaged condition. The statute, 22 Ed. IV., c. 2, regulating the packing of fish, prohibits the mixing of *thokes*, broke-bellied fish, with tale fish. *Thoke* occurs as a local name in old E. Ang. documents, and is sometimes written *Toke*.

THONY. Said of damp timber or underdried hay. See *dank*.

Thampy and *thany*, Craven; *thony*, *thoan*, Lanc.; A. S., *than*, moist, wet; Su.-Goth., *dunken*; Teut., *tuncken*.

THOWLS. Either the elevations or *thole* pegs, or the hollows in a boat's gunwale, to receive the oars. A. S., *thol*. Dan., *tol*.

THOWTS. The *thwarts*, the across seats of the rowers.

THREAP. To dogmatise, beat down in argument; A. S., *threapian*;

O. N., *threfa*; *Thrip*, Suf., a clipping stroke. Su.-Goth., *drapa*.

Threap is a very expressive N. Anglicism. 'Threaping agean! when wi' tuh ha' done? ther's nivver noa peace whear he is.'—*Leeds Dial.* Chesh. *thrippa*, to beat; *threphel* a flail, Lanc.

A place is said to be *thrap* full when excessively crowded, Essex.

'My foees they bray so lowde, and eke *threpe* on so fast.' Ps. 55, Surrey.

With eagle-soaring Bullingbrook, that at his removing of household into banishment as Father Froysard *threaps* us down, was accompanied with forty thousand men, women, and children weeping, from London to the Land's End, at Dover.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

A ghost being in itself not roomthy it cannot bear any roomthy behaviour towards bodies that are so, any more than bodies that are bulky can bear immaterial respects or thoughtsom behaviours towards ghosts that are so; roomthiness being as much nothing to a ghost as thinking is to a body, so that you may as well *threap* one down that a ghost is heavier or lighter, colder or hotter, wetter or dryer, harder or softer, whiter or blacker than a body.—*Fairfax*.

Threap, to dogmatise. A man will say of a clamorous talker, he did not convince me, he *threaped* me down. *Threpian*, or *drepien*, and *thregan* are the same in meaning, and both in A. S. mean to inveigh rather than reason.—*R. Winter Hamilton's Yorksh. Dial.*

THRUM. To purr as a cat; also Whitby Dial. Sw., *drum*.

THUMP. Hard Suffolk cheese. See *bang*.

THURCKY. One of the now obsolete words gathered by Sir T. Browne, meaning (say Hickes and Ray), dark.—*Forby*. *Therke*, or *dyrk*, or *myrk*.—Pr. Pv. A. S., *theorcung*, twilight.

Tharky, very dark, South.—*Grose*. *Tarky*, dark.—*Halliwell*.

THURRUCK. The lower flooring of a boat's stern.

Thurrok of a schyppe, *sentina*, Pr. Pv. L. Ger., *dorck*, *durck*, *sentina*. *Kilian*. *Sentina*, Lat., is the bilge water at a ship's bottom, hence by metaphor the lower part of a ship's hold. Gr., *thura*, door; A. S., *thuruk*, through, also a gutter.

And the same harme do somtime the smal dropes of water that enteren thurgh a litel crevis in the *thurrok* and in the botom of the ship.—*Chaucer's Persones Tale*.

The men that were withen schip thei killed, save a boy that fled to on of the Flemysch schippes and hid him in the *hurrok*.—*Capgrave*.

THWACK. To thump, lump, whack, or bang together. A *thwacker*, a big piece. Isl., *vakr*, full of fire, force, and movement; Prov. Dan., *vakker*. Hence perhaps also the E. Ang., *twack*, to change frequently

'When he comes to describe the office of his imaginary doctor, *thwacks* fourteene scriptures into the margent, whereof not any one hath any just claim of inference to his purpose.'—*Bp. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists*.

'If Jove speak English, in a thund'ring cloud,

'Thwick-thwack,' and 'riff-raff,' roars he out aloud.'—*Bp. Hall's Satires*.

Which would be a *thwacker* as unspeakably big as that is little.—*Fairfax*.

And now, though the coethy bird should be as much bent upon setting and starving, as it was before upon rising and eating; yet, as then the strength of the law overbound it to set still and hatch, so now the force of the same oversways it to flie away and eat; all this while she plotting no more (without wiser than we) than the shruff, moss, and hair, that the nest was *thwackt* together of.—*Fairfax*.

TICK. A gentle touch; to toy. 'Lovers like *ticking* and toying.'

Ger., *tick*. Mœs.-Goth., *tekan*. N. Ang., *tig*. U. S., *tag*.

Tek or lytylle towche, Pr. Pv.

By slaundrous steppes and stayres of *tickle* talke.—*Gascoigne's Steele Glas*.

'Such *ticking*, such toying, such smiling, such winking, and such manning them home when the sports are ended.'—*Gosson's School of Abuse*, 1579.

TIDDIDOLL. A flaunting, over-dressed, affected, young girl.

TIDDLE. To cosset daintily, to tickle. A girl says 'I 'ont be *tiddled* by you nor no one.' Ger., *tippeln*, to touch gently.

Tiddle, to pet, nurse by hand, Hereford; A. S., *tidder*, tender; *tyddrian*, to nourish, feed.

TIDDLIN. *Tittlin*, topmost. 'Lawk! Kienda! dew look at that there bahd.' 'Kthere, on the *tiddlin* top, a' that tree.'—*Moor*.

TIFFLE. To be very busy over little or nothing. Isl., *tesia*, *tifa*. Old Fr., *tiffer*. *Tiffed out*, smartened up; O. Fr., *attiffé*, decked, pranked, tricked out.

Tyfflynge or unprofytabelle werkyng, Pr. Pv.

Tifell, to entangle, mix knots together; standing corn trodden down is *tifled*; N. Ang., *taffle*, to perplex, throw in disorder, Cumb and Devon, *tifled*, sprained in the back, Craven, *tifle* to tire.—*Leeds*. *Tiffles*, light downy particles, Devon; *taffling*, idle, trifling, said of servants, Northants. Sc., *taffle*, to tire, wear out; *tuffle*, to ruffle, disorder by frequent handling.

Tiffling, faddling, busy with trifles, Northants.

'I *tyfell* with my fingers, or busy myself longe aboute a thyng to make it well to the contentynge of my mynde.'—*Palsgrave's Fr. Dict.*, 1530.

TIGHT-LOCK. Any coarse sedge used to bind sheaves.

TILD. To incline, to tilt up. Isl., *tildra*; A. S., *tealtian*.

Tilled, propped, set up, as a pole *tilled up* against a house, a horse *tilled up* too high on his legs, Hereford; *Tile*, to set a trap a-tilt, Dorset; to *teel* it, Devon.

TILL. The diluvial soil of the coast cliffs, the *tilth*. A. S., *tilth*.

That part of the soil loosened by the plough.

Tillin, crops, produce; when the *tillin's* ripe; A. S., *tilda*, *tylung*,—*Hartshorne's Salop.* Dut., *teelt*.

TILLER. I.—The handle of a shovel or spade; Dut., *tillen*, to lift, heave. II.—The handle of a ship's rudder. III.—To throw out many stems from a root. A. S., *tilia*, a begetter; *telg*, a shoot, Fr., *talle*. *Till*, to urge, Bp. Hall. A. S., *tilian*, to toil, endeavour. **TIPE.** To tip up, fall headlong as if topheavy. *Tippling*, hay-making, from the act of turning it over.

Isl., *typpi*, summit; Su.-Goth., *tipp*; L. Ger., *tip*.

Tipe-trap, for rabbits, mice, &c., on the balance or tilt-up principle. *Whitby.* *Tip*, to turn or raise on one side; hence *tip* (and *tipple*) a draught of liquor, Somerset; to *tip*, to capsize. Devon.

TIPS. Small faggots.

TITTER-CUM-TOTTER. Children see-saw on a plank, singing

'*Titty-kum-tawtah*, the ducks in the water,

Titty-kum-tahtah, the geese follow aater.'—*Suffolk saw.*

Totyr or myry *tolyr*, childerys game, Pr. Pv. See *Way's* Notes upon.

Tite, to tumble over. An East Ang. importation into Gower, Pembroke. See p. 502. *Toit*, to tumble over, commonly said of whatever stands on one end; a child falling is said to *toytle* over, Cumb. *Titter-totter*, on the balance, Craven; *tawtah*, to totter, Suff.: *täit*, to play at see-saw, Dorset; to *teeter*, U.S. *Tite*, to weigh, Somerset; *tite*, a fall of water, Glouc. *Baccoler*, to play at titter-totter, Cotgr. *Tytter-totter* a play for childre, balenchoeres, Palsg.

Isl., *titra*, to shake, quiver. Wel., *tityr*, that makes a whirl or spin; Fl., *touter*, to balance, swing, wag, swag, totter up and down.

TITTLE-MY-FANCY. Pansies. *Viola tricolor*, Lin.

TOD. I.—The head of a pollard, chump end of a tree; Wel., *tob*, a summit; Fris., *dodd*, a clump, lump, stock. II.—A bunch or tuft. Hence a bundle of wool. Isl., *todda*.

Hurdle tods, the upright stakes of wattled hurdles.

TOGETHER. In very common use, addressed to a number of persons, *e. g.*, 'Well, how are ye all *together*?'

TOLC. To tempt, coax. 'Good sauce *tolcs* down the meat.' In Suf., to *tole* away. A. S., *tolcetung*, a tickling pleasant moving.

Toll on, to entice, to draw on, Craven; *tole-box*, a cheap decoy article, Dorset; *till*, to tempt on. Northants; *tole*, to tice, U. S. *Tollynge*, styrynge or mevyng to good or badde, Pr. Pv. Su.-Goth., *taelja*; Isl., *taela*, to coax, decoy.

With empty hand men may na haukes *tull*.—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale.*

'Sensualitie *tollyng* and alluring him again.'—*Udall, Marke*, c. 9, 1530.

"Here he was *toll'd* to land at Moha by the treacherous Aga, and then had eight of his men treacherously slain."—*Fuller's Worthies, Chester.*

TOLERATE. Used by a strange perversion, remarks Forby, for to domineer, to tyrannize over.

TOM BLOWEN. A bloated herring, Suf. See *bloat*.

TOMMY. A small spade to excavate narrow drains; *tom-tommy*, a double-breasted plough to clear out furrows.

Su.-Goth., *töma*, to empty out, to drain; Isl., *tomr*; Gr., *tomé* a cutting off or down.

TOM POKER. The great bug bear of naughty children, supposed to inhabit the dark closets, cocklofts, &c. From the Sui.-Goth., *tomte-poeke*, the house *puck*.—*Forby.*

TONGUES. Small soles, such as though incomparably the best, are like cringled carrots, unfit for the London market.—*Moor.*

In the western parts of India the sole is called the *tongue* fish. *Jib è mutchy*, *jib* being the tongue, and the sail so called by us, is there the *tongue* sail.—*Moor*.

Sw., *tunga*, a sole; Dan., *lunge-fisk*; Dut., *tong*.

TOPPINGS. The second skimmings of milk, cream being the first.

TOTE. To spy, pry. *Toot*, to blow a horn, to whistle; Fl., *toeten*.

Tote hulle, or hey place of lokynge, Pr. Pv.; A. S., *totian*, to lift up, elevate.

Su.-Goth., *titta*, to spy. *Teet*, a stolen glance, Sc.

A myrrour of glasse, that I may *toote* therein.—*Skelton*.

Nor *toot* in Cheapside baskets earne and late.—*Hall's Satires, Book IV, 2*.

TOTTY-HEADED. Reeling, dizzy from drink, &c.

Fl., *touter*, to shake, shog, totter, reel, stagger, waver.

My hed is *tottie* of my swink to-night.—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

TOSHY. Muddy, sticky; *tash*, Craven, to bespatter. Fr., *taché*.

fouled, muddied; Dut., *taai*, sticky, clammy.

Tow. Necessary tools or apparatus for aught. A. S., *tawa*, tools, fishing tackle. Dan., *toi*.

TOWERS, or TAWERS.—The superintendants of the processes of curing herrings. See pages 301-2.

A term derived apparently from the *tanning* processes, steeping, hanging, &c., which herrings undergo. A. S., *tawere*. Dut., *touwer*.

TOWT or TOUGHT. To set fast, disorder, as skeins of thread, &c.

'This skein is *toughted*.' A. S., *tawain*, to pull; Dut., *tuyt*, a tress, plaited lock; L. Ger., *tuyte*, a rabblement of threads.

TOZE. To tease, pull or draw out wool. 'To *touze* and *mouze*,' to pull about roughly. In other Eng. dial. to *touze*. See *mosy*

Tosare of woll or other lyke, Pr. Pv.

A. S., *tæsan*, *teosu*; Dut., *teezen*; Ger., *zausen*; It., *tozzare*.

Prophets there were before, who did beat upon him, and *tozed* him with rebukes and terrors.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

Grosse sins which are as iron moles, and will hardly be worne out of the flesh, being bred in the bone, save by *tozing* and searching the heart thoroughly.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

'Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns, and sprawls.'—*Drayton*.

TRADE. Line of conduct, course of action, practice, habit. 'If this is to be your *trade*.' *Trad*, Scot., course of travelling or sailing.

Prov. Ger., *trade*, rut, track; Su.-Goth., *træda*, to proceed, advance; Lat., *tractare*

TRAFFING-DISH. A bowl for straining milk. It., *straforo*, perforated work; *trafila*, a tool full of holes.

TRAMMEL. I.—A fowling net. A fishing net for trawling. II.—

A chimney iron to hang pots upon. Prov. Ger., *tramel*, a lever, cross-bar.

'*Tramayle*, grete nette for fyschyng, Pr. Pv. Fr., *trameau*, a kind of drag net or draw net for fish, also a trammell net for fowle.—*Cotgrave*. It., *trama*, a weaver's woof. Walloon, *tramaie*, basket work. From *tri* and *macula*, mesh.

Poets talk of enticing Syrens in the sea, that on a sunny day lay forth their golden *trammels*, their ivory necks, and their silver breasts, to entice men; sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on lutes ravishingly,—*Nash's Christ's Tears*.

'Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,

Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these.'—*Quarles' Emblems*.

TRAPE. To trail. A young man courting a young woman is said

'to *trape* his wing at her.' A metaphor borrowed from the habits of the turkey cock. In other Eng. dial. to *trapse*,

Ger., *traben*, to trot; Fl., *trap*, a step, stride; Isl., *trappa*; L. Ger., *trap-wüs*, by degrees, gradually; Sc., to *traik* after; Su.-Goth., *traka*.

TRATTLES. The dung pellets of hares, rabbits, sheep; Craven, *trid-lins*; Sussex, *trestles*. Other dial, *tirdles*. 'Tyrdyl, shepys donge.'—*Pr. Pv.*

TRAUL. To trail along. Hence *trawl-net*. L. Ger., *treysten*, to tow with a rope; *treyl*, a tow line.

He that can winke at any foule abuse,

As longe as gaines come *trauling* in therwith.—*Gascoigne's Steele Glas.*

TRAUNT. To traffic in an itinerant manner like a pedlar.

Men who carry fish from the sea-coast to sell in the inland countries.—*Phillip's World of Words*, 1658.

And had some *traunting* chapman to his sire,

That trafficked both by water and by fire.—*Hall's Satires*, B. IV.

Traunt, the L. Ger., *trouwant*. a camp follower, satellite. prætorian soldier, and by metaphor a vagabond, parasite, buffoon, deceiver, cheat, idler; Ger., *trabant*, halberdier, life-guardsman, (Ger., *traben*, to trot,) Fr., *truant*.—*Kilian*.

Truand, Fr., a common beggar, vagabond, rogue, a lazie rascall, an upright man; also a knave, scowndrell, varlet, filthie and lewd fellow; *truande*, a filthie beggarlie queane, a doxie or mort; *truander*, to beg or cant, to play the rogue, to carrie himself most basely, scurvily, to oppress, wrong, abuse; *truandise*, beggary, roguery, knavery, cousening, villanie; *truandaille*, a crue of rascallie beggars, a rabble of lewd rogues.—*Cotgrave*.

This very curious word would thus seem to reflect primarily the hatred borne by oppressed and plundered continental nations to the thieving marauding soldiery and camp-followers of the middle ages, specially the *lagers*. Somewhat later in England, happily less familiar with these scourges, the word got transferred and applied with *fogger* (which see), *huckster*, and other opprobrious epithets, to itinerant traders. A collection of the uncomplimentary epithets in various languages, bestowed on this latter class, would open up an hitherto unnoticed chapter in social history, illustrating the rise of prejudices existing in the present day in their almost original intensity.

Ducange's Med.-Lat. Gloss. has several articles under *Trutanus* and its cognates, with quotations from many mediæval writers. Some derive from the Lat., *trado*, some the Keltic *truán*, wretched, pitiful, others from the O. Fr., *treu*, toll, taxes, tribute; tax-gatherers (*treuants*) and sinners, continuing to rank together in public esteem. The sense generally applied to *trutanus* is that of abandoned and profligate vagrancy, mendicancy and buffooning. An ordinance, A. D. 1340, cites among the most indigent objects of alms *Trutani et baraterii*. It is noticeable that this word has no meanings akin to any of the above in the copious ed of *Florio's* old Ital. Dict., by Torriano, 1688. From the O. Fr., *treu* the *Trouveres* of Romance poetry have been traced by some; hence, more probably, may descend the two following:—

'*Qui fit Normand, it fit truand*,' i.e. that a Normand made, a beggar made (for the Normands have been more fleeced and harried than any people subject to the crown of France).—*Cotgr*

Tranterie, an O Eng. term for money arising from alehouse fines.

TRAVVIS. A smith's shoeing shed. Old Fr., *travail*, the frame whereinto farmers put unruly horses to shoe them.—*Cotgr*.

Trawe of a smythe, ypodromus, *Pr. Pv.* Portg., *trave*, stocks, fetters.

Horses harnessed ready for work are said to be 'in the *trave*.' *Traves*, shackles for a horse that is taught to amble or pace.—*Phillips' World of Words*.

TRICKLE, TRITTLE. To bowl. 'Trickle me an orange across the table.' Gr., *trokos*.—*Forby*. Trickle bed, a truckle bed.

Wel., *treiglaw*, to roll, revolve, circulate; Su.-Goth., *trilla*, to roll, trundle; Isl., *tritra*. To *trinkle* round one, to seek to influence unfairly.

TRICULATE. To adorn, as masons with finishing touches.—*Forby*.

Used also in gardening, says *Miss Gurney*, who thinks it a confusion of *trig up* and *decorate*. To *trick up*.

Trekken, Dut., has the sense of to ornament with flourishes, &c.

TRIG. To trot gently, or trip, as a child after its nurse.

TRIP. New milk cheese, to be eaten fresh, whilst soft and curdy, as it soon becomes dry, tough, and uneatable.—*Suffolk*.

A *Goddes kichel*, or a *trippe* of chese.—*Chaucer's Sempnoure's Tale*.

Several of *Chaucer's* editors, ignorant of its dialectic significance, render *trip* a small piece.

It differs from cream cheeses, as having no cream in, and being thicker.

Flet is another species of *Suffolk* cheese, made from *fletted* or skimmed milk. L. Ger., *vloten* (also Holl., Fland., Fris., and Zealand), to skim the cream; *vlote-melch*, skim milk. *Wonmil* is a *Suffolk* cheese made from one milking, and *Trip* may derive from the *strippings*, a *Suff.* term for the last milk drawn from a cow, and esteemed richer than the first.

TRIP-SKIN. I.—Leather worn on the right side of spinners with the rock or distaff, to receive the friction. II.—The skinny part of roast meat, which soon becomes tough and dry.

It., *trippa*; Wel., *tripa*, a cow's stomach; Ger., *strippe*, Dan., *stribbe*, a strap; L. Ger., *stroopen*, to skin, flay.

TROLLY. A market cart. 'Sich roads! we got rarely jounced i' th' trolly.'—*Moor*. Wel., *troell*.

TRUCK. Rubbish, refuse. A field or bank foul with speargrass or weeds is said to be 'full o' truck.' 'Nawn but a bargain o' truck,' applied to a lot of rubbish.—*Moor*. *Truck*, U. S., applied to vegetable stuff.

Ger., *trug*, deceit, deception; It., *truccare*; Fr., *troquer*, to barter, swop, chop, swab, scorse, Cotgr.; or from Ger., *triegen*, to draw, as goods to market.

TRULLIBUBS. A butcher's term for entrails. 'Tripe and *trullibubs*;' *Suff.*, N. Ang., *trolly-bags*; Ger., *trollen*, to roll, coil round.

TRUNCH-MADE. Short and thick, squab. Dan., *trunte*, a stub, log. Fr., *tronché*.

TRY. To purify, melt down by fire, as the suet of hogs.

Specially applied on the E. coast to boiling down whale's blubber; Ger., *thran*, blubber, train oil; *thranen*, to distil, drop; Su.-Goth., *trä*, to waste away; Isl., *tran*, humorem qui lacrimarum instar guttatim defluit.—*Anderssen's* Iceland, quoted by *Ihre*, who objects to its current der. in *Skinner*, copied by later Eng. lexicographers from Fr., *trainer*; Lat. *trahere*, to drag.

Try, a corn sieve; used in some Eng. dialects. An illustration from *Sir T. Elyot's, the Governor*, is given in *Richardson's Dict.*

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow.—*Holland's Plutarch*, p. 26.

TULY. Poorly. 'Tuly-stomached.' 'A well naaba, how de yeow fare?' 'Wa' naaba, but *tuly*.'

A. S., *twilic*, doubtful, uncertain, anxious; Fris., *dwaale*; Dan., *dwale*, mawkish, torpid, sleepy; Moes.-Goth., *dwala*, dull, foolish. *Schilter's Thesaur.* Ant. Teut. has *artuaalen*, torpere; the *Niebel. Lied.*, has *twalm*, a trance.

Twaly, vexed, ill-tempered, *Salop*; Wel., *dywalu*, to be enraged; Dut., *dul*; *twily*, restless, wearisome, *Somerset*; *tewly*, small and weakly, *Dorset*. *Tewly*, qualmish, in delicate health, *Essex* and *Camb.* *Twall*, a whim, *Suff.*

Tuly appears to imply that languid, doubtful, fluctuating state of health in which there appears no convalescence. Su.-Goth., *dwala*, a passive state between life and death; *dwælgas*, morari, cunctari.—'Magnæ Britannicæ nonnulli incolæ *dwaule* appellant mentis illam alienationem sub quâ ægrotantes deliria proferunt.'—*Ihre's Su.-Goth. Lex.*, 1769. *Dwale*, herbe, morella sompnifera.—Pr. Pv. The term is applied by Chaucer and other early writers to the deadly nightshade, *atropa belladonna*, for its sleeping properties.

TRUNKING. Lobster and crab catching with conical wicker cages or pots, baited inside, and sunk with lines and weights in the sea.

Trunke for kepyng of fysche, gurgustium, Pr. Pv. In the Cath. Ang., a N. Ang. Eng. Lat. Lex., 1483, it is *nassa* (a wicker basket with narrow neck for catching fish.)

Su.-Goth., *drunkna*, to submerge; Ger., *trenken*.

TUNMERE. The line of procession in parochial perambulations.

A. S., *tun*, a town, territory; *mæra*, boundaries.

TUSSOCKS. Rusty knots of coarse sedgy grass, thick tufts of rank growth in corn. Wel., *tuswawg*, a tuft.

O. Eng., *thussock*, a tuft of loose hair, or of any sort. See *Nares*.

TUTSON. The periwinkle flower, *Hypericum androsæmum*, Lin.

In old works *tutsayne*; Fr., *toute-sainé*, all wholesome. Some derive from *tutti santi*, all saints. Rather from its Greek bot. name, *androsæmum*, man's blood, from the claret colour juice of its ripe capsule, thus *tout sang*, or more probably *toute saignée*, every bleeding, from its being used, says *Duchesne*, to stop hemorrhages.—*Prior's Pop. Names Brit. Plants*.

TUTTER. Trouble, fuss. 'What a *tutter* he makes of it.' Dut., and L. Ger., *tuyten*, to blow a horn, make a noise, rustling or disturbance.

TUZZY-MUZZY. Rough, dishevelled, *touzed and mouzed*. See *toze*.

TWINNY. To rob a cask before it is broached.

Su.-Goth., *twina*; Isl., *dwina*; A. S., *dwinan*, to melt gradually, lessen, dissolve, and dwindle away; Prov. Dan., *dvine*, a dripping, trickling, leavings or dregs from a cask's bottom. A. S., *cwanian*, to pine away.

TWITTY. Cross, snappish, reproachful. A. S., *ætwithan*, to reproach.

Twit, a fit of hasty ill humour, snappishness, Northants; *tutty*, sullen, Beds. *Tuttle*, an awkward ill-tempered fellow, Lanc. Wel., *cwithawl*, perverse, untoward,

TWITTLE. To prate, *twittle-twattle*, *twit-com-twat*, idle gossiping talk. Su.-Goth., *qwittra*, to chirrup, chatter like a bird. Fl., *quetteren*; Isl., *kwittr*; Wel., *chwitian*.

First he's subjected to all the pukings, longings, and peevish importunities that a breeding woman gives those about her till she's laid, and then comes the squalling of the child, and the *twittle-twattle* gossipings of the nurse and midwife, that must be well treated too, well lodg'd and well paid.—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

TWIZZLE. To turn in quick rotations. A sheep in the staggers is said 'ta fare dunt an ta *twizzled* about stamminly.'

TYE. An extensive common pasture, a word used in central Suffolk and North Essex.

'No researches have hitherto ascertained the derivation of the word says *Forby*.' Isl., *teigr*; Su.-Goth., *teg*, a piece of general public land; Dan., *tye*, to resort to, have recourse to; Sax., *teag*, a common.

UNDER-DECK. The low broad tub into which wort runs from the mash tub. O. H. G. *dekjan*, Dut., *dekken*, to cover, spread out.

UNEATHILY. Unwieldly, hard to put in motion. A. S., *uneathe ic*.

UNFRAW. To thaw, or to *unfriz*, as a native would say. See *frawn*.

UNSENSED. Stunned, stupified; also insane.

UNSTOWLY. Unruly, applied to children. Dirty, disorderly. *Stow*, to confine, as cattle in a pound or yard. Isl. and Fris., *sto*, a fixed place.

UPPEN. Mention, reveal, disclose. A. S., *yppan*, to disclose, betray.

UPRIGHT. On his own means. 'A live *upright* on 'a's fortén.' More *right upper*, less inclined.

UPSTARING. Presuming.

UTIC. The Whinchat, from its note.

VAUNCE-ROOF. The garret. Possibly from Fr., *vanner*, to ventilate. Or *avancer* to put forth.

VERGYN. An ancient package of herring.

'Itm pd for a *virgyn* of haringe, iijs.'—*L'Estrange's Household Accounts*, 1547. In 1549, 200 white herrings are charged in the same account the same amount. In 1547, 2 barrels of white herring are charged at 12s. 8d. per barrl. Isl., *verja*, covering, wrapping; *vergögn*, fishing tackle.

VESSEL, FASSEL. Half a quarter of a sheet of writing paper. A term used in the Bury and other E. Ang. schools. See *frawl*.

The most probable derivation of this school-boy phrase seems to be that supplied by *Lemon*, 'Lat., *fasciculus*, or *fasciola*; quasi, *vassiola*, a vessel or small slip of paper.'

It appears to be a Med.-Lat. corruption. *Ducange's Gloss. ed Adelung*, has '*Fessellus*, fasciculus, *faissellus*, in alia.' The Arabic however has *fasl*, a section, article, chapter, or other division of a book.

VICE. A winding stair; the central shaft or stay of a tower stair.

'*Vyce*, rownde grece or steyer coclea.'—*Pr. Pv.* *Vyce*, a townying stayre; *Vis*, Palsg. The *vyce* dore of the steeple is mentioned in churchwardens' accounts at Walden, Essex. In Gage's Suffolk, pp. 141-2, among payments for building Little Saxham Hall, 1506, occur disbursements for a *vice* of freestone and another of brick, the last called in the context a 'staier.'—*Way's Notes to Pr. Pv.*

O. Fr., *vis*, *viz*, the spindle of a press; a winding staire.—*Cotgr. & Roquefort*

VIRGIN MARY THISTLE. The *Carduus Marianus*, or blessed thistle.

Tusser includes it in his March abstract of herbs and roots for salads and sauce.

VOIDER. A clothes basket. 'A wooden flasket for linnen cloaths.'

—*Bp. Kennett*. O. Fr., *vuyder*, to hollow out.

Itm pd for a payer of *voyder* yt my Mr. gaffe ye seid Sir John, xd.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

WAD. The edge of grass, hay, or stubble left higher than other parts in mowing a field, between each mower's work. A mark set to guide in ploughing.

In the Su.-Goth. lang., *wad*, *wada*, denotes the given direction of two stakings carried in a straight line, so that each owner might mow his crop of hay. In the same way marshlands admitting of no other demarcation were divided.—*Ihre*. Ger., *schwad*, a row of mowed corn.

WADMAL. Coarse thick woollen, a great coat of *duffle*.

'*Woadmel* is a hairy, coarse stuff, made of Iceland wool, brought thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk'—*Ray's Eastern Words*. Isl., *vadmal*. Dan., *vadmel*, coarse frieze. *Ihre*, in his *Su.-Goth. Lex.*, has a long article upon *wadmal* cloth, deriving its name from *wæd*, worth, price, and *mæla*, to

measure; it forming a common standard of value in early times when scarcity of coin necessitated barter.

WAHTS. Any edible greens, as cabbage sprouts, turnip tops, &c. 'What are ye got for dinner?' 'Pork an *wahts*.' Cor. of *wort*. A. S., *wurt*.

WALLIS. The withers of a horse. Wel., *gwäell ysgwyz*, the shoulder blade. In Teesdale, *warrish*; Cumb., *warridge*; Dut., *gewrichten*; Ger., *widderist*.

WALLOP. I.—To hurry along with violent unwieldy effort. II.—To wrap up in clumsy hasty fashion; cor. of *envelop*. In Heref., to *wobble*. Sc., *wrabil*; L. Ger., *wurbelen*.

I.—Su.-Goth., *walla*, said de motu inconstante qualis est vagantium et erronum.—*Ihre*. L. Ger., *walop*, to gallop.—*Kilian's Appendix*.

WALTER. To cause extreme fatigue and exhaustion. 'I'm right-on *waltered* out by my long journey.' A.S., *wealtian*, to reel, stagger; *walted*, said of grass or corn beat down by wind, or trampled. Said also of one rolled in the mire. A ship *walts* (is cranky. Eng. and U. S.) when her ballast does not suffice to bear her sails to keep her stiff.—*Bailey*. *Walt*, to throw down. A sheep on its back is *rig-welted*.—*Leeds*.

'Walterynge, or welwynge, or walowynge, *Pr. Pv.* O. F., *voultrant*, *walterynge* as a shyppe dothe at the anker, or one yt tourneth from syde to syde.—*Palsg.* *Welter*, to reel or stagger, N. Ang. Isl., *valter*; Sw., *weltra*, to overturn; L. Ger., *walian*; hence '*weltering* in blood.' Chest., *walt*; Lanc., *wawt*, to upset a carriage. Sc., *tolter*, to reel; Su.-Goth., *tulta*.

And some I make in a rope to totter and *walter*.—*Skelton*.

'Whose *waltring* tongues did lick their hissing mouths.'—*Surrey's Virgil*.

'From bottom depth doth *weltre* up the seas.'—*Id.*

WALTHAM'S CALF. As wise as, that went nine miles to suck a bull! A very old local saw.

As wise as *Waltom's Calfe*.—*Skelton's Colin Clout*.

And thinke me as wise as *Waltam's Calfe*.—*Heywood's Dialogue on Proverbs in the Eng. Language*, 1546.

As wise as *Waltham's Calf*, that ran nine miles to suck a bull.—*Ray's Proverbs*.

'As wise as *Walton's Calf*,—is fayne to return home more foole than he come.'—*Arthur Hall's Works*, 1579.

He that shall do it, is himself more akin to *Waltham's Calf*, that was to suck part of that Bull's milk that had none at all.—*Fairfax*.

A fine fetch for a devil this, is it not? cry'd Lucifer. But hell is no more the hell it was when I knew it first than chalk is cheese, and the devils now-a-days are so damnd'ly insipid and dry, they're hardly worth the roasting. A senseless puppy to come back to me with a story of *Waltham's Calf*, that went nine miles to suck a bull.—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.

WAMBLE, WOBBLE. To reel, totter along from side to side. To move fast with effort and agitation, as the gallop of a cow or cart-horse. Somerset, to *wammell*; the L. Ger., *wummelen*. A cow chewing a turnip awkwardly, is said 'to *wobble* or *wamble* it about in 'ar mouth.' II.—WAMBLE. To retch, to feel queasy, to vomit.

I.—Isl., *vambla*; L. Ger. *wommelen*; Sw., *wämia* and *quabbel*; Fris., *vamler* and *wommelik*; Ger., *wabbeln* and *schwabbeln*; A. S., *wapelian*, with senses of to be qualmish, to wobble, shake, waddle.

II.—‘*Wamelynge* of the stomake, nausia, *Pr. Pv.* Allecter, to *wamble* as a queasie stomacke doth.—*Cotgr.* Su.-Goth., *wämb*, the belly; *wæmjās*; Isl., *vemuleg*, inclined to vomit.

Instead of comfits and sugar to strew him with, take well in worth a farthing-worth of flour to whiten him over and *wamble* him in.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff.*

The sixt is self-slothe, when the soule hath a *wambling* and fulsome aime at the promise.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

Upon taking a soup of the same liquor, their stomachs *wambled*, and up came the water, frogs and all.—*L'Estrange's Æsop's Fables.*

WANCKLE, WANKY. Weak, pliant; *winky-wanky.* A. S., *wancol.* Isl., *vanki*; *wankelly*, N. Ang.; Su.-Goth., *wanka*; O. H. G., *wankel.* Fries. and Dut., *wankel.*

‘As *wanckle* as water.’ *Wankle* weather, changeable — *Whitby.* *Wangle*, Salop and Chesh.; *wankling*, weakly, Heref. and Northants.

WANGHER. Large, handsome, strapping, said of a girl especially.

Isl., *vænnleikr*, of pretty appearance, beautiful; Su.-Goth., *wæn*; Wel., *gwen*; (Bret., *gwener*, Venus.) The Dan. has *svangher*, big with child. *Wanghe*, Old Sicamb, the calf of the leg; L. Ger., *wanghe*, a buffet on the cheek or ears, which is its meaning in Leicestershire; a blow, Somerset.

WHANG, a thick piece of aught eatable; Wel., *gwang*, a gorging, glutting; Su.-Goth., *swanger*, hungry. WHANG, a leather thong; to flog with one. A. S., *thwang.* A *whanging* fellow, a stout lusty body, N. Ang.

WANG-TOOTH. A molar tooth or grinder, the jaw or eye-tooth.

A. S., *wæng* a jaw-bone, the cheek; Su.-Goth., *wang*; Isl., *vangi*; It., *guancia.* Wange-tooth, molaris.—*Pr. Pv.*

‘Our manciple I hope he wol be ded,
Swa werkes ay the *wanges* in his hed.’

—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale.*

WANT. A mole. A. S., *wand*, a mole; *wande-weorp*, a casting up, a mole-hill; *moldiwarps* in some dialects; in Wessex *wont-heaves* and *wont-hills*; Salop. *wont.*

WANTY. A large girth or surcingle for a packhorse. L. Ger., *want* a fillet, binding; Sc., *wanton*, a girth.

‘A pannel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped.’—*Tusser.*

WANZE. To waste, pine, wither away. A. S., *wansian*, to lessen. *Wansynge*, *wasynge*, decrescencia.—*Pr. Pv.*

Thenk on Job that was so ryche. He wax pore fro day to day.

His bestys dyeden in yche dyche. His kateile *wanshed* alle away.—*Lydgate.*

So to hold them there, as a naile fastened in a sure place from *wanzing* and leaking out.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

Many bewrayed themselves to be time servers and *wanzed* away to nothing as fast as ever they seemed to come forward.—*Id.*

As it was said of *Ottoman's* horse, that where he had once set his feet, *grasse* would no more grow after; so where the devotions of these hypocrites takes place, religion and the power of godliness *wanze* and perish.—*Id.*

When the Lord separates the pretious from the vile and shewes them the vanity and *wanzingnesse* of their own principle.—*Id.*

WAP. To wrap. Su.-Goth., *wipa*, involve.—*Forby.*

Lappyn, whappyng, happyng, or hyllyng.—*Pr. Pv.* The L. Ger., has *happen*, to lay hold of, catch up.

Sw., *vepa*, any kind of cloth for lapping about a thing; Su.-Goth., *svepa*; Isl., *vafa*, to wrap up.

WAP, WHAP, WHOP. To beat, thrash. Wel., *wab*, a slap; *wabiauw*, to cuff; Su.-Goth., *wipa*, to beat.

At this all the company fell in a great laughing, and Sir James was amazed that a woman should so *wap* him in a whinyard.—*Merie Tales of Skelton*.

WAPPER-JAWS. A wry mouth. L. Ger., and Fl., *wapperen*, to mumble, waggle about; A. S., *wapean*, to waver; *wapper-eyed*, sore-eyed, Devon.

Wapper, to flutter, Somerset. *Wappered*, fatigued, restless, Glouc.

WAPS, WAPSY. A wasp. A. S., *wæps*.

WAPES. Low spirits, nervous, yawning moods; *wape*, pale, Essex.

The A. S. has *wepan*, to mourn; the Su.-Goth., *wäp*, dull, stupid.

WARBLE, WARBLET. A hard swelling in cattle hides, produced by the larvæ of the ox-gad fly, which, deposited under the animal's skin, create a protuberance. *War-beetles*, large maggots bred in the backs of cattle. A. S., *wear*; Ger., *weer*, a knot, a knob; in Dorset, a *wörnail*.

Wards, hardness of skin on hands or feet.

Warbote wyrme, boa, *Pr. Pv.* Bibo (bubo) exbane or *warbodylle*.—*Lat. Eng. Vocab.*, *Roy, MS.* *Warbot*, a worme, escarbot, *Palsg.*—*Way's Notes to Pr. Pv.*

WARP. Four herrings make a warp.—*East and South Coast Fisherman's Tale*. See page 300. A. S., *a-worpan*, to throw out.

Der. apparently from the mode of reckoning, the fisherman throwing out two in each hand at every count.

Paid xs for bryngyng of vj warpe of stockfyshe and vj warpe of lytill codde callyd habburdyn, iiijd.—*L'Estrange, Household Accounts*, 1522.

On those imbeached shelves stamped his footing where cods and dog-fish swam not a warp of weeks fore running.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

WARPING. Said of a hen laying eggs. Dan., *værpe*.

WASH. A narrow path through a wood. O. H. G., *waso*; Ger., *wasen*, turf.

WASH-BOUGHS. Lower straggling branches and undergrowth of trees. L. Ger., *wassen*, excrescere; Ger., *wase*, a bundle of brushwood.

WASH-DISH. The titmouse, a term the East Anglian settlers in Gower, Pembroke, *temp.* Hen. I. carried with them (see page 502); *dish-washer*, the wagtail, Dorset and Devon.

Nay, shall we not be as wise as the unreasonable creatures, the Storke, the Crane, the Turtle, the Swallow, the little *Wash-dish*?—*Rogers' Lost Sheep*

WASK. A paviour's rammer; *wasking*, a beating.

Possibly a corruption from the Dan., *bask*, to beat thump; or from the Wel. roots *gwasg* and *gwast*. More probably the Wel. *pastynnew*, to beat with a long staff.

WASTE, WASTER. To bang or cudgel. 'Waster and buckler,' an Old Eng. name for cudgel play. Wel., *pastwyn*, a cudgel; Bret., *baz*; Fr., *baston*; Fl., *bussato*, cudgelled. *Buckler* is also a Keltic word; the Wel. and Corn., *bweccled*; Ir., *buicleir*.

Waster, Sc., a trident for striking salmon; Isl., *vas*, cum impetu ferri.—*Jamieson*.

WATER-DOGS. Small, dark, rounded clouds indicating rain.

WATER-SLAIN. Said of weak tea; in Suff., of wet undrained land.

WATER-WHELPS. Dumplings boiled *sad*, or kneaded without yeast or eggs.

WAVER. A pond, Suff. Dut., *vyver*:

Lat., *vivarium*; 'wavoure, stondynge water,' *Pr. Pv.*; *wayre*, where water is holde, *Palsg.*

WEAR, KNUR. A knot or protuberance in a tree.

Warre or knobbe of a tree, *Pr. Pv.*; *Neu.*, *warre* or knobbe, *Palsg.*; *Noueuw*, full of knurres, knottie, knobbe, *Cotgr.* A. S., *wear*; L. Ger., *weeren*.

WEATHER-HEAD. The secondary rainbow; above the primary.

Weather-gall; N. Ang., indicating wet weather; Ger., *wasser-galle*; Wilts., *water-gall*; *Weather-go*, the end of a rainbow as seen in the morning in showery weather, Cumb.; Wel., *gwawl*, a reflected light.

WEAVERS' BEEF, of Colchester,—*Sprats*.

These are *sprats*, caught hereabouts and brought hither in incredible abundance, whereon the poor weavers (numerous in this city) make much of their repast, cutting rands, rumps, surloyns, chines, and all joynts of beef out of them, as lasting in season well nigh a quarter of a year. They are the *Minums* of the sea, and their cheapness is the worst thing (well considered, the best), which can be said of them. Were they as dear, they would be as toothsome (being altogether as wholesome) as *Anchovies*, for then the price would give a high gust unto them in the judgment of pallat men.—*Fuller's Worthies, Essex.*

WEAZEL-LING. The lamprey, *gadus mustela*, Lin.

Mustela Marina, called by some a *weazel ling*, which, salted and dried, becomes a good Lenten dish.—*Sir T. Browne.*

WEEVILS (A. S., *wifel*; Fris., *wefel*). A common name for coleopterous insects of genus *curculio*, Lin.

Their larvæ are very destructive in granaries, 'Breeding in Norf. and Suff. they are called *bowdes*.—*Ray.* (which see, ante.) 'Wevyl, or malte boode.'—*Pr. Pv.*

WELK. I.—To give a sound drubbing to. II.—To mark with wheals, contusions.

I.—Ger., *walken*, act of fulling, milling, hence fig. to cudgel, beat one soundly.

II.—A. S., *swelca*, a wheal, pock.

'Her *wealked* face with woful tears besprent.'—*Sacville's Induction*, p. 257.

WELK, WELT. I.—To soak, roll and macerate in a fluid. Fries. and Dut., *weeken*, to soak; A. S., *wealwian*, to roll, wallow. II.—To expose to sun and air to dry, as seeds, hay, onions, &c. Ger., *welken*; Dut., *verwelken*; and from the same A. S. root in its further sense of to dry, ripen.

Welk, to dry, to wither up, N. Ang.; *welted*, shrivelled, scorched, Northants.; shrunk, wasted, Sc.; to become pale, to fade; A. S., *wealwian*; *wilted*, Bucks. and U. S.; *wilt-down*, to look sheepish, an Americanism.

Welkyn, or *seryn*, or *dryyn*, *Pr. Pv.*

WELT. A border edge or narrow strip of a garment turned over to strengthen the hem stitched. Su.-Goth, *wæлта*; Isl., *vellta*.

I may not dully overpass the gallant beauty of their haven, which having but as it were a *welt* of land.—*Nash's Lenten Stuff.*

Urtica marina, * * * often found cast up by shore in great numbers, about the bigness of a button, clear and *welted*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

WEM. A small fretted place in a garment. A. S., *wem* a spot, stain. *Wemme* or spot, *Pr. Pv.*

This scuffling or bo-peep in the dark, they had awhile without *weam* or brack.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff.*

WENNEL. A calf just *weaned*.

Young colts with thy *wennels* together go serve.—*Tusser.*

WENT. The mesh of a net. See page 292.

Fl., *want*, filets de pêcheur; Dut., *want*, rigging, fishing-nets, a mitten; It., *gant*; Sc., *wand*, wicker work; Fris., *wende*; O. Ger., *unentan*; Moes.-Goth., *wandjan*, vertere, mutari, revertere, from the act of net braiding.

WESSEL. A vessell,--very common. 'Mowthe of a *wesselle*,' *Pr. Pv.*

WESTY. Dizzy, giddy; O. Ger., *welzen*, to reel, or the A.S., *wesan*, to soak, sodden.

'Whiles he lies wallowing with a *westie* head,
And palish carcase on his brothel bed.'—*Bp. Hall's Satires*, b. iv.

WET ONE'S WHISTLE. To drink. *Wet the sickle*, drink given as earnest money in engaging reapers at harvest.

So was hire joly *whistle wel ywette*.—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

WHART-WHARTLE. To tease, irritate, wear out the patience, var. of *thwart*; *wartle*, to wrangle, Northants.

Su.-Goth., *twar*; O. Ger., *dwerhi*; Fl., *dwards*, athwart, crooked, cross.

WHEATSEL BIRD. The cock chaffinch. From their congregating in flocks about harvest time.

WHEEL-SPUR. The raised horse path which in ancient roads ran between the two wheel tracks; Ger., *spur*, a track; A. S., *spor*.

Whele spore, orbita.—*Pr. Pv.*

WHELM. I. Half a hollow tree placed hollow downwards to form a small watercourse. II. To turn a tub or other vessel upside down to cover anything; L. Ger., *wemmelen*; circumversare, obversare; Su.-Goth., *hwimla*. The A. S. has, *helan*, to cover.

Whemmel or *whammel*, to turn upside down, to tumble over, N. Ang.; *whummelled*, upset, as a vessel of liquid, Teesdale. 'Wammelan like an eel,' Cumb.

Whemmle, to totter and then upset. 'It *whemmled* ower.' It is said Sir Walter Scott was so struck with the expressiveness of the term, as used by a labourer, that he presented him with half a crown.—*Whitby Dialect*, 1855.

Whelmyn, a vessel. *suppino*.—*Pr. Pv.*

WHEWT. To whistle, to squeak as a young bird. *Whew*, a whistle, N. Ang.; a low whine, Leeds.

WHIFF. Flavourless food. 'Neither *whiff* nor *whaff*,' unmeaning chat. N. Ang., *waffish*; 'wiffe, taste,' Palsg.; *weft*, a musty taste, Northants.; Wel., *chwaeth*, taste; *chwyth*, a puff, blast, breath; Su.-Goth., *wefta*; A. S., *wiffend*.

'I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a *weffe*, elle est de mauuays goust.'—*Palsgr.*

WHIFFLER. One who heads a procession to clear the way.

Whiffers are employed by the Norwich corporation when marching from the Guildhall to church on the Guild-day. Active men, armed like harlequins, with lath or latten swords, which they keep in continued motion *whiffing* the air, or bestowing a slap on the shoulders or posteriors of intrusive boys. Anciently they blew horns to clear the way. A. S., *wæfflere*; Dut. *weiflen*; Isl., *vifla*; Wel., *chwfw*; *waffle*, to wave, fluctuate, N. Ang.; *whiffle*, Craven, *waffler*, an unsteady person not to be depended on, Cumb.; *whiffle*, wyfle, wepene, bipennis, *Pr. Pv.*; to shift, as the wind, Northants.; *wiffle-waffle*, idle talk, Lanc.; L. Ger., *weffel*, the mark of a stripe. See also a note in *Nares*.

Whiffler, a meer trifler, a pitiful poor or inconsiderable wretch. *Whiffler* is also taken for a piper that plays on a fife in a company of foot-soldiers. Also a young freeman that goes before and waits upon the society or company to which he belongs, on some public solemnity.—*Phillips' World of Words*.

Item *vj wifles*.—*Inventory of Sir J. Fastolfe's Armour*. Probably swords of wood for practice, remarks *Amyot*. He adds, in Elizabeth's time those who taught the soldiers their exercise were called *wyfflers*.

WHINNOCK. To sniver, whimper as a child; intensive of *whine*.

Su.-Goth., *wenga*; Sw., *hwina*; Ir., *cuinim*; Dut., *winuk*; *whinge*, to whine, cry, Teesdale.

WHIP-BELLY-VENGEANCE. Poor sour beer, or similar tippie.

WHIP-THE-CAT. I.—Said of extreme parsimony, grudging even scraps and shreds to the cat. II.—In Suf., applied to the custom of the village tailor going from house to house to work.

In Cumb. the latter is also called 'whipping the cat.'

Twice a year the tailor came to the house and fabricated the semi-annual stock of clothes for the male members, this being called '*whipping the cat*.—*Goodrich's (Peter Parley) Reminiscences of early New Eng. Customs.*

Su.-Goth., *wippa*, motitare se, sursum deorsum celeriter ferri, *wippa-kring*, circumcursitare.—*Ihre*. Dut., *wippen*, to skip about, leap over. Su.-Goth., *kate*, house, dwelling.

Whip-the-cat, said of a whist-player who wins all the tricks in one deal.—Northampts.

WHITTERY. Pale and sickly. Applied to puny children.

Witter, fretful and plaining. 'Tha'll *witter* theesen to death!'—*Leeds Dial.* *Whitter*, to murmur, pine; *whittering*, tedious; *whittery*, fretful, Northants. A. S., *wite*, affliction, torment; *witan*, to twit, complain; *wither*, opposed to, contradictory.

WHID, E. Ang., is a quarrel, contention. Isl., *hvidra*, to attack smartly; Sc., *whither*, to belabour. Sc., *witter*, to fight; Fl., *veter*.

Whitter, Sc., any thing of weak growth is a *whitter*, Sc. *Twitter*, slender, is used in same sense. *Whitter*, loquacity, prattle, Roxb. A garrulous woman is a perfect *whitter-whatter*. A struggling poor man is a *witterin* body.

WHITTLE. To peel the bark off sticks; to cut away in small slices a stick with a knife. A. S., *hwitel*, a knife; *hwitta*, a sharpener.

One of the most famous of modern Americanisms.

Whet, *white*, to cut with a knife; '*whiting* sticks;' *whittle-te-whet*, to sharpen, set an edge on; *whittle*, a clasp-knife, N. Ang.; Sc., *thewittel*, *thewtill*; A. S., *thwitan*; Sax., *hwettan*. *Whittle*, to haggle in cutting, Cumb.; to shave or plane wood with a knife.—*Whitby*. In Salop, to *swite*, to *thwite*; *whittle*, to wear by friction, to chafe, Northants. To whittle sticks, to cut off the bark with a knife to make them white.—*Ray's E. Ang. Words.*

Thwytynge, or whytynge, scissulatus, *Pr. Pv.* *Thwyting* is properly the cutting of little chippes from a stick.—*Carew's Cornwall.*

'I *thwyte* a stycke, or I cutt lytell peces from a thyng.—*Palsgr., Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, 1530. *Whittle*, Sc., applied to the harvest hook. L. Ger., *wette*, edge of a knife.

'The knot, a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder.—*Bp. Hall.*

Whittled is also in the U. S., tipsy, drunk, answering to our modern 'cut.'

In this sense *whittled* is a very old English slang term, of which we give an East Ang. illustration. See *Nares* for a number of others.

'Skelton did fille all the cuppes in the house and *whitled* the frere, that at the last the frere was in myne eames peason.'—*Merie Tales of Skelton.*

WHOA, WOOH, WOOE, WO THEN. Stay, stop, the immemorial cry of the waggoner to his team; Wel., *wo*.

'There's no *wo* in him,' and 'he knows no *wo*,' common expressions for a good workman.

WHOLE-FOOTED. Very intimate, closely confederate.

WHOP, WHAP. A heavy blow; Wel., *wab*, a slap; *wabio*, to cuff.

WHYBIRBLE. A whimsy, idle fancy, silly scruple. See *squibobble*.

WIDDLES. Very young ducks. Young chickens are called *biddies*.

Widdle, Sc., wriggling, bustling motion; Ger., *wedeln*, to wag the tail.

WILCH. The wicker strainer set upright in the mash tub to prevent the grains from running off, with the wort. L. Ger., *weyche*, macerare in aquâ, insuccare liquore.—*Kilian*, In Suff. the sediment or lees of beer, wine, &c.

Wel., *gwaellawd*, dregs, sediment.

WILLOCK. A guillemot, or any sea-bird of the Awk or Diver kind. *Willick*, a young heron, *Lothians*. Also the Puffin or *Alca Arctica*.

WIND-HOVER. The kestrel. *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. From its *hovering* movements in quest of mice and other prey.

Stand-gale and crutch-tail are similarly applied to the kite.

And as a sillie kight (not falcon like that flie,

Nor yet presume to *hover* by Mount Hellicon on hie).—*Gascoigne*.

WINGE. To shrivel as fruit overkept. Fris., *dwinje*; Isl., *dvina*.

WINNOL-FAR. The great horse-fair now held at Downham Market, and originally granted to St. Winwaloe's Priory, Wereham.

WINNOL WEATHER. The stormy weather common at the beginning of March, the third of which is the anniversary of St. *Winwaloe*, a British Saint.

First comes David,

Then comes Chad,

Then comes *Winnol*,

Blowing like mad.

WIPS AND STRAES. Odds and ends, heads and straws of corn; Dan., '*wipper og straae*.'

One of the provincialisms of the Danish island of Zealand.

WISHLY, WISLY. Eagerly, earnestly, wistfully. 'The children eyed the plum pudding *wishly*.'

Sike lay the manciple on a maladie,

Men wenden *wisly* that he should die.

—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

This miller hath so *wisly* bibbed ale,

That as an hors he snorteth in his slepe.—*Id.*

Dut., *wis* certain, sure, L. Ger., *wislich*.

WONG. An agricultural division or district of some uninclosed parishes. Spelman says of arable rather than pasture land.

A. S., *wong*. A very common name for a field, Northants.

'Wonge of londe.'—*Pr. Pv.* Dan., *vænger*; Su.-Goth, *wang*.

WONMIL CHEESE. Made of one meal or milking. See *bang*.

WOOD-SPRITE. The woodpecker.

WOOSH. The teamster's call to his horses to go to the left. Fr. *gauche*.

WORK. To ache, to throb; violent head ache. A. S., *wære*, pain.

Wark, N. Ang.; *warch*, Chesh. and Lanc., in common use.

'*Werkyn* and *akyn* as a soore lymme, *werkyng* or heed ake.'—*Pr. Pv.*

For those Yrish men are ever good to the Church;

Whan kynges dysobeye yt, than they begynne to *worch*.—*Bp. Bale*.

WORRELL. The round cap or ferrule of a stick, umbrella, &c.

Sc., *virle*, a small ring put round a body to keep it firm.

Old Eng., *vyroll*; Fr., *virolle*; Somerset, *worral*. *Vardle*, a common eye or thimble of a gate with a spike only.—*Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk*.

Vyrolfe of a knife, *spirula*, *Pr. Pv.*; O. Fr., *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff to strengthen it and keep it from riving; *vironner*, to veere, wind about; *virer*, to whirl about.—*Cotgr.* See *vyce*, ante.

WOULDER. To wrap or roll up in a bandage. Ger., *welteren*.

WOULDERS. Bandages. 'Teent quite well, I'm forced to keep the *woulders on*.' 'Woldyngge, or stronge byyndyngge,' provolucio. —Pr. Pv.

'Woulding (a sea-term), the winding ropes hard round a yard or mast of a ship after it has been fish'd or strengthened, to make it hold better.—Phillips's *World of Words*. Dut., *woelen*, to wind about with a cord; Prov. Ger., *wuhling*.

WRASTLE. To dry or parch. *Wrastling-pole*, see *arseling* and *ressling*. Wel., *crasu*, to dry, roast; *craslyd*, parched.

WRAWL. To wrangle. 'Wraw, froward, on-goodly, perversus, exasperans,' Pr. Pv.

O. Eng., *wrayle*, chatter, abuse. Dut., *rallen*, Sw., *ralla*.

Though *wrauling* and rocking be noisome so near.—Tusser.

With brawling fools that *wraul* for every wrong.—Id.

WRET. A wart. *Wrette*, Pr. Pv.; L. Ger., *wratte*.

Wret-weed or wart-weed, sun spurge, *euphorbia helioscopia*.

WRIGGLER. A term applied to the quick-writhing *launce*, or sand eel.

WRONGS. The larger boughs of timber trees, the crooked branches.

Wrong, crooked; a *wrong* man or woman; Norf., *Grose*. Applied in ship-building to the crooked timbers, as distinguished from the body or upright timbers; *wranglands*, misgrowing trees that will never produce timber.—Bailey. 'Wronge in foorme of werke, curvus'—Pr. Pv. Su.-Goth., *wrānga*, to distort.

WRY. To cover close; 'wrie him warm.' A. S., *wrigan*, to clothe; *wrying*, bed clothes, covering.

But those which touch their souls, especially to kill their lusts, they care not how narrow they frame them, even as the bed and covering of which *Esay* speakes, that is so narrow that it will not *wry* them warme.—D. Rogers' *Naaman*.

WUNT. To sit as a hen. A. S., *wunian*, to abide.

WURROW. To burrow, as holes of crabs, &c.

The Ger., *wehre* corresponds with the A. S., *beorgh*, a burrow.

YAFFLE. To snatch or take illicitly, as a poacher's dog a hare; Wel., *gavael*, to grasp, lay hold of.

Yaffling, eating.—Grose's *Cant Words*.

YAG. To irritate by ill-natured remarks or acts, to persist in teasing and provoking. Two female servants who look favourably on the same lad 'are ollost *yagging* one another.—Spurdens.

Su.-Goth., *jaga*, to follow after, pursue vehemently; hence applied to the chase.—*Ihre*.

YALE. A small quantity. Fr., *gale*, a measure.

YANGLE. To tether a horse by fastening a fore and hind leg.

Ger., *hangen*; Prov. Ger., *hangelen*, to fasten, attach to, or the Su.-Goth., and Isl., *hank*, a chain, fetter. See under *hingin*.

YANK. To squeal, as a child in pain. Dut., *janken*.

The wild gander leads his flock through the cool night;

Ya-honk, he says, and sounds it down to me like an invitation.

Walt Whitman.

YARD. The garden belonging to a cottage or ordinary messuage.

A. S., *yrđ*, Wel., *gardd*, a little garden. Sc., *garth*.

YARMOUTH CAPON. A red herring. In Scotland, a Glasgow magistrate. See other slang terms under herring, p. 579,

YARMOUTH MITTENS. Bruised or chapped hands.

YARWHELP. *Scolopax Œgocephala*, Lin. The black-tailed Godwit.

A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Common about Breydon, near Yarmouth, says *Morris, Brit. Birds*, v. 4. He adds, its note has been compared to the syllables, *grutto, grutto, grutto*.

YARY. Brisk. A. S., *gearo*; Su.-Goth., *yr*, vivacious.

YAUP, YARM, YAWM, YAWL, YAMMER. To shriek or yell. Isl., *gola*; A. S., *geomerian*; Ger., *jammer*; Su.-Goth., *jama*.

YELK, YULK. Clay kneaded with straw and stubble for wattle and dab, in Norf. In Suf., to level and ram down a clay floor or foundations.

A. S., *hule*, a den, cabin, cottage.

YELM. To lay straw in quantities and regular order to be used by a thatcher. The portion so laid down ready for the thatcher, or or as much as can be conveniently carried under the arm for that purpose. A. S., *haelm*, stubble; O. Fr. *chaulme*; Isl., *halmr*.

Also A. S., *gylm*, a handful of reaped corn, a bundle, *bottle* of straw.

And in his owen chambre (the miller) hem made a bedde,

With shetes and with *chalons* faire yspredde.

—*Chaucer's Norfolk Reve's Tale*.

YERK, JERK. To beat, switch soundly, a smart stroke. Isl., *hreckia*; Su.-Goth., *yercken*.

That with his whyp his mares was wonte to *yarke*.—*Skelton*.

So a body having bequeathed it one degree of sturt or *yerk*, in one now of time, and hitching thereupon one atome of room, may upon taking in ten or twenty degrees of the same, in the next, sturt to many atoms in length.—*Fairfax*.

YFE. The yew tree, Suff. 'V tree (*uv tre*) *taxus*,' *Pr. Pv.* Fr., *if*.

Wel., *ywydd* (th); Gael., *iuthar*; Corn., *hivin*; A. S., *iv*; Sp., *iva*; Ger., *eibe*; O. H. G., *iwa*.

YIP. To chirp like a new hatched chicken or young bird. In Exmoor Dial, to *yeppy*.

Yppyn as *bryddys*, *pululo*.—*Pr. Pv.*

YIPPER. Brisk, uppish. Su.-Goth., *ypig*, superbus, vanus, *ypper*; Isl., *yppare*, distinguished, surpassing.

YOFERS, or SPURSHERS. Straight fir poles for scaffolding, &c.; Gael., *giubhas* (*bh* pron. in Gaelic *v*) *giuthas*, fir trees.

Spurshers may der. from *spar*; Su.-Goth., *sparre* and *spärre*, a beam, prop; the root, O. G., *sparjan*, to fasten. Possibly the term applies to scaffold poles used in *spurging* (which see), or plastering. L. Ger., *spurgil*; Fr., *espurger*.

YOLK. The dirty greasy state of wool after shearing and before it is washed.

The grease of wool, Northampt.; *yokey*, tawney, *yoky-wool*, unwashed, Devon. Wel., *gole*, a washing, lye, urine; *golci*, to cleanse, washed; *in olchi*, unwashed.

YOPPEN. Barking, yelping. N. Ang., *yauping*; Isl., *yapa*; Fr., *japper*; L. Ger., *galpen*. Northants., *yowking*.

Wappet, a yelping cur, E. Ang. 'Wappyn, or baffyn, or snokyn, as howndys do whan they follow hire pray, or that they wolde harm to.'—*Pr. Pv.*

YULK. See *julk*.

ADDITIONS

AND

CORRECTIONS TO THE GLOSSARY.

MANY derivations which eluded the writer's search whilst the earlier sheets of the Glossary were passing through the press are supplied below. A number of derivations are corrected and added to. A number also have been abandoned as untenable, and other etymologies are here given in lieu.

From a considerable body of illustrations, some of which were omitted at the time under their proper heads by accident, and others were gleaned too late, a selection has been made to insert in this place.

The only new words now added to the Glossary are those with an asterisk prefixed.

ADDLE. *To thrive or flourish.* To the conjectural Keltic *etym* already given, may be added the A.S. *æthel*, growing fast or quick. Der. from the Su.-Goth., *adel* (Isl., *adall*), of noble blood or high qualities, and applied also (see examples in *Ihre's Lex.*) to vigorous growth and vegetation.

AWK—How often have we heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits as ever we did in the steeples, and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells, to give notice of the conflagration which they themselves were raising.—*L'Estrange's Esop.*

BALKS—Nor that they set debate betwene their lords,
By earing up the *balks* that part their bounds.

—*Gascoigne's Steele Glas.*

BAMBLE. *To move awkwardly, to shamble.* The Sc. has a *bambling* child, clumsily made. Sp., *bambolear*, to swing; Norm., *bamboler*; Walloon, *bambi*, to waver; Burg., *vambe*, the swing of a bell; Gr., *bambalo*, to stammer, hence It., *bambolo*, *bambo*, a child.—*Diez.* *Bancale*, said of one with crooked legs—Walloon.

BANGLED. Fl., *bangheyd*, stifling; L. Ger, *banghen*, to languish. Su.-Goth., *bængel*; Ger., *bengel*, a cudgel, club.

BARK and TREE—Let none of them come between barke and tree, to defeat your faith and conversion.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

If every poore soule should thus goe between barke and tree, and cavill, who should ever come to believe?—*D. Rogers' Naaman*, p. 122.

BARRATOR. A term specially levelled in early times against the men of Norfolk, by their neighbours.

The fullest notices of the word occur under many articles in *Ducange's Med. Lat. Gloss.*, folio ed., 1733. *Barare*, to deceive, *baratare*, to change about, *baratum*, cheating (It., *barattare*, to coney-catch, chop and change), *barataria*, fraud, false dealing in bargains and sales (It., *barratteria*, any trucking, chaffering, cogging, foisting, cozening, false dealing in hugger mugger, simony, indirect dealing in law, bribe taking, corrupt conscience), *baraterii*, brawlers, wranglers, *a barris*, the courts of law where they stir up litigation, impede settlement of causes, mix up fraud and falsehood in their hearing, and are corruptors of just judgment by bribes; *baraterii*, notione nonnihil diversa, vagabonds, mendicants, paupers, *baratator*, impostor, swindler, *barra*, the judgment bench, *barrare*, to debate, contest, litigate; O. Fr., *barroyer*, to use delays in law.

Barrator, was the angry term hurled (see p. 464) at Abbot Samson of Bury by his outwitted monks, on finding the quiet demure brother they had promoted as their head suddenly transformed into the vigorous reformer of their sloth and self-indulgence.

The *Island of Baratania* is immortalised as the scene of *Sancho Panza's* famous government, a locale which, strange enough bewildered so acute and critical an editor of *Don Quixote* as *Lockhart*. Spanish editors seem to have equally lost their way to it, *Lockhart* writes. *Pellicer* is at great pains to find out the true etymon of the word, which is without doubt given by *Cervantes* himself, *barato*, meaning in Spanish *cheap*. In old Spanish dictionaries *barato*, *barateria*, etc., have precisely the Ital. and Med. Lat. senses given above. The idea intended by *Cervantes* might possibly be akin to that of a Chateau en Espagne, or a sense which may be implied from one of the meanings of the O. It., *baratto*, deception, transformation; *barattare*, cambiar una cosa ad un'altra.

BASK. To buffet, baste; Su.-Goth., *bösta*; Isl., *beysta*; O. Fr., *bastre*; Goth., *busa*, to beat, thresh; Su.-Goth., *basa*; Bret., *bazata*; Dan., *baske*, to slap, thwack, flap.

Many things befall one in such an estate, which buffet and *baske* it shrewdly.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

Under an handsome gale we put to sea, * * * but it failed us, and soon proved worse than so, fresh and contrary, which forced us to be *basking* in those narrow seas.—*North's Lives*, ii., 341.

After three or four days *basking* thus in the Archipelago, with contrary winds, * * * with wind and current in our teeth.—*Id.*, ii., 34.

BUSK. Applied, says *Forby*, to fowls basking in the sun on a hot day in the most dusty place they can find, and scratching up the dust among their feathers, to rid themselves, it is said, of the vermin with which they are infested. Traces are left where a covey of partridges have been *busking*.

No fowler that had wylie witte But will forsee such hap,
That birds will always *buske* and bate And scape the fowler's trap.

Tuberville.—Of the Divers Passions.

Now to continue what my tale begun,
Lay Madam Partlet *basking* in the sun,
Breast high in sand; her sisters in a row
Enjoyed the beams above, the warmth below.—*Dryden*.

Probably from the *basking* or baking in the sun's warmth. Isl., *baka*; Lap., *pakestet*.

***BUSK** also occurs in East Ang. literature, with meanings clearly derived from It., *buscare*, to catch. 'To proul or shift by craft, and diligently search, to scramble for, to go a free-booting.'—*Florio*. O. F. *busquer*, to prowle, catch by hooke or crooke.—*Cotgr.* O. Sp., *boscar*, to track; *busca*, a hunting dog.

Their trade is running up and down and through the city, like so many of Job's devils, perpetually *busking* after one thing or other, according as they are employed.—*North's Lives*, ii., 54.

The grocers declared they would throw up, and not deal in those commodities; insomuch that my Lord Rochester was frightened, and was inclined

to fall from this, and to *busk* for some other way to raise the supply.—*North's Lives*, ii., 122.

And so, sometimes a-try and sometimes a-hull, we *busked* it out, rain and snow continually falling.—*Id.*, ii., 316.

He was here at hand to *busk* for some other employment, as his friends or fortune might lift him into.—*Id.* ii., 363.

BUSK. I.—A kiss.. Su.-Goth., *puss*; Pers., *bus*. II.—A flock of sheep. Gael., *buachaille*, a keeper of sheep; Sc., *buse-airn*, an iron for marking sheep; *bust*, tar mark on sheep; A. S., *bosg*, a cattle enclosure, or may der. from the Lat. and It., *pascere*.

BATTERY. A tea kettle, Suff. Apparently a slang term, like the gipsy *mutteri-mongery-koovah*, a tea-pot; *kekavy*, Gipsy, is a tea-kettle, der. from the Heb. *kederah*; Gr., *kakkabe*.

BAWDA. Fr., *bourder*, to mock, jest, gibe at; Gael. *búrd*, a gibe; O. Fr., *be-hourdir*, to joust with lances, make a blustering noise.

BEAVER. O. Fr., *beuveter*, to drink, sup; *beuveur*, a tosse pot.—*Cotgr.* Lat., *bibere*.

BEETLE. A.S., *bytel*, a mallet, Plat. Deut., *betel*, from Su.-Goth. root, *beta*, to strike.

If they get thee within their reach, thou must come to *knokham fair*, and what between the block and the *beetle*, be thumpd like a stock-fish.—*Nashe's Plaine Percevall*.

BEZZLE. To tippie, *debauch*, drink greedily. Possibly from the It., *bezza*, merrymaking, mirth, or feasting. The date of the word's introduction into our language appears to be coincident with the dawn of the Italianising influences which characterised the literature of the Tudor epoch.

BIBBLE, to Tippie—Soft, quod one hyght sybbyll,
And let me wyth you *bybyll*.—*Skelton*.

BIGG, barley—For to say truth, the *big* (viz., a four-rowed barley) is seldom ripe, and the oats which they call yeats are commonly first covered with snow.—*North's Lives*, i., 289.

BIGHES. Jewels. Dut., *bagge*, an ear jewel; Fries., *baech*.

BIESTS. Dut., *biezen*, to be inflamed; Wel., *pws*, that which is expelled. Or probably from the Prov. Ger., *bieze*, bubbles.

BISHOPPED, confirmed—Itm in reward to my son Nicholas mayde, when the child was *bushopped*, xijd.—*L'Estrange, Household Accounts*.

BITTOUR, see *Bottle-bump*—The *botoore* that etith the greet eel.—*Lydgate*.
The *bytter* sayd boldly that they were to blame;

The feldfare wolde have fydded, and it wolde not frame.—*Skelton*.

It, a *buttour* kyllet wt ye crosbowe.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

BLEFF. Noisy. Wel., *bloedd* (th), noisy, also a shout or outcry.

BOB. A smart movement, jerk, blow, or trick. Gael., *bog*, to bob, move, agitate.

BOBBERY—A disturbance, row, rumpus. O. It. *boare*, to bellow; O. Fr., *bâube*, a jangler, babbler.

BODGE. To bungle over and spoil a job. Isl., *bagi*, damage, detriment, *baga*, awkward, preposterous, wrong.

If you coyne words, as Cankerburie, Canterburines, &c., whie I know a foole that shall so inkhornize you with straunge phrases, that you shall blush at your own *bodges*.—*Nashe's Pap with a Hatchet*, 1589.

BOGG. Bold, forward. Isl., *bogna*; Wel., *bog*, to swell out; Gael., *bòchd*, proud, puffed out.

The thought of this should cause the jollity of thy spirit to quail, and thy *bog* and bold heart to be abashed.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

BOKE. Bulk, swelling out,—from the der. above.

BOKE—To belch.

Me thoughte of wordes that he had a full poke;

His stomak stuffed ofte tymes dyde *reboke*.—*Skelton*.

BOTTLE—How! hosteler, fetch me hors a *botell* of hay!—*Skelton*.

***BOWDER.** Suff., the side table at which the servants take their meals in gentlemen's houses, Dut. and Fl., *die booden*, the domestic servants.

BOWDS. Malt worms. May der. from the Su.-Goth., *bod*, granary.

BOYSTOUS—*Boystous* bochers al bespreynt with bloode.—*Lydgate*.

BRACK—The brightest day is not withoute his cloude, the finest lawne not without its *bracke*, nor the purest gold without some drosse.—*Rogers' Lost Groat*.

BRADCOCKS. Young turbot. Sw., *butta*; O. Eng., *bret*, *brut*, or *burt*; Norm., *bertonneau*. Der. probably from its shape. A. S., *bryt* and *bred*; Sw. and Dan., *bred*; Su.-Goth., *braedd*, broad. The A. S. has also *bryt*, spotted; Wel., *brith*.

BRETT, BBETTCKOKE, a turbot. N. Ang. *bratt*.—Itm pd to John Syff for a *brettcoke*, viijd.—*L'Estrange, Household Accounts*.

Itm in reward to the parson's servant of Burnham Debdah, for bryngyng of a *brett*, ijd.—*Id*

Bret, *bretcock*, and *skulls*, comparable in taste and delicacy to the sole.—*Sir T. Browne*.

BRAIDING—But curle their locks with bodkins and with *braids*.—*Gascoigne*.

Dian rose with all her maids,

Blushing thus at love's *braids*.

—*Greene's Radagon in Dianam*.

Perhaps crafts, deceits, comments the Rev. A. Dyce. This would be the A. S., *bræd*, deceit, craft, *brædan*, to pretend.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,

Marry that will, I live and die a maid.

—*All's Well that Ends Well*.

BRASHY. Rushy. The O. Fr. has *brassique*, sea cole-wort, mistaken for sea bind-weed, or Scot. scurvie grass.—*Cotgr*. The root may be the Gael., *ras*, a shrub, twig; *rasach*, full of twigs; *rasan*, brushwood. *Rais*, Goth., is a rush, in Sc., a *rash*. The Ger. has *bruchig*, full of holes, boggy, marshy, brittle, fragile. Fr., *buschailles*, small twigs.

BRATTLINGS. Su.-Goth., *bräte*, *brutta*, applied to heaps of strippings from felled trees; from *bryta* (Isl., *hryta*), to break off, pluck away. (A. S., *brittan*; Eng., *brittle*) Ger., *bruchig*, fragile; L. Ger., *britte*; Fries., *brutte*, cœspes (lit. the cut thing) turf, a clump of plants, etc.

BRECK—I. A fracture, a breach. A. S., *brecan*; L. Ger., *breken*; Fris., *brekke*; Isl., *breki*; Fr., *breche*. II. Also a piece of unenclosed arable land, a sheepwalk, if in grass. A. S. and Fris., *brec*, use, occupation of lands, fruit or profit from, etc.

St. Michel doth bid thee amend the marsh wall,

The *breck* and the crab-hole, the foreland and all.—*Tusser*

BRICKLE—When such delights are *brickle*, like to glass.

—*Greene's a Maiden's Dream*.

BROOK TO—

Drinke now whyle it is new;

And ye may it broke, It shall make you loke

Yonger than ye be,

Yeres two or three.—*Skelton*.

BRUFF. Hearty, brisk. Su.-Goth., *braf*, good, well; Sc., *braw*; Bret., *braô*.

BRUMP. May be from the Fr., *rompre*; Lat., *abrompere*.

BUCK—But waker lie therich, whose lively heat with rest,

Their chargèd bulks with change of meats cannot so soon digest.

—*Surrey*.

Said the chevin to the trout, My head's worth all thy *bouk*.—*Ray's Proverbs*.

BUFFLE—There was a mighty *buffle* about him, with brandy and other cordials to bring him to himself again.—*L'Estrange's Æsop*.

C. Suppose any one should give you the Lie to your Face, or call you

Buffle-head, what would you do?—*L'Estrange's Erasmus' Colloquies*.

BUFFLED. May der. like *baffled*, ante, from O. F., *baffoeur*.

*BULCHIN, a bull calf. Lamb, *bulchin*, and pig.—*Tusser*.

So lamb-kin, a little lamb. Ger., *klein*, little.

For ten mark men sold a litille *bulchin*;

Litille less men told a *bouke* of a motoun;

Men gaf fiveten schillynges for a goos or a heen.—*Robert de Brunne*.

This passage appears in the Chronicler's account of the famine endured by the Crusaders before Acre. Hearne in his Glossary to De Brunne, explains *bulchyn* to be *bull's chine*, and *bouke* as the back or chine. The true meaning of *bullchin*, a bull calf, is given by *Moor* alone amongst the glossarists of the Anglian counties. The term is not in Brockett, Carr, or Forby. The word however is not local, for Nares has a number of illustrations of it

*BINK. A bench, series of shelves, raised sea-banks. Isl., *bingr*, a heap, hillock. BLEE. Likeness, resemblance to. Fries., *blây*, colour; Wel., *blaidd*, look, appearance.

*BRAME-BERRIES. Blackberries or bramble-berries. Flem., *braam*, a blackberry.

*BREER. A dyke bank. A. S., *brerd*, brim, or the Fris., *broer*, marsh, fen.

BULKING. Inflamed throbbing of the flesh. Su.-Goth., *bulgja*, to swell; *bolde*, an ulcer; *bula*, a tumour.

BUMBY. A quagmire. Possibly an onomatopœa, from its quaking sucking sound, like the Romagnol *bombare*, to suck. Hence through the Romanic dialect comes *pump*, to suck up. The It. has *bomba*, a steeping in water; *bombilare*, to lay in soak; *bombetto*, a sucking bottle,

*BUNCH, to thump, bang. '*Dunchyn* or *bunchyn*, tundo,' Pr. Pv. L. Ger., *bunsen*, to knock, punch; *bons*, a thump. Bret., *bunta*, to knock, to thump. BUNCH was also applied to beating hemp in Bridewell with a beetle called a dolly (*dolle*, Ger., is a dent, vide the Su.-Goth., *dolja*, and Isl., *dolgur*, a piercing or stabbing thing; Gr., *dolo* ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo, according to *Varro*. The L. Ger. has *tillen*, to lift, take up, move about; the Wel. *dilin*, that is acted upon, worked, or wrought, beaten, made fine. Compare with above, the O. Eng. *dolly-tub*.)

As it is said of Peter, that the angell gave him a *bunch* on the to-side, and then his chaines fell off.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

BURR. Mist. Ger., *brodem*; Gael., *braon*.

BUSS— Herfor King Richard wrathes him and sais,
Dight us thider ward our *busses* and galais.—*Robert de Brunne*.
A grete *busse*, and gay, full hie of saile was he.—*Id*.

BUTT. A flounder. Sw., *butta*, a turbot.

Item spent in playce, *xd*, and in *butt*, *vj*.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

CAMPING. Mr. *Spurdens*, in his Supplement to Forby's Vocabulary, remarks,—'The contests were not unfrequently fatal to many of the combatants. I have heard old persons speak of a celebrated *camping*, Norfolk against Suffolk, on Diss common, with 300 on each side. Before the ball was thrown up the Norfolk men enquired tauntingly of the Suffolk men if they had brought their coffins! The Suffolk men after fourteen hours were the victors. Nine deaths were the result of the contest within a fortnight. These were called *fighting camps*, for much boxing was practised in them.' Teut., *kemp-fight*.

This fair floure of womanheed
Hath too pappys also smalle,
Bolsteryd out of lenth and breed,
Lyche a large *campyng* balle.—*Lydgale*.

CANCH. Su.-Goth., *kant*; Gr., *kanthos*; Wel., *cant*; Ger. *kante*, edge, border, rim, limit, corner, etc. (whence a *Canton*); Ger. and Fl., *kanten*, to give an edge or slant to.

CHADS. N. Ang. Gravel, the small stones of a river bed. From the L. Ger., *kade*, a beach, says *Jamieson*. It., *ciotto*, any pebble stone or potsherd.

CHOAT. A merry-making. Possibly from the O. Fr. *jouant*, *jouëts*, sports, pastimes.

CHOP. To flog. Prov. Ger., *kappen*, to strike, quarrel, fight.

CLEAT—Strong axle-treed cart that is *clouted* and shod.—*Tusser*.

CLOW. A slice of bread, cheese, etc. L. Ger., *kloue*, a slice, cut, section.

CLUNCH. Applied in E. Ang. to chalk, Ger, *tünchen*; Dan., *klunt*, a block, mass; Su.-Goth., *kluns*, massa quavis conglomerata; L. Ger., *klunte*; Prov. Ger., *klunch*.

CLUNG. *Clings* not his guts with niggish fare, to heap his chest withal.—*Surreys Ecclesiastes*, v. 18.

CLUTTER.—I have observed that if there were a crowd or a clutter in the street to which most people go to see what is the matter, they always draw off. *North's Lives*, iii., 206.

COB, a sea gull—Many sorts of *lari*, sea-mews, and *cobs*.—*Sir T. Browne*.

*COCKEY—A sewer. The old bricklayers or masons use the term for a drain. Wel., *soc*, a sink or drain.

COLDER. Broken ears of corn mixed with short fragments of straw beaten off by the flail. Bret., *kolo*, straw, the stalk and ear of various grains. See the Lat., *collido*.

COLLOW—Too foulmouthed I am to *becollow* or *becollier* him with such chimney sweeping attributes of smoaking and parching.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

COOK-BEL—A Lenten cross-bun. It was a Norfolk custom not many years back for employers to give a breakfast to all in their employ, on Shrove Tuesday; and boys on that morning were wont to sing when going to work.

On Shrove Tuesday morning, boys, at the first meal,

I hope my master will give me a *cook-eel*;

And then up to work without any noise,

And at one o'clock a rare thumping *froise*.

The *cook-eel* or spiced bread (Fr., *coquille*, a fashion of a hard-crust loaf, like our Still-yard Bunne.—*Cotgr.*) is a remnant of the old Romish Carnival, remarks *Mr. Spurdens*.

COOMS, COMBE. Med. Lat., *comba*, deep valley. It. dial., *conba*; Sp. Pr., *comba*, a hollow or dell; from *concava*.—*Diez*.

COPE—Where Fleminges began on me for to cry,
Master, what will you *copen* or buy?—*Lydgate*.

*CRAMATTING. The process of protecting the surface of newly formed embankments, by layers of straw pegged into the soil and stitched down by an iron chisel. Dut. and Fries., *kram*, a staple; *krammen*, to fasten with wire.

CROP-SHIN—A headless herring; a refuse, broken one. Dan. and Sw., *krop*, the body; Dut., *krop*, stomach; *sich kropfen*, to grow amiss.

There was a herring, or there was not, for it was but a *cropshin*, one of the refuse sort of herrings.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuff*.

CRUMP. CRUMPY. Crisp, brittle, crackling, is also N. Ang. and Sc. Ger., *schrumpfen* and *krumpen*. In its sense of surly it corresponds to *grumpy*; A. S., *grom*; Dan., *grum*; Wel., *grum*; Dut., *grommen*. At page 537, the illustrations to *crumplen*, crooked, have got misplaced under this.

CRUMP. A. S., *crympig*; Ger., *krum*; Wel., *crymn*, to bend, crook.

CULCH, SKULTCH. Rubbish composed of broken tiles, pots, and pans, shards of all kinds, laid down in the oyster beds for the oyster spat or spawn to attach itself to. See ante *culch* and *gulsh*.

Corn., *cauch*, a nasty mixture, filth; O. It., *qualercio*, dirty, nasty.

DAGGLED—Raggid and *daggid* and cunningly cut.—*Skelton*.

DAGSWAIN—In faythe, and he may dreame on a *daggeswane* for ony fether bed.—*Skelton*

DALLOP—Let *dallops* about, be mown and had out.—*Tusser*.

DAM. Used for a marsh. Will derive from its embanking. Su.-Goth. and Ger., *dam*. In like sense *dam* is used, Su.-Goth., for a fish-pond dug out and gained from the land.

*DELPH. A catch-water drain in the fens, Fries., *delven*, to dig; A. S., *delfan*.

*DROVE, DRIFT. An unenclosed road in the fen districts. Fris., *droven*; Walloon, *drovi*, to open, *drovi n'voie*, a road, path.

*DITHES. Dung of oxen and sheep dried and cut in slabs for fuel. Wel., *gleiad*, dried cowdung.

DRINDLE. I.—A channel. A. S. *trindelyd*, made rounded. Su.-Goth., *trind*.

II.—Slow. Wel., *trymly*, sluggish, flagging.

DUDDLE. May be a dimin. from the Su. Goth., *tudda*, conglomerare, convolvere. Sax., *tiidern*.

***DULLOR.** Loud speech. An old woman rather deaf would go to hear Parson H., for she could understand him, he made 'sich a *dullor*.' Wel., *dolur*; Fr., *dolour*.

DUMBLE. To muffle up. From Su.-Goth., *tumla*, to roll round and round. Isl., *tumba*.

***EYND**, or water-smoke, as it is called in Norfolk. 'A remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness. All at once a damp cold mist sets in from the sea, and spreads at times many miles inland, refreshing the vegetation, but imparting a dreary aspect to the landscape. Sometimes it remains the whole day, at others not more than an hour or two, then gradually vanishes. It has a faint smoky appearance, as if entirely distinct from ordinary fog.

'I have made many enquiries concerning this curious word, *eynd*, among dwellers in Norfolk, and philologists, in the hope of learning at least how to spell it, but in vain.'—*Walter White's Eastern England*.

Isl., *oend*; Su.-Goth., *ande*; Dan., *aande*; A. S., *ond*, vapor, breathing; Sc., *aynd*.

FAREINGS. See p. 549. The immediate der. of this is obviously the Dut. and Fl., *vaaren*, to put into a fear or melancholy.

***FELON**—A sore, a whitlow. Gael., *feolan*, proud flesh, an excoriation; *fealb*, a lump in the flesh, carbuncle: from root, *feoil*, flesh.

This is the camell which suffers not the soule to goe through the needle's eye. Somewhat is the cause why the *felon* upon the hand swells, it is an humour which is not yet let out; if that were out, the *felnesse* would cease.

—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

FESS. Su.-Goth., *foss*, forward, vehement, trampling over, bursting headlong forth; from the Old Goth., *fus*.

FLAITE—To behold the sad and dead point which many of us doe and long have stood at, would *flait* any honest heart to think of.—*D. Rogers' Naaman*.

Then Phœbus gathered up his steeds, that yet for fear did run

Like *flaighted* fiends.—*Golding's Ovid's Metam*, b. 2.

FLASH. To clip a hedge. Dan., *fleske*, to cut, slash.

***FLATS**—A general term for small fresh-water fish.

Item in *Flathe* and *Thornbacke*, *xijd*.—*L'Estrange Household Accounts*.

FLEACHES—Botes and barges ilkin, with *flekes* make them tight.—*R. de Brunne*.

FLEET OF NETS. Is it not a float of nets? A. S., *fleotan*, Ger. *fluten*, Sw., *flyta*.

The fishes *flete* with new repaired scale.—*Surrey*.

***FLITTER-MOUSE.** The bat, from its fluttering wavering movements. Ger., *fledermaus*. In Wessex, the *rere-mouse*. A. S., *hreran*, to flutter.

FOGGER. A huckster, small dealer in fish, poultry, game, and vegetables.

***FODDER.** Yarmouth dialect. A still smaller trader, an intermediate collector of eggs, poultry, etc., between the producer and retailer.

Of difficult etymology, from its multiplicity of meanings in various languages. *Fodder* has I.—a primary sense of to forrage, collect and distribute food. A. S., *foder*; Dut., *voeder*; Su. Goth., *foder*; Fr., *fourrer*. II.—Su. Goth., *fodra*, to solicit, dun, seek, importune, sell; Ger., *forderen*, to call for; Su.-Goth., *foga*, to adapt, fit one's self to, fudge; *fog*, proprie quod sese alteri adaptat, commissura.—*Ihre*. III.—*Foder*, in the Norse and Teut. dial., has the senses of a skin, fur, covering, sheath, case, Ger., *futter*, a case, fur, fodder, forage, *futterer*, a huckster. IV.—L. Ger. and Fl., *voeder*, a carrying thing, a cart, wain, etc., hence to convey, lead, carry. V.—Su.-Goth., *föga*, petty, small. Many other meanings occur, as Fl., and Dut., *vod*, a rag, *voddery*, trifles, *vodderaaper*, a rag-gatherer, Dan., *vod*, a fishing net, etc. Lastly, the untenable Gael. der., *foghar*, a vagabond, robber, thief, and the Ir. *fogarach*, noisy, clamorous, proclaiming aloud.

FORLORN. Thou hadst not spent thy travail thus, nor all thy pain *forlore*.

—*Surrey*.

FOYSON—Beware of it then, the sin it selfe is sad ; but that it should be the canker that should eate out the *foyson* of grace, and destroy all my hearings, and make my devotions as odious as the cutting off a dogge's neck.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

FRICK. Su.-Goth., *fræck*, alacer, strenuus, tumidus, insolens.—*Ihre.* Dan., *fræk* ; Eng., *freakish*.

FRIMICATE. Under this are given,—I. *Frim*, tender ; the Isl., *frum*, first growth. II. *Frim folk*, outlandish ; the Teut. and Norse, *fremd*, from afar. III. *Frum* ; Su. Goth., *from*, *frami*, bold ; Dan., *frem*, forward.

***FROLIC.** Pron. *frolluck*. A common East Anglian term for a merry-making, specially applied to aquatic gatherings on the inland broads. Ger., *froli*, rejoiced, happy, *fröhlich*, gladsome, joviâl.

GAL-KA-BAW. The Greeks have preserved more perfectly than the Latins the Gaelic pron. of the word for cowherd, which is bochoill ; bubulcus, Lat. ; boukolos, Gr. The word signifies literally, cowherd, being a compound of *bo*, cow, and *giull*, boy or young man.—*Grant on the Origin of the Gael.*, 1814, p. 165.

GAHUSEY. The sailor's and fisherman's every day over-garment, a coarsely-knitted blue worsted shirt with or without sleeves ; vulg., a *jersey*. O. Fr. and Romance, *jaseran*, a coat or shirt of closely woven chain mail.—*Cotgr* A cuirass, says *Roquefort*, used as far back as the 12th cent. Sp., *jacerina* ; It., *ghiazzzerino*. Probably der., says *Diez*, from Sp., *jazarino*, Algerian ; from Ar. *al-jazäir*, Algiers. *Jasque*, Romance dial., a little quilted jacket worn under the cuirass.—*Roquefort*. O. Fr., *jargot*, a coarse garment worn by country people ; Languedoc, *jhergaou*, an overcoat ; Dut. and Fl., *jurk*, a frock drawn over the other clothes. Hence the O. Eng., *jerkin*.

GARTLESS. Heedless. Su.-Goth., *garfwa* ; A. S., *gearwian* ; Isl., *giorwer*, prepared, ready.

GAST-BIRD, a. Su.-Goth., *gast*, strange, foreign.

GASTER—The word seems to have done working upon the consciences of the most, few are *gastred* by the terrors thereof.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

GAT—She was ill-shaped and ugly, had six fingers, a *gag-tooth*, and a tumour under her chin.—*Saunders' Account of Anne Boleyn.*

GEASON. Hard to attain, once gotten, not *geason*.—*Surrey.*

GIBE. I.—To fit, suit. II.—A harvest fork. The root may be the Wel., *ci* (ch), a catcher, holdfast ; *cib*, (chib) what turns round with a tendency to grapple or hold.

GIMBER. To gad about. Is most probably the Su.-Goth., *gina*, to run and get together. Gael., *sgilmeil*, given to prating ; *sgeilm*, garrulous idle talk. Or it may be the O. Fr., *gimbreter*, to play the wanton.

GIMBLE. To grin or smile. It., *ghignare* ; Fr., *guigner*, to wink, leer ; from A. S., *ginian*, to gape, says *Diez*. O. H. G., *ginen*, or from O. H. G., *kinan*, to laugh. The A. S. has *gamenian*, to joke, be merry ; *gamnigende*, jesting.

GINNICK. Spruce, figged out, Essex and Suff., is a contraction of the Gaelic, *gilmeanach*, dainty, foppish ; *sgeimheach*, handsome, elegant, adorned, well-dressed.

GLY-HALTER. From the Isl. and Su.-Goth., *glia*, to shine, *glo*, to see with the eyes.

GOMMACKS. Tricks, mischief, foolery. Prov. Gael., *gomag*, a nip, pinch ; Gael, *guaineach*, giddy, sportive, frolicking ; *goimheil*, causing annoyance, hurt, vexation. From this root *gomeril*, a fool, seems to derive, as *haveril*, also Sc., from *aifir*.

***GOWT.** A drain, sluice ; pron. *gote*. O. Fr., *gouttiere*, a gutter, *égout* a drain.

GRISSENS. Stairs. From the Wel. *gris*, a step ; *grisiaw*, a staircase.

GUBBINS. Scraps, fragments ; seems to be the Wel., *ysgubion*, sweepings.

GUG. Is der. from the O. It., *guiggia*, a whip or scourge wherewith friars discipline and whip themselves ; *guiggia*, to scourge with a *guiggia*.—*Florio's Ital. Dict.*

GULL—Take heed of filling thine heart and thoughts with earthly things ; the cares for earth will eat in so dangerously, and winne upon thee, as the sea tydes *gull* down the bankes.—*D. Rogers' Naaman.*

HACK. A hedge. Su.-Goth., *hæck*, an enclosure; A. S., *haca*, a hedge.

HAINISH. Unpleasant. Fr., *honteux*, and *honni* to shame, insult; Goth., *haunjan*; Ger., *höhn*, to scoff; O. Sax., *hōnda*, shame; Su.-Goth., *hän*.

***HOOVERS, HUVVERS.** Dried flags for fuel. Differing from turves in being the upper cut, with the grass, reeds, etc. A. S., *hof*, lifted; Su.-Goth., *hæfwa*, to raise up.

HOPPLE—Superstitiously *hopped* in the nets of superfluous opinions.—*Henry More, on Godliness.*

HOUNCES—The spokes were all of silver bright; the chrysolites and gems That stood upon their collars, trace, and *hounces*, in their hems Did cast a sheer and glimmering light.

—*Golding's Ovid's Metam.*, b. 5.

***HUB.** The projecting nave of a wheel. Dut., *hobbelig*, knoppy, craggy.

***HUCKSTER.** A hawker. Ger., *hökern*, to higgie, sell victuals, etc., in small quantities. L. Ger., *hucker*, a forestaller, regrater, retailer. Two der. occur, I.—L. Ger., *hucke*, the back, *hucken*, to bend under a load. II.—Dut., *hoecker woeker*, usury, interest, Su.-Goth., and Isl, *okr*, gain, profit, A. S., *eacan*, Lat., *augere*. *Wedgewood* inclines to the latter, as does *Ihre*, under Su.-Goth., *hökare*, a retailer of salt fish.

***HUFFLES, HUFFLINS.** A rattling in the throat in breathing. 'The death huffle.' Walloon, *hufte*, to hiss, whizz.

***HUMMOCK.** A lump, hillock, or heap, as of straw. Su.-Goth., *hump* and *ock* Ger., *humpel*, a heap.

HURRY-CARRIERS. Su.-Goth., *hurra*, cum impetu circum-agi, *hurra kring*. So the Lat., *erro*, *curro*, *verro*.—*Ihre's Su.-Goth. Lex.*, 1769. *Ihre* recalls to mind a passage in the *Cratylus*; the dialogue in which *Plato*, broaching his ideas on the origin of language, dwells on the remarkable manner in which certain letters appear by subtle associations of sound with sense, indissolubly connected with the vocal interpretation of the latter, in particular classes of words. The subject is full of interest. One or two of these roots of language we have noticed at pp. 552, 567, 653.

Socrates. In the first place, then, ρ appears to me as it were the organ of all motion, * * * a beautiful instrument for the purpose of expressing a similitude to rushing on, and hence the name founder in many places employed it for this purpose. In the first place, the words $\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*curre*, *fluere*, to stream, run), and $\rho\omicron\eta$ (*rivus*, a river, a rapid), imitate a rushing on by this letter; and in the next place, in the words $\tau\rho\omicron\mu\omicron$ (*tremore*, to tremble, quiver), and $\tau\rho\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ (*asper*, rough, rugged, rocky), also in such verbs as $\kappa\rho\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*trudere*, to strike, thrust, pierce), $\theta\rho\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*frangere*, to break, shatter, shiver), $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*lacerare*, to rend, bruise), $\theta\rho\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*friare*, to crush), $\kappa\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\tau\iota\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*atterere*, to grind to atoms), and $\rho\epsilon\mu\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*errare*, to roam, rove, roll about). In all these he made, for the most part, a resemblance to ρ (to a rushing on).* For he saw that *the tongue remains quiet for the least time on this letter, but is moved the most.*

Plato goes on to remark that the name-founder used *i*, most attenuated of letters, in the expression of quick movement; *l*, on which the tongue moves glibly, for slippery, sliding, oily, glib-like words; and where *g* lays hold of the tongue, sliding through *l*, he imitated glutinous, sticky, sweet, and viscous words (these in Greek have the *gl* root prefix). So *a* was used for breadth, *o* for roundness of sound. A recent translator of *Plato* ridicules these theories as fanciful, but let any incredulous reader try upon his ear with his tongue the simple words *flap*, *flip*, *flop*, and he will at once note how the entirely different mental associations which these words convey arise solely from their varied time and tone, and that these are produced entirely by the vowel sounds. Simple as is the experiment it may open to him a new world of ideas on the structure of language. Whilst the consonants supply roots, the vowels appear to give language its links of connection, its articulate framework, its intonation, accent, and vital force.

***ILLEGIBLE.** A bastard child is sometimes called an *illegible child*, corruption of illegitimate.—*Spurdens.*

* Note here how the ρ , falling in most instances on the first syllable, strikes as it were the key note.

- *JUMP. A petticoat. It., *giuppa*; Fr., *jupe*; Wal., *jubea*; Sp., *al-jubea*; Arabic, *al-jubbah*, a woollen petticoat.
- *KIBBLE. To walk lamely, to creep or hobble limpingly and painfully along. Common in this sense in Beds. and Cambridge. The Walloon, *kibalanss* to totter, sway, balance one's self carefully; *kibbelen*, Dut., is to nibble, strive, cavil.
- KNOP—Bunches found upon the common small thistle, running into *knops* without flower or seed,—*Sir T. Browne*.
- LOBSTER. L. Ger., *wip steerten*, agitare caudam. *Kilian*, Dut., to fisk the tail, as a dog.
- LOKE. An enclosure, a private road; der. immediately from the Dan., *lökke*, an enclosure. The word seems also to be used in the sense of a grassy foot-path or bridle-way. This may derive from the Su.-Goth., *lök*, turf, herbage.
- LOPING—But not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and *loping* into preferments.—*North's Lives*, i., 12.
- LUBBER—Some litherly *lubber* more eateth than two.—*Tusser*.
- *LUCK. The yellow flower of the kidney vetch.
- *LUNTY, LUNT. Surly, waspish. Su.-Goth., *luna*; Isl., *lund*, mood, temper; Isl., *olund*, ill tempers.
- MARDLE. In addition to meanings already given, p. 599, has that of a jolly meeting, a drinking bout, and to indulge in such jollifications. *Maudle*, to gossip. 'Tom and I stood *maudling* by the stile.' 'Several narbors stood *mawdling* together in the road, beside the jossing block.'—*Spurdens*.
- MAWMISH, under *maamble*—And the word was no sooner out, but a matter of three-and-twenty whores went to pot, but the flesh was so cursedly *mawmish* and rotten that they soon gave over the thought of that projection.—*L'Estrange's Quevedo*.
- MING. The busy bee her honey now she *ming*s.—*Surrey*.
- NUDDLING, under *nub*—He used at the Temple to be described by his hatchet face and shoulder of mutton hand, and he walked splay, stooping and *noddling*.—*North's Lives*, i. 144.
- *PERRY wind, a. Half a gale. Fris., *perre*, a slight stir; Dan., *pirre*, to stimulate, urge forward.
- PHEESE—*Veag*, a paroxysm of anger. He went off in such a *veag*.—*Barnes' Dorset Dialect*.
- PIGHTLE. A small narrow angular enclosure. Mr. Spurdens derives from the old law Latin phrase *pictellum*, the root being the It., *piccolo*, little. *Pichel*, is given in *Ducange*, as a measure of land, occurring in *Charta Lusitan*, A.D., 1313. *Pichea*, a Norman measure of land, *bichetus* apud Burgundos.
- RACKLE. The *rakell* life, that 'longs to love's disport'.—*Surrey*.
- SAM—Anything heated for a long time in a low heat so as to be in part spoiled, is said to be *zamzodden*.—*Somerset Dialect*.
- *SAPY. Pallid, sickly. Meat when moist on the surface, in the first state of putridity, is said to be *sapy*. A person also will say, 'I fare *sapy*,' if exhausted and about to faint. Gr., *sepein*, moistness, wetness, damp, such as causes putrefaction.—*Spurdens*. A. S., *sipan*, to steep.
- *SHY. Wild in conduct (not in the sense of bashful). A *shy* boy, or a *shy* girl, is wanton, unsteady, amorous.—*Spurdens*. L. Ger., *scheue*, Fris. and Dut., *scheuh*, a trollop, trull, meretrix.
- *SLOB, SLAB. A puddle, wet place. Isl., *slabb*, mire, mud; Fris., *slabbe*; L. Ger., *slabben*, to leak, drip.
- *SLOSH-WAYS also SWISH. See *asosh*.
- SPONG. A calm at sea. 'Twas a perfect *spong*; not a brabble on the water.' Su.-Goth., *spang*, quod lamine simile est, like a flat plate, Isl., *spöng*, flat.
- STRINKLINGS—Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklins* at least of madness and phrensy.—*Henry More, on Godliness*, c. 14.
- TULY. A cat. A domestic cat is in the Welsh, *cath deulu*.
- *WANTS TO. Ought to, should do; e.g., 'That little dish *wants* to go down into the dairy.'
- *WHILE. Used for until. A Lincolnshire shibboleth.
- *YANT. A gaiter. Fr., *guante*; Su.-Goth., *wante*; Isl., *vante*; Dut., *want*, mittens, gloves.

AN analysis of the East Anglian dialect into its constituent ingredients, Keltic, Norse, Teutonic, and Romance, yields results of considerable interest.

No part of his etymological exploration has more rewarded the writer than the unexpectedly large stratum of Keltic brought to light in the East Anglian dialect, much of it singularly pure, unmixed and undefaced phonetically by the wear and tear of twenty centuries of utterance. It would be hard to find elsewhere stronger confirmation of the claim put forward for spoken dialect that it is naturally more conservative than written language, in spite of the enormous advantage of stereotyping itself possessed by its rival.

An examination of this stratum reveals the presence of those characteristics pointed out ten years ago by the Rev. John Davies in his paper on the Races and Dialects of Lancashire, published in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1855, the love of fun, frolic and turbulence of the Kelt, whilst the absence of words connected with law, government, or the luxuries of life, and the presence of a class of words to be looked for exclusively in the mouths of field labourers, afford evidence that the Kelto-Briton in East Anglia exchanged a condition of very primitive civilization for one of dependence on a more powerful race. Amongst noticeable dialectic words illustrative of temperament in East Anglia, of Keltic origin, the following may be cited:—

KYMRIC.—*Antrums, balderdash, bawda, bleff, bogg, clutter, dullor, gag, hoddy, pash, rile, wap, yaffle.* GAELIC.—*Bossoch, botty, brash, frawsy, galder, gimmick, gommacks, haferen, nushed, pawk, rackle.*

Keltic words expressive of personal defects,—*breeder, bruckled, bumble-footed, freckens, nunty, jollacks, lurried, felon.*

Of several of these Gaelic words, there is reason to believe that their introduction into East Anglia is comparatively modern. The seafaring intercourse maintained along the coast has probably led to their importation. They are solely colloquial, and not to be found in any East Anglian author.

There is, perhaps, no more interesting class of Keltic words than the names given to the animal creation. Amongst others specially noticeable in East Anglia are, *chovy, mavis, natter-jack, nazzle, nobby, puckets. bun, caddaw, miller.*

Although the nomenclature of agricultural implements proves the superior and more systematic culture of the Teutonic tribes, who colonised Britain, a class of Keltic words occur. Beside the Keltic *car, dray, wain*, there is their *trolly, croulters* (page 604), *fore-summors*, and the Gaelic *jim* and *jill*. Words employed on the farm are, *bottle of hay, gavel, lust, pane, fapes, prey, rafflin-pole, rawings, tallett, carr, crome, darnocks, felt, grindle, million, moyse, mudgin, mulch, par yard, yofers.*

Amongst household words occur, *burgad*, *bosky*, *barth*, *grissens*, *noggin*, *rally*, *bail*, *cosh*, *stull*, *buss*, *cuddle*, *diddy*, *froise*, *gofers*, *culch*, *kiner*, *wrastle*, *sybbrit*.

The fishing vocabulary of the East Coast seems to have borrowed from the Keltic, *gubbins*, *lobster* (a young sole), *mease*, *swill*, and *kit*.

Many more words might be added to this list, a number of these we have placed under Norse and Teutonic heads. They are to be found also in those languages as well as in the Keltic, and in East Anglia have been probably more immediately derived from them. The Keltic and Gothic are stocks of the same great Indo-European family, and have numerous words in common of which it would be difficult for either to prove an immediate paternity. See *pash*, *mudgin*, *mulch*, *rile*, *gavel*, *muggy*. The existence of many such words in Gaelic and Icelandic is noticeable in an examination of the glossaries of the two languages. A further quantity of Keltic words will be found cited later on amongst the borrowings of this coast from the Old French.

In the East Anglian dialect the Scandinavian words form a class of large and of strongly marked individuality of character.

From the hardy adventurous Norseman, it derives mainly its vocabulary of sea and fishing terms. And first may be cited those hardly ever out of a seaman's mind or mouth for many minutes together, expressive of the weather, as *dingy*, *drouched*, *huffish*, *daggy*, *bangy*, *hefty*, *muggy*, *roky*, *rickled*, *sannyking*, *rafty*, and *spong* (p. 698), *rack*, *eynd*, *perry*. Next, those applied to shipping,—*buss*, *keel*, *lum*, *rooms*, *orruck holes*, *rusns*; to the coast objects of East Anglia, *binks*, *meals*, *marrams*, *gats*, *scores*, *tangle*. Lastly, its fishing dialect,—*bloaters*, *bradcocks*, *butts*, *tongues*, and *thokes*, the *fry* which precedes the herring faring, the *masks* in which the fish are strangled, the *scudding* which shakes them into the *buss's* hold, *the rivers*, *roarers* and *towers* who cure the fish, the *loves* on which they dry, the *hasks* in which they are packed, and *rooker* or refuse fish. Lobsters are captured by *trunking*, and in the whale fishery occurs the term *try*.*

The vocabulary employed in the marsh drainage of the East coast has borrowed from the Norse the words *didall*, *fay*, *junker*, *scoppet*, and *tommy*.

Special and peculiar classes of words of Scandinavian origin appear under *fl*, *gl*, *sl*, and *l*. The three first are noticed, pp. 552 567, 653. Under *l* occurs a *lazy* class of words, *lusk*, *loll*, *limpsey*, *langle*, *lall*, *laldrum*. Many Norse words fall also under *sc*, *sh*, *st*, *sw*. Among words used in farm life are *bigg*, *clutch*, *gofe*, *rove*, *balk*, *bing*, *wad*, *flash*, *wips* and *straes*, *whip the cat*.

* An examination of the Glossary will shew how many fishing and seafaring words are common to both the Whitby and East Anglian coast.

The most striking words, however, which East Anglia has borrowed from the Norseman are those which reveal his fierce, rough, boisterous, overbearing nature; his hard and somewhat narrow intellect. From that quarter have come few or no terms expressive of the workings of the mind, of refinement, or of feminine grace and culture, but from his inexhaustible and resonant definitions of brute force, derive the following, selected from many more,—*bullock, delk, droze, dunt, lam, lunt, mell, rackle, ramp, ricky, rile, rogge, rommock, straft, stram, swacker, swap, thwack, yipper, gibbet, rumbustical, rumgumshus, threap, bask, dunsh, harriage, horse-ma-gog, lumpe, pash, peg-trantum, purdy*.

The Teutonic element in the East Anglian dialect is probably the most copious, and abounds in every class of words employed in rustic life, specially the outdoor operations of the farm and the details of indoor domestic economy. Beyond these it would be difficult to single out as peculiar any marked feature in its vocabulary, but the number of words immediately derived from the Low German, Dutch, and Frisic is noticeable.

From the Dutch, the naval instructors in many things of our East coast fishermen, come the sea-faring terms, *brabble, dabby, luff, lubber, swabber, rack, woulders*, and the fishery words, *corf, coy, kiplins, scud, waver, went*. From the Dutch and Frisic the draining and embanking phrases have also been borrowed, of *breck, cramattin, delph, gull, plash, scradge, and stow*.

Amongst Anglo-Saxon words in common use, a few out of many may be given as samples;—*addle, allens, beath, becket, beetle, bred, cavings, claggy, clamm, clamp, clevers, clung*, (in words of sticky adhesive expression, the root prefix *cl* notably predominates) *eddish, ether, exe, gear, hards, hills, latch, belking, boke, brook, dare, dop, geason, drovy, dwain, barrow pig, beezlins, bigge, fare, grett, gryne, amper, etc.*

For many ages after the Norman Conquest, East Anglia was the main highway of commerce and foreign travel, and hence many words crossed over from the neighbouring shores—Flemish, Walloon, Norman, Breton, French, and Italian. In the 16th century the number of these would be recruited by the Protestant exiles of the Low Countries in the Elizabethan age, and in the 17th by the Huguenots fleeing from the dragonades of Louis XIV., large settlements of both establishing themselves in the heart of East Anglia. Lying nearest the European centre, and in constant communication with its chief ports, no part of England was exposed in the same degree to foreign influence, and the result has been that no other English dialect has the same composite character, or contains the same variety of foreign ingredients in such ample proportions.

The latest of these to invade East Anglia was the French. The introduction into East Anglia of the Romance element was coincident with the appearance of the first germs of English literature. It prevailed throughout its blossoming spring-tide, and it is noticeable how much of it has entered into the writings of East Anglian authors. This may be seen in the quotations from them appended to the words as they occur in the Glossary. Many etymologies of the dialect and archaic speech of a nation can be met with only in the ancient dialect of its neighbours, and numerous originals of East Anglian words have been found in the old French and Italian Dictionaries of *Palsgrave*, *Cotgrave*, and *Florio*, in words which no longer find place in the modern vocabularies of those languages. Generally, the words derived from the Romance languages are found to have undergone more phonetic corruption than those inherited from the Norse and Teutonic, with which the Anglian speech has naturally the closest dialectic affinity. Noticeable examples of this corruption are, *bever*, *bulver*, *cabobble*, *chate*, *copper rose*, *couch-handed*, *crouce*, *gahusey*, *ladle*, *streely*.

Amongst the words imported from the Old French are a number of Keltic ones derived from the common primitive original of the speech of Gaul and Briton,—the Kymric. The writer has taken no special pains to glean these from the pages of the glossary, but the following occur to him, *pax-wax*, *robble*, *tewell*, *baven*, *mardle*, *mawbled*, *jibby*, *mudgen*, *molt*, *par-yard*.

In the vocabulary of East Anglian dialectic words employed in agricultural life, amongst others of French origin are *foisin*, *duffin*, *house*, *page*, *jacks*, *jahney*, *haye*, *muse*, *logger*, *rackling*, *rab*, *ranter*, *jower*, *jug*, *joss*, *jounce*, *jiece*, *lashy*, *leasty*, *render*, *spurge*, *stover*, *travis*, *toshy*, *podge*, *gowt*. Whilst *londes*, *marrishes*, *manna*, *chizzly*, express conditions of margin common to both coast lines.

The French, like all other Keltic dialects, is rich in personal epithet, and has supplied East Anglia with *baffled*, *jibby*, *ladle*, *trunch-made*, *streely*, *roynish*, *nisy*, *lurdan*. Amongst more miscellaneous yet expressive words derived from it occur *bunny*, *clicket*, *clodger*, *crible*, *bamble*, *daggled*, *daunt*, *deving*, *dibles*, *frawl*, *hutch*, *jatter*, *jet*, *jetty*, *jib*, *jot*, *lestly*, *mush*, *norsel*, *pense*, *pitter*, *plenny*, *pottens*, *ree*, *rasp*, *stale*, *tappis*, *tatter*, *tiffle*, *worrell*.

From the Breton derive *bunt*, *culver-headed*, *strinkle*; from the Walloon, *make*, *mardle*, *huffles*, *kibbling*; from the Latin, *collogue*, *conkers*, *coast*, *nittle*, *quont*, *vessel*; from the Italian, *barrator*, *bezzle*, *bumby*, *busk*, *bombage*, *creek*, *frail*, *gotch*, *gug*, *launch*, *ranch*, *ruffatory*, *strammell*, and *traffing-dish*.

Of East Anglian dialectic words which seem common to many languages, *dockey*, *haze*, *lagarag*, *muggy*, *mulch*, *muldery*, *pash*, *pilger*, *pulk*, *polt*, *prog*, *razor*, *sharming*, and *tewell*, may be cited from a number which occur in the glossary.

Several conclusions forced upon the writer in the course of exploring the etymologies of the East Anglian dialect may be noted here.

The existence at the present day of a residuum, larger than is generally supposed, of the primitive stratum of language common to the Indo-European races, running through all with phonetic modifications, and composed of those colloquial words which embody in their vocabulary the conditions of a rude and elementary civilisation.

The writer feels constrained to modify the remarks at pp. 453 and 458, on the existence of active and innate impulsive tendencies in man to coin and multiply words, so far as any absence of overruling and controlling influences are there implied. Nothing in his task of etymologising has occasioned him more surprise than the discovery that every word in the East Anglian dialect, however uncouth, however much it partakes of what more than aught else would seem to prompt invention, -personal epithet, is of old descent, deriving from ancient Keltic and Gothic originals. Divine in its origin, human speech would seem to have been left to no accident or caprice in its development, but to have contained within itself the germs of an organic growth, its bounds prescribed and ordered by laws which, whilst affording the fullest scope to the exercise of human intelligence, are yet as immutable and free from aberration as those which regulate the planets in their orbits; laws which, hidden from finite reason, preserve the world of mind as of matter from falling into chaos. Languages may degenerate and decay, and words may be replaced by new outgrowths, but these will be from the old roots lying deep down in man's inner consciousness, and of indestructible vitality.

The East Anglian, North Anglian, and Scottish dialects appear to form one common Anglian tongue, modified by the local influences they have encountered. How it arises that the language of Burns and Scott is but an English dialect may be briefly told. At the conquest, the Wessex or West Saxon dialect, the language of the Anglo-Saxon court and literature, suffered most by the Norman irruption. Expelled the court it sank to the level of the Anglian and other dialects, and out of the strife for supremacy between these, the English language was gradually evolved, formed out of all and shewing influences derived from all; the North Anglian supplanting a number of the Wessex grammatical forms, whilst its triumph over its pronunciation was still more signal. Contemporaneously, the language of Scotland was being revolutionised. From Suffolk northwards to Aberdeen the eastern shores of Great Britain had been early colonised by Norwegian,

Danish* and Angle settlers, whilst the heart of the country remained Keltic. The northern region and islands formed part of the Scandinavian kingdom. The Gaels held the western highlands, the Kymric Picts the lowlands. But with Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, brought up in England, and married to the Conqueror's daughter, a great change commenced. Queen Matilda came attended by an English retinue; many Saxons expelled from their estates, withdrew from their Norman oppressors into Scotland and settled there. In the lately published volumes of his *History of England and Normandy*, Sir Francis Palgrave has described the process by which the Teutonic element in Scotland finally triumphed over the Keltic, and how, like the Russian Emperors of our day, the Keltic kings Teutonised their court, and their nobles came to learn the fashionable speech. In William the Second's reign Malcolm ravaged Northumbria, carrying back great numbers of English people. The chroniclers of that age describe lowland Scotland as filled with common people of English extraction, and Malcolm's son and his successors in their charters address themselves to their subjects,—‘Scottis et Anglis.’† In

* The North Anglian supplanted the West Saxon form of ‘to be,’ which was *wesan*. It supplanted by ‘we are, ye are, they are,’ the plurals which in Wessex were *syndon*. Its *am* replaced the Wessex *eom*. North Anglian early cut off *n* from the plurals of nouns, as brothers for brethren; and the *th* from the inflections of verbs, as loves for loveth.

The living Northumbrian dialects, which include also North Yorkshire and the Lake and Lonsdale districts, have recently been examined and their very strong Scandinavian character brought out. In place of our pronoun *the*, which is the Old Frisic *thi*, *thin*, *thet*, answering to the German *der*, *die*, *das*, and corrupted in the South of England dialects to *th*, they use the Scandinavian *et*, Old Norse *hit*, abbreviated to *t*. In a collection of fourteen spoken Northern dialects, it was found that eight gave *t* for *the* in the line—

‘*I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys.*’

rendered thus,—

‘*I's t rooaz o' Sharon, an' t lily o' t valleys.*’

In Norse usage the pronoun *et* is placed at the end of words. Thus in Swedish, ‘Att gifva et barn et bröst,’ becomes in Northumbrian, ‘At give t barn t brest.’ The Anglo Saxon settlers, whilst adopting from the Northmen the Scandinavian article, placed it where they did their own,—at the beginning of the word.

The preposition *i* is used for *in*. This is pure Norse, used in Icelandic, Swedish and Danish, at the present day. Out of the fourteen North country dialects cited above, twelve were found using the *i*, all other parts of England using the Low German *in*.

Another peculiarity is the use of *at* for *that*; e.g., at art, for that art. This again is Scandinavian. In the Lake and Lonsdale district *at see*, *at gang*, are common forms for to see, to go. *Gang*, to go; O. Norse, *ganga*; *gar*, to make, O. N. *giora*.

The Northumbrian and Scotch have *fra*, from, *at*, to, *till*, to, prepositions of Norse origin. *Wel*, very, is the Isl. *vel*. *Sic*, the Scotch contraction of the Border *slike*, is the Isl. *slik*, such, the like; A S., *swilk*. The Danish particle *sum* is used for *as*, ‘sum we forgive our debtors.’ *War*, the Dan. *var*, is used

† See an article on the Anglo-Scottish dialect in the North British Review, 1865.

later times the Southern English triumphed over the Northern. Our great early English writers were chiefly southerners. To this and to the successive infusions of the Romance dialect into our language, to its Latinization during the last three centuries, to the rounding off its spelling, bringing it more in accordance with French and Italian, and further from the Teutonic and Norse, the gradual decay of the North Anglian pronunciation which once so widely prevailed may be attributed. Other causes which aided are noted at page 498.

A reader of the thirteenth century Anglian Chronicle of Robert de Brunne, of Sixhill, Lincolnshire, and of that by John Capgrave, of Lynn, a century and a half later, encounters a host of words commonly regarded as peculiar to Scotland and its border, such as *amang*, *aughtend*, *bailie*, *bakkis*, *ben*, *bigged*, *blithe*, *brent*, *busk*, *forby*, *frayed*, *other gates*, *gart*, *glede*, *graith*, *greet*, *halden*, *ilk*, *intille*, *ken*, *kirke*, *leale*, *ligge*, *mirk*, *mickle*, *eftsoons*, *pikit*, *pundes*, *reave*, *siker*, *smert*, *sottis*, *speer'd*, *spedis*, *swilk*, *sind*, *suld*, *teld*, *thretty*, *thrid*, *tyned*, *wakand*, *whilk*, *wis*, etc.*

Hitherto, in despite of its title, the language of the '*Norfolk Reeve's Tale*,' of Chaucer, has been generally assigned to the dialect of Craven. We venture to assert that a reader of it in the currently accepted text, by Tyrwhitt, will find its archaisms rendered more intelligible by the present glossary than by the North Anglian ones of Carr, Brockett, and Jamieson, although the poet with his marvellous creative genius for lifelike personation has placed several words peculiarly North Anglian in the mouths of the two north country scholars. Scattered over the pages of Chaucer occur expressions which his editors, ignorant of their true dialectic significance, have strangely misinterpreted; *e. g.*, *trip*, *kichel*, etc.

The chief dialectic departure at the present day of East Anglian from North Anglian is in its pronunciation. It has neither its *for was*; and *war*, the Dan. *vaerre*, for worse. Nothing, perhaps, sounds to us more barbarous than the North Yorkshire, *I is*, *thou is*, *he is*. It is, however the living Danish form.

The proportions of dialectic words differing from ordinary English in some of the Northumbrian dialects is about two of Low German to three of Scandinavian. See *Peacock on the Leading Characteristics of Northumbrian*.—*Phil. Soc. Transactions*, 1862-3.

* Our ancestors in Queen Elizabeth's days spoke pretty much as the Scottish peasantry do now. We find Lord Burleigh writing *whan* for when, *war* for were, *twai* for two. Sir Thomas More's widow writes to Secretary Cromwell beseeching "his especial gude maistership, out of his abundant gudeness, to consider her case." Spenser, in his *Shepherd's Kalendar*, says of an ewe, "it mought ne gang on the greene," makes Thenot ask, "What gars thee greete?" and uses Scotticisms, such as *mickle*, *wark*, *ken*, *warr*, *hame*, *teen*. Shakspeare uses comparatively few northern words, yet Scotsmen remark that much of the language which the commentators explain to English readers is perfectly intelligible to them. See, for further illustrations, a paper in *Chambers' Book of Days*, vol. 1.

hardness nor its distinctness, but appears to occupy a somewhat similar position in relation to the North Anglian which Low German bears to High. High German and Low German are sometimes termed so linguistically with relation to the comparative height above the level of the sea of the races who speak them. We have already noticed the powerful modifying influences of climate upon speech (pp. 491-2). Whilst the dwellers in high mountain regions affect clear decisive vowels and hard consonants, their lowland neighbours incline to gutturals, soft vowels, and smooth consonantal sounds.*

Printed illustrations of the East Anglian dialect are rare. From a scarce little volume, called '*Erratics*,' by a Sailor, written by the Rev. Joshua Larwood, 12mo., 1800, the following dialogue is transferred. It is, however, a very coarse example, much broader and harsher in its pronunciation than is commonly met with.

DIALOGUE.

ORIGINAL VULGAR
NORFOLK.

Narbor Rabbin and Narbor Tibby.

Rabbin.

Tibby, d'ye know how the knacker's mawther Nutty du?

Tibby.

Why i' facks, Rabbin, she is nation cothy; by Goms. she is so snasty that I think she is will-led.

Rabbin.

She's a fate mawther, but ollas in dibles wi' the knacker and thackster; she is ollas a ating o' thapes and dod-mans. The fogger sa she ha the black sap; but the grosher sa she have an ill dent.

Tibby.

Why ah! tother da she fared stounded: she pluck'd the pur from the back stock, and copped it agin the balk of the douw pollar and barnt it; and then she hulled at the thackster, and hart his weeson and huckle-bone.

TRANSLATION.

Neighbour Robin and Neighbour Stephen.

Robin.

Stephen, do you know how the collar maker's daughter Ursula does?

Stephen.

Why in fact, Robin, she is extremely sick: by (*obsolete*) she is so snarlish, that I think she's out of her mind.

Robin.

She is a clever girl, but always in troubles with the collar-maker and the thatcher. She is always eating gooseberries and snails. The man at the chandler's shop says she has a consumption; but the grocer says she is out of her senses.

Stephen.

Why aye, the other day she appeared struck mad; she snatched the poker from the back of the stove, and flung it against the beam of the pigeon-house and burnt it; and then she throwed it at the thatcher, and hurt his throat and

* The East Anglian interchange of *v* and *w*, and the elision of the aspirate in *th*, instanced in pages 504 and 669 seem curiously enough to be also old Scottish peculiarities. Dean Ramsay in his *Scottish Reminiscences* has a note upon the subject.—'In Galloway, which lies in South West Scotland an ejected Episcopalian Minister made in 1684 some notes on the peculiarities of the speech of that district. The country people, he remarks, specially those of the elder sort, do very often omit the letter *h* after *t*; as ting for thing, tree for three, tatch for thatch, wit for with, and also oftentimes pronounce *w* for *v*, as serwant for servant.

There was northing but kadders in the douw-poller, and no douws; and so, arter she had barnt the balk, and the door-stall, and the plancher, she run into the par-yard, thru the pytle, and then swounded behinn'd a sight o' gotches o' beergood.

Rabbin.

Ah, the shummaker told me o' that rum rig; and his nevvey sa that the beergood was fystey, and that Nutty was so swelter'd that she ha got a pain in spade-bones and jott. The thacker wou'd ha gin har some doctor's geer in a beaker; but he sa she'll niver moize agin.

Tibby.

I met the knacker gollopping over the cansy upon his dicky; he fared mortal kidge; he swopped the dicky for a hobby, and bought a sort o' lanyards, and a hape o' whit leather, and a gotch o' beestlings. As he had swopped the dicky at the far, he did'nt want his spores; so he swopped the spores for a cruper, and a crome-stick, and a par o' hakes.

Rabbin.

Ah, there was a nation rumpuss. He played at ten pins, and bone i' the hole, and trunket, and copped the loggets, and he won a sort o' dings, and draw-waters, and bloodolphs, and spinks.

Tibby.

In loping over, though he is lythy, jest by the brig, his crome-stick fell swop into the deek-holl; and he was fain to clamber over the deek, thru all the muck and dat; and he was nigh toppling over the brig-rail, which was spolt.

Rabbin.

The mawther sa he fared quite sapy; the thackster led him toward the house; but as she could not unsnack her half hack, they crid him under the crib among a hape o' kitlungs, that wur dade, and laid forth in the stra, that the throsher had hull'd down from the gofe in the bearn. The throsher copp'd more stra down, and crid it under the skipping block for a bad for the nazzel, the bunny, and the tuley.

hip-bone. There were no pigeons in the pigeon-house, and nothing but jack-daws; and so, arter she had burned the beam, and the door-frame, and the floor, she ran into the cow-yard, through the small field, and fainted behind several pitchers of yeast.

Robin.

Aye, the shoemaker told me of that comical trick; and his nephew says that the yeast was musty; and that Ursula smothered; that she has got a pain in her blade-bones and bottom. The thatcher would have given her some doctor's medicine in a tumbler; but he says she never will recover.

Stephen.

I met the collar-maker galloping over the causeway on his ass; he seemed very brisk; he exchanged the ass for a poney, and bought several whip-thongs and a quantity of white leather, and a pitcher of milk.—As he had the ass at the fair, he did not want his spurs; so he exchanged the spurs for a crupper, and a crook-stick, and a pair of pothooks.

Robin.

Aye, there was a great disturbance. He played at nine pins, and trap-ball, and (trunket), and tossed the (loggets); and he won a quantity of farthings, and goldfinches, and bullfinches, and chaffinches.

Stephen.

In striding over, although he is supple, just by the bridge, his crook-stick fell directly into the dyke; and he was forced to climb over the dyke, through all the dung and dirt; and he was near falling over the rail of the bridge, which was brittle.

Robin.

The girl says he seemed quite exhausted; the thatcher led him towards the house; but as she could not unlatch her . . . they pushed him under the manger among a heap of dead kittens, that were laid out in the straw which the throsher had flung from the corn-heap in the barn. The throsher threw more straw down, and pushed it under the horsing-block, for a bed for the young ass, the rabbit, and the cat.

Tibby.

Ah, but the wast is, that the mawther got a great long tharm in her hand; and tur bolted, and tur bulk'd, and tur barst out all over twiddles, and twey quite sheer like a breeder; and tur swelled up as big as a skizzy, or a casting-top, or a swelping-top.

Rabbin.

Well, I'll go to the fogger's, and hear how the mawther du; for twas muggy, and tur snaw, and tur thew, and tur blew, and there was a nation roke when she was craning out o' the windon under the chimley.

Stephen.

Aye, but the worst is, that the wench got a great long thorn in her hand; and it beat, and it throbbed, and it broke out all over pimples; and it was quite enflamed, like a whitlow; and it swelled up as big as a large marble, or a spinning-top, or a whipping-top

Robin.

Well, I will go to the man at the chandler's shop, and hear how the girl does; for it was foggy, and it snowed, and thawed, and blowed, and there was a haze when she was stretching out of the window under the chimney.

Recently a version of the *Song of Solomon*, in the Norfolk Dialect has been made by the *Rev. Edward Gillett, Vicar of Runham*, for the English dialectic collections of Prince Louis Bonaparte. From this we extract a specimen.

CHAPTER VI.

WHAT way-wards is yar beloved gorn, O yow feerest amunst women? What way-wards is yar beloved tarned a one side, that we may sarch arter 'im wi' ye?

2 My beloved, he is gorn down into 's yard, to the beds o' spices, and to feed in the yards, and to gather lilies.

3 I em my beloved's, and my beloved he is mine; he du feed amunst the lilies.

4 Yow air bootiful, O my love, as Tirzah, tidy as J'rusal'm, frightful as a army wi' banders.

5 Tarn awah yar eyes from off o' me, for they ha' bate me: yar hear is as a flock o' goots as appear from Gilead.

6 Yar teeth air as a flock o' ship agoin' up from woishin', and every one on 'em bear tweens, and there a'n't norn gast amunst 'em.

7 Liken onto a bit o' pomegranate air yar tameples wuthin yar locks.

8 There be treescore queens, and fourscore concubines, and an onendless number o' maidens.

9 My dow, my ondefited, is but one; she's the solintary one of her mother: she's the chice un o' her as had her.

10 Who's she as star out as the mornin', feer as the mune, shear as the sun, and frightful as an army wi' banders?

11 I went down into the nutsherd to look over the fruits o' the walley, to see wuther the wine-trees moised, and the pomegranates blowed.

12 Afore I was awores on't, my sowl made me liken onto the charrets of Ammi-nadib.

13 Tarn back! tarn back! O Shulamite! tarn back! tarn back! that we may look apun ye! What will ye see in the Shulamite? Suffin liken to the cumpany o' tew armies.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.	L. Ger. Low German or Platt Deutsch.
Ar.	Arabic.	Med. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
C. Brit.	Cambro-British.	O. Fr. Old French.
C. Bret.	Celto-Breton.	O. H. G. Old High German.
Cotgr.	Cotgrave's Fr.-Eng. Dict.	O. N. Old Norse.
Fl.	Flemish.	Palsg Palsgrave's Fr.-Eng. Dict.
Fr.	French.	Per. Persian.
Fris.	Frisic.	Pl. Dut. Platt Deutsch.
Fries.	Friesic.	P. Portuguese.
Gael	Gaelic.	Pr. C. Pricke of Conscience.
Gr.	Greek.	Pr. Pv. Promptorium Parvulorum.
Ger.	German.	Prov. Provençal.
Id.	Idem.	Sc. Scotch.
Ir.	Irish.	Sp. Spanish.
Isl.	Icelandic.	Sw. Swedish.
It.	Italian.	U. S. United States.
Lang.	Languedoc.	Wal. Walloon.
Lin.	Linnaeus.	Wel. Welsh.

APPENDIX.

THE extent of this volume, as originally planned, has been so considerably exceeded, as to necessitate the cutting down of the notes in this Appendix, and the omission of many articles reserved for its pages.

Nashe's Lenten Stuff, page 13.—The reader is referred to the reprint of this scarce work in the Harleian Miscellany. A list of his writings appears in Lowndes's Bibliography, lately reprinted. See also D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors. Craik, in his English Literature and Language, pronounces Nashe to have been "the most brilliant pamphleteer of his age. His satire was of a much higher order than his dramatic talent. There never, perhaps, was poured forth such a rushing and roaring torrent of wit, ridicule, and invective, as in the rapid succession of pamphlets, which he published in the year 1589, against the knot of Puritan writings under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate." See pp. 467-8.

Taylor and Robberds' Controversy, page 14.—Want of space precludes the analysis of the above, promised in the text. The reader is referred to Robberds' Geological and Historical Observations on the Eastern Valleys of Norfolk, 1826, and R. C. Taylor's Geology of East Norfolk, 1827.

Criminal Records of Yarmouth, page 22.—See Mr. Harrod's Paper in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. 4. The first trial for piracy in Yarmouth Admiralty Court appears in Manship's History of Great Yarmouth, pp. 61, 62. See also Swindon, pp. 739.

Litester and Kett Insurrections, page 29.—The fullest notice of the former appears in Blomefield's History of Norfolk. A History of Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk has lately been published by the Rev. F. W. Russell, 4to., 1859. It is founded on the rare contemporary narratives, and on documents in the State Paper and Record Offices. In Froude's History of England is a picturesquely written chapter of the incidents of this rising, and of the causes which led to it.

Art Treasures of Yarmouth, page 38.—Among the principal pictures in Yarmouth a few years ago, were, Rubens' Judgment of Paris, for which George IV. is said to have offered 5000 guineas; and two family portraits of remarkable excellence by Rembrandt—whole lengths of the Rev. Mr. Elison, minister of the English Church, at Amsterdam, and his wife. They descended by marriage to the Colbys, a family of Yarmouth, and were for a number of years at the residence of Mr. Dovor Colby, 34 and 35, South Quay. Mr. Dawson Turner relates that in 1806 he was commissioned by a London picture dealer to offer £2800 for the pair. Similar offers were made from time to time. A few years since they were sold by auction by Messrs. Christie and Manson.

Mr. Dawson Turner had a collection of pictures, etchings of which, by members of his family, were issued for private circulation. The Gallery was sold in London in 1852; among the most noticeable lots were Titian's Rape of Europa, £288 15s.; Bellini's Virgin with the Infant on her knee, attended by saints, 360 guineas; and a fine Hobbema Landscape, £252. Of this last a disparaging critic remarked that old Crome had painted all over it, and its value would best be ascertained after Mr. Farrar had stripped the Norwich crape from off it. Whoever bought it, it was not a bad investment. It passed into the Scarisbrick collection and was resold in the same auction room, in May, 1861, for 440 guineas. On July 6, 1863, it was again knocked down by the same firm to a Paris dealer for £420.

The chief portion of Mr. Dawson Turner's fine Library was sold in London in 1852, occupying thirteen days and realizing £4562. It was rich in archæology, bibliography, missals, and in books with added private plates and autograph letters from the authors. His unusually fine Manuscript Library, including more than 40,000 autograph letters, was dispersed in 1859. The five days' sale realised £6558 8s. Among its rarities may be specified the Charles I., Rupert and Fairfax Correspondence, £370; De Foe's Compleat Gentleman, in autograph, £69; Downing's (Dutch Ambassador, *temp.* Charles II.) Correspondence, £87; Glastonbury Abbey Chartulary, £141 15s.; the Lauderdale Correspondence, £115; Napoleon State Papers, £215; thirteen Letters of Sir Isaac Newton, £93 9s.; Original Letters of Sovereigns and other illustrious Personages, relating to Scottish History, £280; Vertue's M.S. Collections on the Fine Arts, £45; Walpole's Pocket Account Book, £20; Wilkes' Letters, &c., connected with the North Briton Prosecution, £29; eighty-five Letters from illustrious Frenchmen, £70; Receipts of Milton and his Wife for payments on account of Paradise Lost, £43 1s.; Theatrical Autographs, 1740—1829, 1 vol., £85; Autograph Letters, first series, 2 vols., £23; second, 6 vols., £41; third, 6 vols., £71; fourth, 12 vols., £165; fifth, 52 vols., £505; sixth, 26 vols., £240; Blomefield's Norfolk, £460; Oxfordshire, £200; Northamptonshire, £70.

Herbert de Losinga, page 63.—There is a lengthy passage on this prelate in William of Malmesbury. The Caxton Society issued at Brussels, in 1846, a collection of Losinga's letters, edited by Robert Anstruther. A paper upon this last has appeared in the Norfolk Archæological Society's Papers.

Dimensions of St. Nicholas' Church, Yarmouth, page 73.—In the *Times* of December 18, 1864, appeared a letter from Mr. E. B. Denison, giving the measurements of the Cathedrals and great Parish Churches. Amongst these latter St. Nicholas takes the lead, its extent of area being 23,085 feet; St. Michael's, Coventry, coming next with 22,080 feet, St. David's, Romsey, Southwell, Boston, and Newcastle, following. The width of St. Nicholas, 110 feet, exceeds that of any English cathedral, York, the widest, being 106 feet.

Cooper Family, page 76.—In Bransby Cooper's life of his uncle, Sir Astley Paston Cooper, some interesting notices occur of the parents of the great surgeon. Some amusing anecdotes are also given of the pranks for which, and for his overflowing animal spirits, Sir Astley was best remembered by his Yarmouth contemporaries.

Mis-conduct of the Clergy, page 84.—See Swindon's Great Yarmouth, pp. 799, 801-4. Also the Camden's Society's volume on the Suppression of the Monasteries, Tyrell's Letter to Cromwell, reporting the Vicar of Mendyllsham.

Persecution of the Rev. Mr. Brookes, page 87.—“Miles Corbet, the Recorder of Yarmouth, who indicted a man for a conjurer, and was urgent upon the jury to condemn the party upon no proof but a book of circles found in his study, which Miles said was a book of conjuring, had not a learned clergyman told the jury that the book was an old almanack. I have been present at a committee for religion, consisting of five or six tradesmen and merchants of London, and an ignorant lawyer in the chair; yet these have judged doctrines by wholesale, executing ecclesiastical jurisdiction in a high act, * * * At this worshipful (nay, honourable bar), was a heavy complaint against a grave divine (*Mr. Brookes of Yarmouth*) of blasphemy, which he had preached, viz.: *That the Virgin Mary was the Mother of God.* and at a day appointed for voting had not a divine whispered some of these committee men, had this doctrine been voted blasphemy, “*Persecutio undecima*,” a *Brief of the Fanatick Persecution of the Protestant Clergy of the Church of England*, 1648.

Dr. Frank Sayers, page 119.—See the Memoir prefixed to his Works edited by William Taylor. Also an article upon Sayers in an early number of the Quarterly. A notice of him appears in Chalmers's Norfolk Gazetteer.

Address to Richard Cromwell, page 102.

"To his highness Richard, Protector of the common wealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, the dominions and territories thereto belonging.

The humble petition of the bailiffs, aldermen, and common-council of the corporation of Great Yarmouth, in common-council assembled.

We cannot, without deepest and most sad resentment, remember that late dark dispensation of the most wise God, in taking out of this world your highness's most renowned father, the prince and leader of his people in the three nations, translating him from a temporal to an immortal crown; which we have great cause to lament, being smitten of God, for our many sins and afflicted; so good, so great a man, the captain of the Lord's host being fallen in Israel, and who is not made weak? But as that is far better for him, so it proves not so ill to us, as was justly feared, our punishments being far less than our deserts: it pleasing our good God to bind up our wounds, and to heal the breach of the daughter of his people, by your highness's so immediate peaceful succession after so many cursed plots of the sons of Belial and children of darkness, to cut him off before his time, so as he might not go down to his grave in peace, nor leave these nations a quiet habitation, for his people to dwell in under your highness's protection. The which blessed providence is most transparent to our view, it breaking forth out of so great and thick a cloud of darkness; which as it was the only hope and desire of your's, and the nation's enemies, so it began to clothe the face of your's, and the nations truest friends with paleness: but it no sooner appeared than vanished, and the sun arose with those glorious and resplendent beams of light, dispelling all those former malignant and stupendious vapours, which as it cannot without great unthankfulness but turn our sorrows into joys; so it cannot without great stupidity, but return their fears upon them, and their high raised expectations of light into the shadow of death, inevitably sinking their spirits into an everlasting despair. Especially when they shall consider, how by a constant series of providence, they have met with nothing but saddest disappointments, yea, when their hopes were at the highest, in the late wars, both the then contesting parties solemnly appealing to the great God of hosts to make a just and righteous decision, when clouds and darkness were round about him, that he made it appear in our sights, and in the eyes of all the nations, that judgement and righteousness were the habitation of his throne: for he clothed himself with vengeance as with a cloak, and went forth travelling in the greatness of his strength to save the poor, and deliver the needy from him that pushed at them. And now hath called forth your highness in peace to protect his people in these gospel and civil liberties which were chiefly in the eyes and upon the hearts of all those who did at first conscientiously engage and hazard their lives, in the high places of the field, where many fell, leaving us to inherit them as the price of their blood. In prosecution and security thereof, through the assistance and grace of the most high God, we though unworthy to be numbered amongst the least of the tribes of Israel, shall not be wanting in our utmost to follow your most hopeful and happy conduct, and continually to pray that the Lord, that hath called you, would enable you, with a spirit of wisdom, a spirit of council, and of the fear of the Lord, to go in and out before this great people; and to feed them according to the integrity of your heart; and to guide them by the skilfulness of your hand. Then will our God say, I have found one, the son of my servant, a man after mine own heart, he shall fulfil all my will; and then shall Jacob rejoice, and Israel shall be glad, and not cease to pray for the precious things of heaven, above him, and of the earth beneath, and the fulness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelleth in the bush. Let this blessing come upon the head of your highness, and upon the top of the head of him that is separated above his bretheren. Of this assembly we are

Thomas Lucas } Bailiffs.
John Woodroffe }

With many other names.

Right Hon. John Howe, Lord Chedworth, page 141.—The name of this nobleman, fourth and last of the title, occurs with some frequency in the published correspondence of the members of that lettered society, which towards the close of last century met annually, during the Yarmouth season, for mutual intercourse. An accomplished scholar, a firm and consistent Whig, but of a mean exterior and timid awkward carriage, it is probable that to his rank he was largely indebted for the deference shewn to him in the locality. A painful incident in his youth had cast a blight upon his after career and led to his withdrawal from public life. He had been grossly insulted and assaulted on the Epsom race stand, without displaying physical courage to resent the outrage. From public life he turned to literary pursuits, qualifying himself for admission into the roll of noble authors by his 'Notes upon obscure passages in Shakspeare's Plays,' published after his death by his legatee. These notes consist of criticisms upon the readings and emendations of the contemporary shoal of commentators, rather than of original corrections of his own. Twenty-four years after his death, in 1804, a 4to. volume of Letters addressed to one of his friends was given to the world. These hardly possess sufficient literary merit to justify publication. Neglected, and as he conceived slighted by his own family, Lord Chedworth, in the closing years of his life, placed himself under the care of Mr. Penrice, an apothecary at Yarmouth, whose attentions to him were acknowledged in his will. After bequeathing £40,000 to one individual, and a few other trifling legacies, Mr. Penrice was appointed residuary legatee, a bequest which he concluded might produce £10,000 until the recipient of the £40,000, proposed to give him £100,000 for his expectations. To this offer Mr. Penrice shrewdly replied that if it was worth the while of any one to offer such a sum it was equally worth his to await the settlement of his lordship's affairs, a determination which ultimately put him in possession of over £300,000.

Bridget Bendysh, page 155.—The notice of this remarkable woman in Grainger, is an abridgement of 'the character of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh,' by the Rev. Mr. Say, a very unsatisfactory performance. This, and an account of her from another pen in the same volume seem to embody such particulars of her life as have been handed down. The Rev. W. Anderson, in his recently published *Memoirs of celebrated Puritan Ladies*, 2 vols., has one of Mrs. Bendysh, based upon these materials.

THE EAST ANGLIAN FISHERIES.

The Commissioners appointed in 1863 to inquire into the condition of the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom, presented their Report to Parliament at the opening of the session of 1866, whilst the last sheet of this work was in the press. A short abstract of this important blue book will form a valuable Supplement to the foregoing chapters on the East Coast Fisheries.

To the outcry raised in some quarters that the supply of fish is diminishing, an emphatic negative is given, based on the returns supplied by the various railways, which demonstrate a steady, progressive increase from year to year. The returns of twelve English and Scotch lines of railway were—1862, 99,724 tons—1863, 108,721 tons—1864, 122,381 tons. Of this quantity the Great Eastern carried nearly half, viz.—42,995, 51,829 and 56,409 tons. Instead of a decline of catch on the East coast, as alleged, an annual increase of 10,000 tons is shewn. Whilst the number of vessels is constantly increasing, so is the take, and owing to speedier transport the quality of fish is improving. It is not uncommon for a trawler to take on the western part of the Dogger from two to three tons of fish in a three hours' trawl. On the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coast, at Hull, Grimsby, and Scarborough, the growth of the fishery has been very marked. The fish landed at Hull in 1854 was 1,571 tons, in 1864 10,782 tons; at Grimsby it was 1514 tons in 1856, and 11,198 in 1864. At Yarmouth it rose from 20,399 tons in 1860 to 34,432 tons in 1864; and at Lowestoft from 13,030 tons to 17,340 tons. So plentiful has lately been the herring catch at Scarborough, that from 700 to 800 tons are said to be sometimes sent thence, inland, in a single day. At Yarmouth, where from

3000 to 4000 men are engaged in the autumn herring fishery, the take of 1862 and 1863 was better than had been known for twenty years. The weight of herrings annually caught is probably greater than that of all other sea fish together.

On the East coast and in the London fish market the trade divide the fish into two classes, 'prime' and 'offal.' The prime comprise sole, turbot, brill, and cod; the offal, chiefly haddock, plaice, and whiting. The term 'offal' seems to have arisen at the time when, fish conveyance being limited, much of the inferior kinds were thrown overboard. One-fourth prime to three-fourths offal is an average of trawl catch of prime fish; sole is the favourite, and large supplies of it are sent from the London market to Paris. Mr. Knott, a Grimsby trawl owner, computed the wholesale price realized to be—prime, £23 per ton, and offal only £2. The capital engaged in the fisheries now yields a satisfactory return, and the Commissioners express their conviction that no class of our labouring people are now in more comfortable circumstances than our fishermen. Their numbers have doubled in the last twenty years.

The importance of fish as an article of food is shewn by comparing the total supply of fish and beef to London. The latter is computed to amount to 300,000 fat cattle, producing 90,000 tons annually. From 800 to 900 trawlers supply the London market, which at an average of ninety tons yield 80,000 tons of trawled fish. This is exclusive of the vast quantity of herrings, shell fish, &c. But whilst the fisherman receives on an average but £7 per ton, the farmer is readily paid not less than £60. And yet at the West End fish costs more per pound than beef or mutton, and whilst the fisherman receives but 3d. to 4d. a pound at Billingsgate for prime fish, the buyer is charged 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. by the retailer. Our most frequented fishing grounds are much more prolific of food than the same extent of richest land. Whilst a well tilled acre may return during the year a ton of corn, or two or three cwt. of meat or cheese, the same area at the bottom of the sea will yield a greater weight of food every week in the year.

Into the controverted question whether the present modes of fishing involve a waste of spawn and immature fish, the Commissioners enter at great length. The statistics of the trawl fishery are gone into; at the present time 200 trawlers leave the Thames, 150, Yarmouth, 300, the Humber, Scarborough, and Lowestoft, for the Dogger and other fishing banks of the North Sea. In the Channel, 50 sail from Ramsgate, 80 from Brixham, 60 from Plymouth. In the Irish Seas, 50 from Liverpool, 20, Fleetwood, 50, Dublin. Excluding minor ports, nearly 1000 trawlers of from forty to sixty tons are employed round our coasts, manned by 5000 souls, representing a capital of £1000,000, supplying the markets, daily, with 300 tons of fish, value from £1500 to £2000.

The results of suppressing trawling are stated as follows, in the evidence of Mr. J. T. Morgan, fish salesman of London—of haddock, brought into Billingsgate, 99 of every 100 are trawl caught. There would be no flat fish and an end of turbot and soles, which cannot be caught by line fishing. Whilst a trawler costs £11 a week, a line fishing vessel requires £16, and the former will catch ten times the quantity of the latter. Mr. Marchant, another salesman, remarked that whilst formerly from forty to fifty vessels supplied the London market forty years ago, now there are from 800 to 900, catching on an average treble as many fish as vessels did formerly.

The assertion that trawl fish are commonly brought up dead or greatly damaged is denied. In fine weather they come up alive and uninjured; in bad weather a proportion are apt to be damaged and rendered unsaleable. That fish spawn is brought up and destroyed is also denied. By spawn, what was really implied were eggs of squid, jelly fishes, zoophytes, ascidians, and all sorts of soft and gelatinous looking inhabitants of the sea; of small and inferior fish, the proportion taken is greater in shallow water than in deep.

The Commissioners report that trawl fishing is the source of the greatest supply of fish, other than herring; that some fish can be captured by no other mode, that it engages the largest capital, employs most hardy fishermen, is least under control of the weather, and yields the greatest return for the labour and capital employed.

That there is no reason to believe that trawling in the open sea destroys the spawn of fish.

That there is no proof that trawling has permanently diminished the supply of fish from any trawling ground, but that there is evidence to the contrary.

That it is not a wastefully destructive mode of fishing, but the contrary.

That any legislative restriction upon trawling would result in a great decrease in the supply of fish.

The East Coast trawlers from Barking, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Grimsby, and Hull, never trawl within twenty miles of the shore, or in less water than twenty fathoms. Several in the warm weather cross over to the Dutch coast and trawl along the banks from the Texel to Schelling, often within three miles of the shore, which for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles is described as good for trawling, and abounding in flat fish.

The French herring boats—of larger and stouter construction than the English, require heavier and clumsier nets, which are less pliable and take proportionately fewer fish.

By the French Convention Act, mackerel drift fishermen are required to lower all sails to show they have taken their berths, and must keep three quarters of a mile from one another in shooting their nets. The meshes of the drift net must be $1\frac{1}{6}$ inches from knot to knot, trawl nets $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, trammel nets, 2 inches.

The annual catch of the Dutch herring fishery has risen from 24,969,000 in 1858, to 33,535,000 in 1864.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE TAKEN FROM THE APPENDIX OF THE
SEA FISHERIES' COMMISSION REPORT.

Return of the Shipments of Herrings from Yarmouth to foreign parts, in the ten years ended December 31st, 1864.

	barrels.		barrels.		barrels.
1855 ..	20,248	1858 ..	41,962	1862 ..	44,786
1856 ..	38,227	1859 ..	32,799	1863 ..	44,317
1857 ..	39,401	1860 ..	54,684	1864 ..	38,522
		1861 ..	35,849		

The falling off in the later years is accounted for by the large removals of fish, coast-wise and by rail to London, for exportation from that port.

Lowestoft Harbour—Fish Market Returns.

	Spring her.			Mids. her.			Mich. her.			Soles pack-	Offal do.
	Lasts	T.	H.	Lasts	T.	H.	Lasts	T.	H.	ages.	
1860 ..	1521	3	2	304	8	2	2645	6	1	29,439	..
1861 ..	793	9	6	261	0	2	3613	8	9	23,374	18,077
1862 ..	538	5	4	75	2	4	5711	7	4	20,061	14,362
1863 ..	1044	4	5	17	3	2	5226	5	6	45,296	26,904
1864 ..	1634	4	3	38	4	4	4675	1	2	34,638	22,059

The computation of herrings is in lasts, thousands, and hundreds.

The boats belonging to Lowestoft have increased from 32, in 1854, to 167 in 1864, of a tonnage ranging from 11 to 35 tons, manned by 5 to 11 men and boys.

The average yearly amount earned by these boats fluctuates considerably, ranging as follows—1854, £455; 1855, £753; 1856, £598; 1859, £332; 1860, £509; 1862, £232; 1864, £500.

The Lowestoft Mackerel fareing seems almost to have died out. In 1854 twenty boats were engaged, earning an average of £173; 1855, six boats, £155; 1858, ten, £71; 1862, three, £9; 1864, three, £31 13s.

Return of Weight of Sea Fish carried on Great Eastern Railway Stations, 1860-4.

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Yarmouth ..	20,399	27,222	28,346	31,947	34,432
Lowestoft ..	13,030	12,436	11,728	15,685	17,340
Harwich ..	1,507	1,830	1,690	2,071	1,931

Table No. 40 gives the Weight and Value of Fish caught by one trawler, 1860-4.

	Tons	£		Tons	£
1860 ..	85 realizing	434	1863 ..	92 realizing	600
1861 ..	82 „	570	1864 ..	117 „	632
1862 ..	65 „	465	—	—	—

The Fair Women of East Anglia, page 247.—In 1473 Henry VI. purposed to visit Norwich, and William Paston writes down from Sheen, "And there he will be on Palm Sunday even, and so tarry there all Easter, and then to Walsingham, wherefore ye had need warn William Gogney and his fellows to purvey them of wine enough, for every man beareth me in hand that the town shall be drunk dry as York was when the King was there, 'and all the best looking gentlewomen were to be assembled, 'for my Lorde hathe made grete boste of the fayre and goode gentylwomen of ye contrey, and so the Kynge seyde he wolde see them, sure.'"

The Rev. C. Kingsley, in his "Hereward, the Last of the Saxons," writes admiringly of "the rich and delicate beauty in which the Women of the Eastern Counties still surpass all other races in these isles."

NOTES ON THE FARMING OF EAST NORFOLK.

IN a county pre-eminent for the excellence of its farming, the Hundreds of Flegg take rank as the most fertile of its soils. Here was the cradle of that regular and long established system of alternate cropping, that system of husbandry which, borrowed from their neighbours, and carried out on a wider scale by the large farmers of the west, attracted the notice of other districts, and was gradually transplanted throughout England. The social condition of the two sides of the county widely differed. Eastwards the land was, to a great extent, in the hands of small owners, and entire parishes were occupied by these "statesmen," as they were termed, who tilled the soil after the manner of their fathers, time out of mind. Westward were a race of farmers holding from a broad-acred squirearchy extensive tracts of sheep-walks and barren heaths. To the introduction of long leases, now more than a century back, coincident with a commencement made to break up the heaths and warrens of North and West Norfolk, the great improvement of modern farming may be ascribed. Large fortunes were made by the Western farmers in enclosing and reclaiming these unprofitable wastes, and marling them after the methods of East Norfolk. The spectacle of the growing wealth of their neighbours had an injurious effect on many of the "statesmen." Some were drawn into extravagancies beyond their means; others were induced to sell their small patrimonies to become the tenants of larger farms, and many small properties have thus become merged into the adjoining large estates.

At a glance it is obvious that East Norfolk is a very old enclosed country. Woods and coppices are almost unknown, and plantations are thin and wide apart. The hedgerows provided shelter for the stock, and timber for the use of the farm. The enclosures are generally small, and the hedges high and full of trees. This has a curious effect in travelling through the country—one seems ever on the verge of a forest, which is, as it were by enchantment, continually changing into enclosures and hedgerows. Nowhere is this more striking than in the neighbourhood of the Broads, whose margins realise most vividly the scenery of that most exquisite of all stories, Undine.

As a result of the scarcity of timber, nowhere are hedges suffered to stand to so great an age and growth as in Norfolk. White thorn flourishes in the soil, and full-stemmed luxuriant hedges abound. Oak and holly, or "hulver," as it is locally termed, are largely planted at intervals in the hedgerows.

The great size of the barns attached to the farm-yard attract a stranger's eye. They are larger and more numerous than in any other county, owing to the ample threshing floors required by the old Norfolk method of cleaning corn by casting it with shovels from one end of the floor to the other. The hog styes are built on the same liberal scale, and are entered by doors as lofty as those of the other outbuildings.

The old wooden Norfolk plough, the "star-gazer," as modern ploughwrights have dubbed it, with its clumsy fore-carriage and rampant beam, still maintains its ground. It was borrowed, some writers say, along with their method of husbandry from the Dutch. Sir John Sinclair remarks, "to oblige the ploughman to walk upright, and to carry his own weight, the Nor-

folk and Suffolk ploughs have but one handle, which soon tires the hand of the man who presses on it. It has the merit of extreme lightness, its share broad and flat, suiting the shallow sandy loam. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, was always ready to bet upon it when matched against any other, and when in the hands of the nimble Norfolk plow-jogger, he rarely lost a wager.

The churches and cottages have a reed roofing more substantial and durable than thatch. The margins of the Broads supply immense quantities of reed, the cutting of which begins about Christmas, and continues until the young shoots appear. The first cost of reed thatch is high, but if well laid it will last fifty years without touching, and thirty or forty more with adjusting (driving) and levelling the hollows with fresh reed. Gladdon or "cat's-tail," which grows in the marsh, is also used, but is very inferior in its duration.

Barley and wheat are allowed to get very ripe before cutting, and the "Norfolk red," a very old local growth of wheat, enriches with a glorious tint the autumnal landscape. It is said that the cosh or husk of the white wheat when introduced grows red after repeated sowings. It was the custom here among some farmers when wheat fields abounded with poppies or "red weed" to turn swine into them to eat it out, which was said to be done with little damage.

East Norfolk farms are almost invariably arable upland, with a small proportion of meadow, the local name for low boggy grassland. In some situations the farms have no grassland, and hire marshes or grazing grounds at a distance of from ten to thirty miles. The Yarmouth marshes cover an area of many square miles, and afford pasturage to thousands of cattle turned on from Spring to Christmas.* Next to their corn crops, bullock-feeding occupies the farmers of the district, which is unfavourable for sheep, which do not thrive either on the marsh pastures. In the autumn months East Norfolk farmers are said to be "as free from sheep as elephants," a few only being kept on until harvest to be killed for what is called "harvest beef" for the labourer at that season. Tusser's advice to the farmer, in his *Autumn Husbandry*, is now obsolete in East Norfolk :—

" In travelling homeward, buy forty good crones,
And fat up the bodies of those seely old bones."

The grazing parts of the marshes are divided into sections of various sizes by water-courses ranging from five to ten feet wide. The larger of these, which resemble canals, are termed swims. In moving cattle on to the pastures it is usual to carry the leader of the herd over in a ferry-boat, the remainder will then swim across to rejoin him. The marsh enclosures vary from ten to one hundred acres, and belong to a variety of owners, who let them to a still greater number of occupiers, almost every farmer for miles round having his marsh. On the wetter portions a long wiry grass, called by the marshmen "slot," flourishes, and this the cattle are fond of. A stranger traversing these marshes soon gets weary of them, although the landscape seems illimitable, the watercourses with their never-ending right angles and parallel lines, restricting his movements in every direction, are apt to create a feeling of confinement, which becomes at last intensely irritating.

* "Our journey the following day to Yarmouth was through a district so much resembling Flanders that nothing was wanted to make the resemblance perfect but the fine avenues of trees adorning the Low Countries, which serve to diversify the tameness of a level country. Perhaps there is not a more fertile part of our island. The fields resemble extensive gardens, and everywhere among the standing corn, or in the pasture lands, the utmost attention to neatness was visible. In the cottages the same disposition was conspicuous."—*Dr. Clarke's Travels*, vol. ix., 1824.

Marling or claying has been the great fertiliser of the light sandy loam of Norfolk, and is found in almost every parish embedded in the sandy substrata in beds or "jams." The marl burns also into a serviceable lime, of which the district is destitute.* Coltsfoot (*tussilago farfara*) is looked upon as indicating its presence, whilst "buddle" or corn marigold (*chrysanthemum segetum*) and smart weed (*polygonum Pensylvanicum*) are symptoms that the land on which they abound requires marling. More marling is now used than ever for arable crops, applied twelve tons to the acre it will last for a dozen years, and fifteen or sixteen tons, for twenty years.

Wisely making use of their local resources, the farmers round Yarmouth obtain from it large quantities of manure. Surrounded by marshes and the sea, straw is a scarce and dear article in the town, and the stables are littered with sea-sand instead of straw. As the bed becomes soiled or wet, fresh sand is scattered on, until the whole is saturated with dung, and a muck of singular excellence is the result, which is in request at a great distance round. Many wherry loads are carried up the rivers. Refuse fish, herring, and sprats are also mixed with sea-sand or mould, and used as manure for turnips. Another fertilising compost is "manner," the shovellings of the ditches and marsh bottoms, dead weeds, leaves, and the moulderings of the banks and sides. An inferior local manure is the burnt ash of the roots, &c., of the aquatic plants of the marsh. A more coveted application to the land is "mergin," the rubbish of old buildings, and the mortar or cement of old "sea-stone" or flint-walls, supplying a large quantity of it.

Rabbit warrens are not common, a level country not suiting them as well as the sides of sand-hills. On the flat, rabbits find it difficult to burrow, the excavated mould having all to be dragged upwards to the surface.

Few cattle, grazed in Norfolk, are bred in the county, the majority being bought at Norwich and elsewhere in the autumn, and sold for the London market, January to July. Formerly, the cattle grazed were chiefly Galloway Scots; now few find their way into the county, their place being taken by Irish cross-breeds. The celebrated fair of St. Faith, to which immense numbers of Scotch cattle were brought, has been superseded by the large weekly market on the Norwich Castle Hill, and the old inn at St. Faith's—the Highland Laddie—has been shut up.

Norwich market is largely supplied with veal, pork, lamb, and sometimes mutton, by the small farmers for many miles round, who can dress a calf, a lamb, or a sheep as well as any butcher, and carcasses, with poultry made ready for the spit, are carried by themselves or their wives and daughters to Norwich market in panniers or peds (see p. 615), and placed in rows in the

* "There appears generally to be a bottom of *clay*; not soft chalk, which they persist in calling clay in Norfolk. I wish I had one of these Norfolk men in a coppice in Hampshire or Sussex, and I would show him what *clay* is. Clay is what pots and pans and jugs and tiles are made of; and not soft whitish stuff that crumbles to pieces in the sun, instead of baking as hard as a stone, and which in dry weather is to be broken to pieces by nothing short of a sledge hammer. The narrow ridges on which the wheat is sown, the water furrows, the water standing in the dips of the pastures, the rusty iron-like colour of the water coming out of some of the banks, the deep ditches, the rusty look of the pastures, all show that here is a bottom of clay. Yet there is gravel too, for the oaks do not grow well. It was not till I got nearly to Sudbury, that I saw much change for the better. Here the bottom of chalk, the soft dirty looking chalk that the Norfolk people call clay, begins to be the bottom, and this, with very little exception, as far as I have been, is the bottom of all the lands of these two fine counties of Suffolk and Norfolk * * * * The farming all along to Norwich is very good; the land clean, and everything done in a masterly manner."—*Cobbett's Rural Rides*.

"ped market," the housewives sitting alongside their wares.* A general usage in some parts, of the farmers killing their own meat in those places renders the trade of butcher but indifferent. The large flocks of turkeys, for which Norfolk is famous, are reared by the cottagers and small farmers. Their superior size and flavour is attributed to the buck or "brank," with which they are almost wholly fed, and which is largely grown here. The turkey feeding and marsh pasturage of cattle attracted the notice of Defoe in his *Tour through England*, 1724.

Chaucer's portrait of the Norfolk Reve, with its sly strokes of satire, lead us to form a high opinion of the farming here, even at that early period. It is noteworthy that the two classics of English farming, Tusser and Arthur Young, should have both proceeded from East Anglia, and both should have failed in it as farmers.

The distinctive local peculiarities of Norfolk and Suffolk, physical and mental, have been attributed by some writers to the differences of soil and climate. The heavy soil of Suffolk is accredited with producing breeds of horses, cows, and pigs, short, squab, and punchy, and a race of natives to correspond, dull, and stubborn as the clods of their fields. "Silly Suffolk" and "Essex Calves" are local amenities liberally bestowed on each other by the natives. Norfolk labourers, like their plough teams, are of an active wiry breed.† The Norfolk pig is a hungry, narrow, flat-sided, long-nosed animal. The old Norfolk sheep, with his long black face and great curling horns, is nearly extinct, the remnant of the breed lingering on in the parks of the gentry. The once famous Norfolk trotting cob has greatly degenerated. Possessing the natural soil for game, it is proverbially a game county.

Norfolk and Suffolk are nearly exempt from the ague which prevails on the Essex Coast. This they owe to the gravelly and chalky bottom of their soil. The healthiness of the former is shown in the fact that with Rutlandshire the longevity of its inhabitants exceeds that of all other counties.

The fishing villages of the East Coast have the reputation of sending a much smaller proportional quota of prisoners to the county gaols than the inland agricultural districts.‡

* "Norwich is a very fine city, and the castle which stands in the middle of it, on a hill, is truly majestic. The meat, poultry, and vegetable market is beautiful. It is kept in a large open space in the middle, or nearly so, of the city. The ground is a pretty sharp slope, so that you see all at once. It resembles one of the French markets. only *there* the vendors are all standing and gabbling like parrots, and the meat is lean and bloody and nasty, and the people snuffy and grimy in hands and face, the contrary, precisely the contrary, of all which is the case in this beautiful market at Norwich, where all the women have a sort of uniform, brown great coats, with white aprons and *bibs* (I think they call them) going from the apron up to the bosom. They equal in neatness (for nothing can surpass) the marketwomen in Philadelphia. The cattle market is held on the hill by the castle, and many *fairs* are smaller in bulk of stock. The corn market is held in a very magnificent place, called St. Andrew's Hall, which will contain two or three thousand persons."—*Cobbett's Rural Rides*.

† "The Norfolk people are quick and smart in their motions and in their speaking. Very neat and trim in all their farming concerns, and very skilful. Their land is good, their roads are level, and the bottom of their soil is dry, to be sure, and these are great advantages, but they are diligent and make the most of everything. Their management of all sorts of stock is most judicious. They are careful about manure, their teams move quickly, and, in short, it is a county of most excellent cultivators."—*Idem*.

‡ "It is curious that though the people (I mean the poorer classes of people) are extremely neat in their houses, you do not see about their cottages that *ornamental gardening*, the walks, and the flower borders, and the

YARMOUTH ROADS.

(See Chart of the Roads, facing page 151.)

A few notes upon the buoying and lighting of the Yarmouth Roads, the most crowded with traffic of the silent highways along our Eastern coast, are brought together below, drawn mainly from the Blue Books issued in 1861.

Both duties are undertaken by the Trinity House Corporation, which dates from the reign of Henry VII., first appearing as an association for piloting ships, its first charter being issued A.D. 1514, and its first light being erected in 1680. England is divided into eight buoy districts, each receiving its supply from head quarters, but holding a reserve in store. Buoy requisites are that it should be conspicuous, distinctive and permanent. They are liable to be fouled and run down. Some are apt to disappear under water as soon as the tide becomes strong, reappearing only at slack water.

Until lately no attempt was made to buoy channels and harbours on any uniform system. Now, in the North, red buoys are placed on the starboard hand in entering harbour, and black on the port hand. The Irish Board reverse this. The Trinity House now buoy all channels, not already done, with red or black buoys to starboard on entering from the sea, and chequered to port, the outermost buoy on either hand being usually a large or beacon buoy if necessary; middle dangers being usually marked with buoys with black beacons. These are the colours preferred by seamen, with angular forms, as being most visible at sea. Black is the colour most discernible at night; white is most unsuitable on water, and hard to be distinguished.

The cost of a buoy varies greatly. The Trinity House usually employ can buoys, costing from £27 to £36. It has also many of a better kind costing £58, £130, and even £197 complete. The can buoy in common use is extinguisher shape, the base formerly floating uppermost, but now reversed as it floated generally on its side. The largest are $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, showing $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above water. The Nun buoy, with a shape resembling two extinguishers joined at their base, is only used to mark wrecks, is 8 feet long, and painted green. It is made of staves, shows 5 feet above water, weighs from 4 cwt. to 5 cwt., its cooperage costing £9. Iron buoys have proved useless, it being found impossible to prevent their rusting through the paint, and getting mistaken for red buoys. The buoy chains are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the length of cable equal to twice the depth of water. They ride to square iron sinkers, which are now being made hollow to add the effect of suction to their weight. On some parts of the coast stone-sinkers are used on sandy bottoms, and iron sinkers on rock, the former not sinking so deep down in the sand, nor opposing so much resistance to the weighing. Chains wear more on a sandy bottom than on rocks. £2 2s. reward is paid for bringing in a drifted buoy.

Fire beacons are of very early use. Coal fires were formerly employed as lights upon the coast, the last, that of St. Bees, was extinguished in 1822. The man employed at Harwich in tending the coal beacon (burnt in an open grate, with a pair of bellows attached) was recently alive.

The light employed in modern English lighthouses is universally derived from the combustion of colza oil. When silvered reflectors are used the argand lamp is employed with burners varying in numbers from 1 to 30—the *Catoptric* system (seeing *against* a reflecting background). When lenses are employed, a large central lamp, with a number of concentric wicks—the *Dioptric* system (seeing *through*). The former is chiefly employed in English, the latter in Scotch lighthouses. The former is visible at the greatest distances. Coloured lights are more expensive than white, absorbing a large portion of the rays emitted from the lamp, and requiring much oil to main-

honey suckles and roses trained over the doors, or over arched sticks that you see in Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, that I have many a time sitten upon my horse to look at so long and so often as greatly to retard me on my journey."

—Cobbett's *Rural Rides*.

tain the required intensity. Green and blue lights are specially objectionable, except for short ranges, a misty atmosphere absorbing the rays of those colours. Red rays are remarkably penetrating, though in some states of the atmosphere it is difficult to distinguish white from red.

Yearly cost of a Dioptric light—Oil, £76 18s. ; wicks, £1 14s. 2d. ; keepers' salaries, £126 10s. 9d. ; repairs of building, £29 6s. 2d. ; repairs of apparatus, £13 2s. 4d. ; painting £24 2s. 8d. ; total, £265. The cost of a Catoptric light is £340 yearly, the extra cost arising from the large quantity of oil consumed.

The Trinity lighthouses are remarkable for their order and cleanliness, and for the attention paid to the comfort of the men, who undergo a course of instruction at the Blackwall establishment of the Board. The following statistics of the lighthouses on this coast are taken from Government returns:—

CROMER LIGHTHOUSE.—250 yards from the cliff. Application for light first made 1674, by Sir John Clayton. Renewed 1718 by the coal masters of Ipswich, Newcastle, and Yarmouth. A coal fire shown from 1719 to 1792. The present tower erected in 1833. Height of lighthouse 61 feet, light above high water mark 274 feet, visible to the eye in clear weather 23 miles. A bright revolving light with a revolution every three minutes showing a face every minute. A Catoptric light, with clockwork revolving machinery. 30 burners, consuming 968 gallons of oil at estimated cost of 3s. 4d. and 124 dozen wicks per annum. Income for 1852 £3918 3s. 10d. expenditure £394 6s. 1d. Fogs were noticed on 45 days in 1850. Cost of construction £3892 0s. 7d., cost of lantern £1056. Two keepers, one £65 one 45 per annum. The old lighthouse is still standing close to the edge of the cliff. It was abandoned because it was feared the cliff would fall.

HAISBORO' High and Low lighthouses, erected 1789 by the coal trade, established together with the floating light for the guidance of vessels passing in and out of Haisboro' Gateway. The higher 94 feet high, the light 137 feet above high water, visible 17 miles, the lower 74 feet high, 100 feet above high water mark, visible 15 miles ; both fixed bright lights. Catoptric, with 18 burners. Fogs were noticed on 17 days in 1850. Cost of the two lighthouses (painted white) and dwellings about £5800 and of the two lanterns and lighting apparatus £1851. Each consuming about 460 gallons of oil and 80 dozen wicks. Income in 1852 £5650 16s. 7d. including the Newark floating light which has to be defrayed from the lighthouse receipts. Expenditure of lighthouses in 1858 £631 7s. 1d. Each has two keepers, at £65 and £45 salaries.

WINTERTON LIGHTHOUSE.—Application for it first made about 1615, and shown about that date. Height 66½ feet, 97 feet above high water, visible 14 miles. A fixed bright light, Catoptric, 11 burners, consuming in 1858, 415 gallons of oil, 76 dozen wicks. Fogs were noticed 81 days in 1858. Purchased 1857 from private owners with the two Orford lights, for £37,896. The income of the three in 1852 was £9860.

LOWESTOFT High and Low lighthouses, situated to enable vessels to pass into Stanford Channel from the southward, with the two lights in one. The upper light first shown in 1609, rebuilt 1628 and 1676. An oil light introduced 1796. Height of upper lighthouse 53 feet, above high water mark 119 feet, visible 16 miles. A fixed bright light, Catoptric 11 burners, consuming 474 gallons of oil, 90 dozen wicks. 27 days fog noticed in 1858. Joint revenue in 1852 of the Lowestoft high and low lighthouses, Pakefield lighthouse and the Stanford floating light £5657. Expenditure 1858, of the high and low lighthouses £364 17s. 2d. Two light keepers, £65 and £45.

LOWESTOFT LOWER OR BEACH LIGHTHOUSE.—First shown 1608, and in 1730 as an oil light, improved 1796, present lighthouse 1832, height 48 feet, above high water 45 feet, visible 11 miles, a fixed bright light, Catoptric three burners, using in 1858 131 gallons of oil and 18 dozen wicks, one keeper £65.

PAKEFIELD LIGHTHOUSE.—The light opens at a passage indicated by the chart and guides vessels through a narrow channel between the Newcome and Barnard Sands. Shown 1832. Height 34 feet, above high water 68 feet, visible 9 miles, fixed red light, Catoptric two burners consuming 87 gallons of oil, 18 dozen wicks, two keepers £65 and £45.

FLOATING LIGHTS.—The Trinity Corporation have 33 floating lights under their charge. When used to mark danger, they are placed as near to it as can be done with safety. The Catoptric principle of lighting is found most suitable. An apparatus, with fixed light of eight burners, will cost £351, one with 4 burners revolving, £398 10s. The first floating light, the Nore, was applied for and placed in 1732.

Oil is always burnt on light ships in Argand lamps, with silvered reflectors, the surface of which appear to be much more liable to injuries and scratches than in lighthouses, and also wear out much quicker.

The average cost of a Trinity House light ship, fully equipped, exclusive of stores, is £3,622 12s. 7d., and the average expense of maintaining it £1,103 18s. 1d., under the following heads, repairs and painting, £70 8s. 5d.; oil, £59 7s. 8d.; wages, £430 19s. 2d., and 11 suits of uniform; victualling, £301 2s. 6d. This is a much higher sum than is required to maintain a light on shore.

The most exposed situations for light ships are neither the most dangerous or disagreeable. The long sea on such stations and great length of chain required to anchor in deep water make the light ships ride much easier than when the seas are shorter, the water shallower, and the current stronger, as with the Ower and Cockle light ships. This is explained by the fact, that when the wind is strong, and its direction across a strong tide, a vessel often rides broadside to the sea. In the open sea the tides are not so strong, and the waves are larger. The master of the Humber light vessel, who had crossed the Atlantic sixty times, declared he had never met so nasty a sea as in the River Humber.

Light vessels seldom go adrift, and there is no instance on record in which the crew have voluntarily run from their stations in bad weather, nor have their lights ever been accidentally extinguished. Light vessels remain on their stations seven years, and are then brought in to receive a thorough repair; their cables are changed every four years, the old chains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, being converted into chains for the buoys. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch cables are made of the best Welch iron, and are tested by exposure to a strain of 80 tons, every link being afterwards struck with heavy hammers. Each vessel has 208 fathoms; she has also a spare anchor and chain; she rides at her station to a mushroom anchor, and the cable is hove in or veered, according to the weather. The Trinity light vessels are all painted red. The balls, which are hoisted at the masthead, to distinguish light vessels from each other, are made of wood, hollow, and open, and are also painted red.

The lantern of a floating light requires a thorough overhaul after seven year's wear and tear. It has three sets of orifices for ventilation at the top, sides, and underneath, which can be diminished at pleasure. In a gale, the upper holes have to be closed to keep the lamp from being extinguished. The lamps (Argand) hang on gimbles inside the lantern, their reflectors lasting about 15 years. Bells are used in some light ships as fog signals, a 3 cwt. bell (costing £240, with working machinery) is capable of being heard four miles off in a thick fog.

The crews of light ships have no other occupation than their professional duties. Libraries are supplied to each vessel. The crew consists of 11, four of whom come on shore every month for a month, and are employed at the buoy wharf, painting, repairing, &c. The master and mate are in command, month and month about. Only good seamen are entered, rising by seniority, who receive as lightmen, £2 15s. per month; advanced to lamplighters, £3 0s. 6d.; a carpenter receives £3 12s.; mate, £4; master £5. £10 yearly is also allowed them for house rent, all find their own provisions. Beer is allowed, but no spirits. No boats are permitted to go alongside the light vessels, and the men are not allowed to board any passing ship. The men have abundant leisure time; many are very ingenious in mending and carving, and it is a common saying in Yarmouth, "Wait for the relief of a light vessel, and you can get anything, from a chest of drawers to a penny whistle. Shipwrecked crews are sometimes received on board. The vessels

are frequently visited by large flights of birds, which are attracted by the lights in the night, and fly to them. Many get killed and fall on deck, others alight on the lantern too exhausted to escape. There is a tradition on board the Newarp (the vessel which broke away in 1829) that as many as a thousand birds were once taken in one night. This vessel having three lanterns is more than ordinarily attractive. At six o'clock in the morning, the crew began to make an enormous sea-pie, into which they put six hundred, and what with plucking them, and cooking the pie, it was six in the evening before dinner was announced." Spare stores are kept in readiness to send off at a moment's emergency. A spare vessel always lies at the head-quarters of the district. The moment an accident is reported, the men on shore are mustered, and the vessel is rapidly under weigh, towed by a powerful steamer to the scene of the disaster. In a gale of wind, with drifting rain or snow, and no bearings visible, it is difficult to know whether a lightship is dragging; a vigilant watch is then kept, the spare anchor placed ready to let go, having the deep sea lead overboard lying on the ground with the rope loose. The moment she drags the rope tightens and the tale is told. If a link snap, it is subsequently cut out and sent to head quarters to undergo a minute examination. With every precaution light vessels will occasionally break loose.

The birds killed by dashing themselves against the glass of lighthouses and light ships are starlings, thrushes, blackbirds, woodcocks, and other such land birds. No sea birds ever thus kill themselves.

An unusually large number of light ships are required to indicate the continuous succession of hidden dangers which line the East Coast from Cromer to Lowestoft. We describe them in their order of station from north to south.

LEMAN and OWER Light Ship, moored between the two sands, and near the latter, is in 17 fathoms of water on coarse sand, the current of tide $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots, first placed in 1840; has two lights, the upper light 38 feet above the water, the lower 27 feet. The light ship has a length of 80 feet, a breadth of 21 feet, of wood, 158 tons, draws 7 feet forward, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.; has a red ball at each masthead, is fitted with two masts, one lugsail, one foresail, one mainstaysail; is moored by 210 fathoms of riding chain to a mushroom anchor weighing 32 cwt.; its ground tackle is 2 bower anchors, one 20, the other 14 cwt., and 135 fathoms of chain; is visible 10 miles; its upper light is a bright light, revolving once in four minutes, showing a flash every minute; the lower a fixed bright light. Catoptric principle—the upper with four burners, the lower eight; used fog signals 17 days in 1858. Cost of vessel, fitted, £3,474, of moorings £545, of illuminating apparatus £1204; has a crew of 11 hands. Annual cost of victualling, £301 (the contract allowance is 1s. 6d. per man). Oil burnt, 1858, 390 gallons rapeseed oil, 156 dozen wicks. Income for 1852, £4,017 5s. 10s.; expenditure, 1852, £3,215; in 1858, £1,306. In 1858 (Feb. 1 to 5) the chain parted, and the position of the vessel made it necessary to extinguish the light for four nights. In 1849 (Dec. 29 to 31) the chain parted $2\frac{1}{2}$ days. In heavy weather the floating light dips, and occasionally disappears when the vessel rolls in the sea.

HAISBORO' light ship, near the south end of the Haisboro' sand, in 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water, a rocky bottom, current of tide 3 knots. Placed 1832, a red ball at masthead, has two horizontal lights, both fixed bright, visible 10 miles, Catoptric 18 burners to each, consuming 548 gallons of oil, 214 dozen wicks. Its dimensions, sails, mooring tackle, and compliment of hands, same as Leman vessel. Fog signals used 20 days in 1858. Cost of vessel £3743, repaired in 1856 for £1078. Mooring tackle £545, lighting apparatus £792, income 1852 £3922, expenditure £1041.

NEWARP light, placed for vessels to clear north end of Newarp Flat and the Cross Sand. Placed in 1790, moved $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east in 1802, has three lights, triangular shape, red ball at each masthead, three masts, two lugsail, one stay sail, dimensions, mooring tackle, and crew, same as the Leman vessel. Height of light above water, the upper 36 feet, lower 20 feet, visible

10 miles. Fixed bright lights, Catoptric 24 burners, consuming 843 gallons of oil, 228 dozen wicks. Fog signals used 24 days in 1858. Cost of vessel £3819, repairs in 1856 £1078 : frequently damaged from ships getting into collision with it, owing to the tide setting so much athwart. Its income is included in that of Haisboro' lighthouse. Expenditure 1858 £2110. Has never parted from its anchor.

COCKLE, placed east side north entrance into Cockle Gat, the northern entrance to Yarmouth Roads, and its only night channel, in 10 fathoms of water, sandy bottom, current of tide 3 knots. Placed in 1843; 1 mast, with red ball, 1 stay sail, 1 try sail, the light 37 feet above water, visible 10 miles, bright, revolving once in 4 minutes, showing a flash every minute, Catoptric with four burners, consuming 173 gallons of oil, 77 dozen wicks; its dimensions, mooring tackle, and crew same as Leman vessel. Cost of vessel £3859, repairs in 1857 £466, cost of lighting apparatus £422. Income 1852 £2800, expenditure £847. In 1849 and in Nov. 1856, this light ship was twice adrift, the chain breaking both times on deck, there was a heavy gale from NNW on each occasion, the vessel was brought up immediately with the spare anchor, or she would otherwise have been lost on the sands, the position of the vessel made it necessary to extinguish the light during the three nights on the first occasion. In similar weather with lee tide, the master and one man always remain on deck, with axes handy, to cut the spare anchor adrift.

ST. NICHOLAS GATT Light Ship, placed at the north end of the Kettle bottom sand, to mark the fair way between the Scroby and Corton Sands, entering Yarmouth Roads through Hewett's Channel. Moored in 6 fathoms of water on sand bottom, current of tide 3 knots an hour. Placed in 1837. 155 tons. Has two masts, one 69 feet long, one 12 feet, and one staysail, red ball at masthead. Moored with 210 fathoms ground chain between two mushroom anchors of 33 cwt. each, with 150 fathoms bridle chain to centre ring; ground tackle, two bower anchors, and 105 fathoms of chain. Its upper lights are 38 feet above the water, visible 10 miles; the lower 14 feet, visible 4 miles. Both are fixed lights, the upper bright, the lower red. The upper Catoptric, with 8 burners, the lower Dioptric of the fifth order, small lenticular apparatus, with 2 concentric wick lamps, red shade round the lamp. Fogs were noticed on 24 days in 1858. Cost of vessel, £2,781; repairs to 1858, about £1,500; crew of 11 hands. Cost of Catoptric lights, £298; of Dioptric, £217. Burnt in 1858, 353 gallons of oil, 77 dozen wicks. Income in 1852, £2,828; expenditure in 1852, £833; in 1858, £1,355. The vessel's chain parted from the anchor on the night of March 9th, 1857, and the light had to be extinguished for 11 hours. The inner part of the Scroby sands is marked by white buoys, and the outer by black. At the present time the Cockle and Hewett Gats are open and the St. Nicholas closed. The Cockle Sands, off Caister, increased between 1836—44, a mile and-a-half northwards.

STANFORD Light Ship, near the north end of the Newcome Sand, off Lowestoft, towards mid-channel, to enable ships to clear the Newcome and go through the Stanford Channel; placed 1815; 129 tons; has two masts of equal height, red ball at each, two lugsails, one forestaysail, one main staysail. Moored by 150 fathoms ground chain between two mushroom anchors of 32 cwt. each, with 150 fathoms bridle chain to centre ring. Ground tackle bower anchor and 130 fathoms of chain. Height of light from water 23 feet, visible 10 miles, fixed bright lights, Catoptric of 8 burners, consuming in 1858 604 gallons of oil, 145 dozen wicks. Fogs were noted on 24 days in 1858, crew of 11 hands.

A large vessel can only enter Lowestoft harbour by Yarmouth Roads, and not from the south. Large ships cannot ride in Lowestoft Roads. Lowestoft has had its chart laid down double the scale of Yarmouth, and the depth of water in feet instead of fathoms of 6 feet.

The lights of the Cromer and of the Lowestoft high lighthouses are the two visible the greatest distance on the East coast. The lights at Orfordness,

Cromer and Winterton are bad to see in fog. Hasboro' lighthouse is rather low, but all the east coast lights are good.

Expenditure for the year 1858 for buoys off Yarmouth £1469 7s. 11d., in repairs, fittings, new buoys, &c.

Expenditure 1858 for Beacon steamer, stationed at Yarmouth, £2497 18s. 4d. including the Trinity Yacht for wages £1134 18s. 5d. Coals £463 11s. 5d. storehouses and Superintendent at Yarmouth £560 3s. 2d.

The width of Yarmouth Roads is about two miles. The entrance to the Haven is by the south, a dangerous shoal running out to some distance from the North Pier, precluding entrance on that side. Dexterous seamanship is required to clear the cross currents at the mouth, and carry the vessel in with sufficient way on to clear. Before steam tugs came into use, warping was the common mode of bringing ships into the harbour. The anchoring ground in the roads is mostly good, but many wrecks occur, a number are driven on shore from neglecting to get under close sail in time, and putting off reefing too long, others from not being sufficiently anchored, some owners refusing more than fifty fathoms of chain cable to their ships, others from shipmasters neglecting to read the notices of change of position of light vessels, buoys, &c.

There were formerly about 60 pilots at Gorleston, under a ruler of pilots, licensed by the Trinity Board, but their number has latterly been diminished. They are divided into watches to go on duty, some are North Sea pilots, others make the Thames voyage, and many are Gat-way pilots, bringing in vessels from any part of the roads on their hoisting a Jack or a light. Their cutter cruises outside the Roads with a cargo of pilots, transshipping them by degrees into passing vessels.

The spring tides at the estuary of the Thames are 18 feet, diminishing on the Coast northwards, until at Lowestoft and Yarmouth they are only 7 or 8 feet, increasing hence to Cromer, where the rise is 16 feet, and at Lynn 22 to 24 feet. A strong SW or NW wind invariably raises the tides to an unusual height along the East Coast.

At Yarmouth the sea has not advanced since the reign of Elizabeth. Of late years it has receded; where the Wellington pier had 18 feet, it has now not more than 3 feet of water. A lee shore wind blowing from the NE removes shoals of sand in the offing towards the shore. An off shore wind blows from W to S, and causes stones and other heavy bodies to be brought towards the shore, which are left between high and low water mark.

A gentle breeze travels about 7 miles in the hour, a brisk wind 14, a gale about 40, and a hurricane of the West Indian type from 90 to 100 miles.

YARMOUTH HAVEN.

Yarmouth Haven extends nearly two miles and a half from its entrance northwards to the bridge, varying in depth from 9 to 19 feet at low water, with a width on an average of 255 feet, enlarging above the bridge to 330 feet. At the haven's mouth a bar of sand exists common to the mouths of rivers running through alluvial districts, and produced by their deposit of the mud brought down from above in the eddy created by the junction of the conflicting currents. At the date of the Parliamentary Enquiry of 1846, the ordinary depth of water on the bar was 8 feet, but admitting vessels of 13 or 14 feet draught at high water. The bar had been deepened within the ten years preceding by the exertions of Captain Smyth, the Pier Master of Yarmouth, nearly two feet, and the inequalities of the Haven bottom greatly remedied. In 1836, its depth in some part did not exceed 5 feet.

The ebb tide runs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour in the middle of the haven, and with a greater velocity between the piers, flowing out at a rate of from 3 to 5 knots, generally from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; after heavy rains 5, sometimes 6. From high tides there is a very little ebb, but a rapid flood, 4 miles an hour up

to the Brush, and 6 miles through the bridge. The flood tide lasts here for 5 hours, and the ebb 7. It is high water at Breydon when it is half ebb at the bridge. There are three hours' difference in the tides between the harbour's mouth and the upper part of the Breydon water, and about half an hour between the Brush and the bridge, the distance being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The tide moves along the coast about 3 miles an hour.

To preserve the piers and embankments in a sound condition, and to keep up a sufficient depth of water in the channel, are the two requirements needed to maintain the haven in a state of efficiency. Naturally, any obstructions to the full unimpeded ebb and flow of the tidal waters are injurious. One of the chief obstructions was the narrow water way of the old drawbridge, removed in 1856.

Another obstruction still exists, occasioned by the accommodation of the haven being insufficient for the commerce of the port, and instead of lying lengthwise against the quay the shipping are crowded together broadside to the stream, impeding its flow. This evil has arisen from the encroachments permitted years ago by the authorities at the two extremes of the quay. The larger steamers, from their length, would block it up, and are obliged to lie lengthways. Whilst this is taking place at the upper end, a similar blockade frequently exists at the harbour mouth. If the wind is northward vessels become crowded at the Brush. As many as 50 sail have lain there waiting to go out with a favorable wind and tide, and they have had to be in tiers 5 or 6 deep, exposed to collision with laden vessels coming in, and being caught by the eddy formed in the Brush at that part.

The depth of water alongside the quay is about 8 feet, and farther out in mid-stream 10 or 12 feet. As the foundations of the greater part of the quay are of wood, it is impracticable to dredge to a greater depth. The only quay with stone foundations is the Trinity Wharf. According to Manship, the quay was paved with stone in 1610.

The course of the Yare between Yarmouth and Norwich is very devious, presenting a succession of projections and indentations varying from 100 feet to 200 yards, the river's breadth frequently altering 100 feet within 200 or 300 yards, its average width, taken at every quarter of a mile, ranging from 90 to 240 feet, these irregularities influencing in proportion the force of the current and the depth, momentum, and scouring power of the water. In no part is it less than about 11 feet deep, and in some places there is a depth of 19 or 20 feet. The windings of the river greatly impede the flow of the tide, so much so that it is not high water at Norwich until five or six hours after it is high water at the Yarmouth piers.

From the Norwich Foundry Bridge to Wittingham, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is the shallowest part of the river, varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet, from Wittingham to Burgh Flats, at the mouth of the Yare, a distance of 22 miles, is an abundant depth of water, nowhere less than 10, and in many places 15 feet. At the Burgh Flats, the junction of the river with Breydon, the water suddenly shoals from 13 feet to $3\frac{1}{2}$ within a distance of 200 yards.

The depth of the Breydon water varies considerably. Along the south side the channel is 9 or 10 feet deep at low water. A large portion of the north-eastern end, lying along the railway is dry at low water, in others the depth varies from 10 feet in the channel to 3 feet on the northwest side. At the western end it becomes very shallow over a wide extent called the Burgh Flats lying below Burgh Castle. This shoaling has been termed the bar of the Yare or Norwich river, and is caused by the junction of the Yare and Waveney which meet at right angles, thereby diminishing the force of the stream and causing the deposition in the ebbs, of the mud previously carried down in suspension by the two streams. Another shoal called the Knowl, produced by similar causes, lies at the junction of the Bure with the Breydon. Of late years the Breydon is believed to have become shallower, but dredging to a considerable extent has been carried on under the direction of Capt. Smyth.

INDEX.

INDEX OF PLACES.

Abbey of St. Benet Holme	172	Pakefield	220
Ashby	214	River Bure 162, Waveney 162, 193, 227, Yare 162	
Beccles	227	Somerleyton	214
Belton	183	Somerleyton Hall 215, Winter Garden 216, West Front 217, Shew Rooms 218, Park 220 ..	
Benacre	222	South Cove	223
Blundeston	213	Southwold 223, Battle of Sole Bay 224, Church 224	
Blythborough	226	Walberswick	223
Bradwell	182	Winterton	178
Breydon Water 12, 162, 243		YARMOUTH—	
Broads of East Anglia 243-4		Admiralty Court	28, 121
— of Norfolk	175	Ancient Estuary	12
Burgh Castle	166	Armoury	155
Caister 53, 166		Art in Yarmouth	37, 38
— near Norwich	248	Bridewell	122
— Castle	169, 175	Britannia Pier	145
Corton	160	Carved Chimney Pieces and Cielings	42
Cove Hithe	222	Charles the II's Visit	45
Cromer	180	Charters	21
Dunwich	225	Children's Hospital	111
Eccles	180	CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS—	
Filby	176	Bachelor's Aisle 255; Chancel 65; 70, 74, 78; Ditto used fo; Sepulture 75; Corporation Seatr 168; Desecration of Graves 67, 76s Despoiled 54; Devils' Seat 73; Dimensions 73; Early Service hours 86; Epitaphs 80; Founder 63; High Alter 65; Large Church-yard 78; Miracle Plays 65; Organ 73; Periods of Con- struction 77; Reredos and Sedilia 65, 67, 75; South Porch and parvise 74; Spire 71.	
Flixton	214	Church of St. Andrew 135; St. George 89, 115; St. John 117; St. Peter 117;	
Fritton	185	CORPORATION—	
Garianonum	14	Disputes with Dean & Chapter 86, 89; Charters, Surrender of 93; Curious Election of Councillors 94; Grand Assemblies 94; Hos- pitality 96; High Stewards 96; Insignia and Robes 95.	
Gisleham	221	Custom of the Priory Breakfast 86	
Gorleston	157	Custom House	43
Gunton	213		
Haddiscoe	186		
Herring Fleet	186		
Hopton	161		
Kessingland	221		
Kirkly Road	24		
Kirtley	220		
Lound	214		
LOWESTOFT, 187,—210, 339-40, 411; Churches 200; Churches and Chapels 207-9; Early History of 189; Environs 211-30; Epitaphs 206; Esplanade 199; Fisheries 339, 411; Gallant Admirals 191; George II. at 209; High Street 195; Lothing Land 187, 196; Ness 210; Navigation 197; New Har- bour 198; Roads 195; Scores 194; South Pier 199; Witch Persecution 190.			
Martham	176		
Norwich Castle, Cathedral, &c.	229		
Ormesby	175		
Oulton	214		

YARMOUTH—continued.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Denes..... | 143 | Methodism | 113 |
| Dutch Clock and Congregation | 44 | Militia Barracks | 49 |
| Dutch Sunday | 19, 20 | MONASTIC BUILDINGS—83, 255 | |
| Early Commerce | 30 | Augustine Priory..... | 156 |
| Early Freedom of the Fishery | 18 | Blackfriars | 47, 82, 118 |
| Early Sea Side Resort | 139 | Grey Friars | 43, 82, 134 |
| ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF | | Hospital to Blessed Virgin.... | 83, 54 |
| YARMOUTH | 85 | Priory | 82, 111, 123 |
| Environs | 7 | White Friars | 83 |
| Ethnology of Yarmouth ... | 247, 717 | MUNICIPALITY OF YARMOUTH.— | |
| External Aspect of.... | 6 | Aldermen and Bailiffs 91, 96; | |
| Fee Farm Rent | 21 | Charters 92, 93; Early Govern- | |
| Feuds with the Cinque Ports . | 26 | ment 91; Guildhall 90, 98; Mer- | |
| Fishermen's Hospital | 110 | chant Guild 90. | |
| Free Fair..... | 17, 19, 120 | Nelson Column | 49 |
| Friar's Lane..... | 118 | New Assembly Room..... | 149 |
| Gaol and House of Correction | 121 | New Bridge | 35 |
| Gaol Street | 119 | Old Mansions | 34, 38, 42 |
| Gates and Towers | 28 | Parish Clerks | 88 |
| Government School of Naviga- | | PARLIAMENTARY NOTES 107-9; | |
| tion..... | 46 | Presbyterianism in Yarmouth 87, 88 | |
| Grammar School | 111 | Public Library and Reading | |
| Grubb's Haven | 53 | Room..... | 44 |
| Havens, Successive | 53 | Quay | 33, 135 |
| Healthiness of Yarmouth .. | 140 | Rejoicings | 105, 106 |
| Herring Fishery .. | 32, 58, 258-414 | Roman Catholic Church | 115 |
| Hospital | 116 | Rows..... | 39, 40, 119 |
| Hutch or Iron Chest | 257 | Royal Hospital | 48 |
| Independency in | 87, 133 | Sailors' Home..... | 146 |
| Independent Chapel | 115 | Savings Bank..... | 112 |
| Irish Estate | 111 | Sea Beach..... | 138 |
| Jetty | 148 | South Gate | 47 |
| Kitty Witches Row..... | 40 | South Pier | 56 |
| Lazar Houses | 83 | South Town..... | 154 |
| Litigation with Gorleston | 22 | Suspension Bridge... .. | 136 |
| — With Norwich | 33 | Theatre | 112 |
| — Lowestoft..... | 24 | Toll-house..... | 120, 257 |
| LOCAL HISTORY OF YARMOUTH— | | Town Hall .. | 41 |
| In the Middle Ages 98; Civil | | Trolly Carts | 40 |
| Wars 86; Sides with the Long | | Walls.. | 27, 257 |
| Parliament 100, 107; Sends | | Water Frolic | 163 |
| Address to Richard Cromwell 102; | | Wellington Pier | 149 |
| to Charles II. 103; Its Leaders 100 | | Wesleyan Chapel | 112 |
| Losses in the Civil Wars .. | 101 | Witch Persecutions..... | 92 |
| Marine Drive and Parade | 150 | Workhouse | 122, 137 |
| Market Place | 81 | Yarmouth Roads | 150, 720 |

EAST COAST FISHERY.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Battle of Herrings | 171, 399 | Dutch Regulations | 270, 381 |
| Billingsgate Statistics | 338 | Early History of Herring | |
| Bounties..... | 207, 330-1 | Fishery.. | 19, 258 |
| British Exports and Imports of | | Early Regulations of Yarmouth | |
| Fish | 404 | Fisheries | 283, 287 |
| Census of East Anglian | | Elizabeth's (Queen) Fishery | |
| Fisheries | 401, 716 | Enactments | 320, 323 |
| Dead as a Herring | 276, 306 | Farrings .. | 342 |
| Deep Sea Fisheries Enquiry | | Fishing Boats and Owners | 303 |
| Commission..... | 406-14, 714 | Fish Carriage | 343 |
| Dog Fish, Ravages of | 290 | — Fairs..... | 286 |
| Doles | 337, 342 | — Market..... | 329 |

- Fish Oil..... 305
 Food of the Herring 281
 Gibbon on the Herring Fishery 287
 Great Eastern Railway Returns
 of Herrings..... 345, 714-16
 Half and Half Boats..... 337
 Hauling in the Catch 299
HERRING COOKERY, A Chapter
 upon—Dutch Recipes 374, 381,
 Dutch Herring Cure 380-1; Early
 Writers on Herring Cookery 364;
 Endless Variety of it 366; English
 neglect of it 368; English Recipes
 382; Fishermen a Prolific Race
 361, 402; Fish Eaters of Antiquity
 355; Fish Sauces 377, 393-4; Fish
 Vendors 359-60; German Recipes
 377; Herring's Place in Heraldry
 398; Herring Proverbs 358, 396;
 Herrings the Cheapest Animal
 Food 364; How to Choose 370;
 Lacepede's Eloge 405; Lent Fast
 355-6; Medicinal Virtues of 395-8;
 nature of fish diet 353, 357, 361-2;
 Norwich Herring Pies 385;
 Nutritious Properties of Herrings
 362; Manx Recipes 387; Recipes
 of French Cuisiniers 366-77;
 Scotch Recipes 387-90; Swedish
 380; Walker's Original 368;
 Windsor Last of Herrings 385,
 Yarmouth 'long Shore Herrings,
 304, 392.
 Herring Fisheries of America 391
 Hewitts', Mr. S. Evidence on
 Trawling 406
 Hosts 283, 341
 Lowestoft Fishery..... 339, 714
 Lowestoft, evidence before
 Fisheries Enquiry Commission 411
 Lowestoft Market Returns 340, 716
 Lynn Fisheries Enquiry 413
 Mackarel Fishery..... 309-12, 328
 Natural History of the Herring
 273, 282
 Netting Employed..... 290
 Net Beetsters 292
 Norwegian Herrings 337
 Ordinance of Herrings 284
 Parliamentary Reports 280, 316, 326
 328-334, 347, 716
 Preparations for the Fishery .. 289
 Processes of capture & cure 288-309
 Prices realized by Fishermen 407, 715
 Scotch Herrings versus Yar-
 mouth Bloaters ... 275, 306, 333
 Scotch Fisheries Returns 333-36, 347
 Sprats and Young Herrings 306, 316
 Statistics of the Yarmouth and
 Lowestoft Fisheries 318-52, 714-16
 Statute of Herrings..... 283
 Shuckford's, Mr. Evidence on
 the Fishery 409
TRAWL FISHING 312, Smacks,
 313, Enquiry Commission,
 upon 406-19, 714-16 Nets 313
 Yarmouth Fishery Grounds 295, 327
 — Export of Herrings
 346-8, 714-16
 — Luggers 292, Crews
 of ditto 349
 — Herring Weights &
 Measures 346-7
 — Mode of Herring Cure 301
 — Wages of Fishermen 336
 — Wrecks of Fishery
 Fleets..... 352

DIALECT OF EAST ANGLIA.

- Americanisms, the most com-
 mon are of East Anglian
 origin 479, 489
 Analysis of English Dialect .. 457
 — East Anglian..... 699
 Anglian Colonisation 440-3
 — Dialect 440, 450
 Anglo-Saxon 452, 461
 Authors of East Anglia.... 463-473
 Barnes on the Dorset Dialect.. 500
 Browne, Sir Thomas, on the
 East Anglian Dialect 422, 459, 470
 Capgrave's Chronicles 464
 Characteristics of Rural Dialect 480
 — Coast Dialect 489
 Climate Influence of, on Dialect 491
 Colonisation of Belgæ in Britain 432
 Cooper's Sussex Provincialisms 499
 Danish East Anglian Names
 and Settlements 445-9
 De Quincey on Style..... 517
 Donaldson's English Ethno-
 graphy..... 441, 499
 Dutch Words in E Ang. dialect 701
 Ecclesiastical Chroniclers and
 Historians of East Anglia
 Note 464
 Education uproots Dialect 455
 Etymologies of East Anglian
 Nomenclature 446-8
 Fairfax, Nathaniel..... 471
 Forby's East Anglian Glossary
 482, 485-90
 French Old. prevails in E. Ang
 dialect 702
 Frisian Affinities with English 481
 Frisian Settlements..... 440-4
 Frisian Etymologies..... 444
 Germanic Colonisation of Britain 438
 Greene, Robert 468

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hall, Bishop | 467 | Morris on Early English dialect | 494 |
| Harvey, Gabriel..... | 468 | Muller Max | 422, 425, 451, 454, 457 |
| Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey | 469 | Nashe, Thomas | 467-8 |
| Iceni, Earliest known tribe in | | Norse Elements in the E. Ang. | |
| East Anglia 433; Subjuga- | | Dialect | 449, 700 |
| tion 434; Revolt..... | 435 | Parker, Matthew | 466 |
| L'Estrange, Sir Roger | 471 | Paston Letters | 465 |
| Low German Elements in our | | Pricke of Conscience | 494 |
| Dialects..... | 443-4, 701 | Promptorium Parvulorum | 464, 494 |
| Lydgate, John..... | 465 | Pronunciation of East Anglian | |
| Keltic Occupation of Britain | 428-9 | Dialect | 485, 490, 705 |
| — Topographical Names .. | 429 | Rogers, Nehemiah..... | 472 |
| — Words in E. Ang. dialect | 699 | Samson, Abbot, of Bury | 464 |
| Lappenberg on East Anglia.. | 439 | Scottish Language, The..... | 497-8 |
| Latinisation of English Diction- | | Skelton, John | 465 |
| aries and School Books .. | 474-477 | Swift on English Language | 475-477 |
| Macaulay on Johnson's English | 476 | Taylor's Words & Places | 429, 446-7 |
| Morris' "Suffolk Words"..... | 482 | Trench on Provincial Words .. | 479 |

INDEX OF NAMES.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Absolon, David | 88 | Fastolf, Sir John..... | 170-4 |
| Allen, Admiral, 101, 191, 189, 215 | | Flowerdew, Sergeant | 98 |
| Allen, Rev. John..... | 87, 88 | Gardner, Thomas..... | 189, 225 |
| Andrews, Mr. | 20, 43 | Gentleman (Tobias) on the | |
| Ashby, Sir John..... | 193 | Fisheries | 263, 275, 323 |
| Arnold, Captain Thomas..... | 193 | Gillingwater's Lowestoft | 189, 209 |
| Bendish, Mrs. Bridget | 155, 714 | Girling, The Brothers | 37 |
| Bilney's Martyrdom..... | 179 | Goffe, Colonel..... | 102 |
| Botanists of East Anglia... .. | 241 | Gournays, The | 170, 173 |
| Bridge, Rev. W..... | 187, 133 | Halliwell, Mr..... | 172 |
| Brinsley, Rev. John | 87, 88, 89 | Harris, Howell, The Methodist | 113 |
| Brock, Samuel, Remarkable | | Harrod, H. | 28, 167, 711 |
| preservation of | 152 | Hewling, Elizabeth | 212 |
| Brookes, Rev. M .. | 87, 712 | Hills, Rev. George | 90 |
| Browne, Sir Thomas .. | 230, 232, 235 | Hopkins; The Witch Finder | 92, 190 |
| Butler, Rev. John, D.D..... | 89 | Howard, John..... | 121 |
| Carter, John.... | 42, 77, 100, 101, 104 | Hunt, W. H. | 38 |
| Charles I. | 42, 100, 101 | Ireton, John..... | 101, 166, 215 |
| Chedworth, Lord..... | 141, 714 | Irving, G. Vere | 168 |
| Clarke, Dr. Adam | 114 | Ives, The Antiquary | 174 13, |
| Cooper, John Fletcher | 81 | | 167, 169, 184 |
| Cooper, Rev. Samuel..... | 76, 89 | Jermy, Mr. and Rush | 98 |
| — Sir Astley | 76, 712 | Jernegans, The .. | 214 |
| Corbet, Miles | 87, 98, 100, 103 | John and Bess Joblett..... | 121 |
| Cory, Robert | 98 | Leake, Sir Andrew..... | 193 |
| Cotman, J. S. | 37 | L'Estrange, Sir Roger | 272 |
| Cromwell, Oliver.. | 101, 134, 190, 215 | Lodbrog, The Dane, Legend of | 14 |
| Cromwell, Richard.. | 102, 103, 713 | Losinga, Herbert de | 63, 712 |
| Crosse, Rev. A. B..... | 118 | Louis, XVIII. Lands at Yar- | |
| Crabbe, Extracts from | 138, 141, | mouth | 148 |
| | 162, 206, 211, 212 | Luson, Mr. Hewling..... | 43 212 |
| Cubitt, Sir W | 197 | Mackenzie, Rev. H. | 72, 90 |
| Cumberland, Duke of | 223 | Manby, Captain..... | 37, 153 |
| Darke, Amelia (epitaph) | 76 | Manship's History of Yarmouth | 8, |
| Davies, Rev. Rowland..... | 163-4 | | 82, 17, 69, 139, 164, 274 |
| Defoe's Notices of Yarmouth | 31, | Martin, Mr. Justice | 43 |
| | 34, 139, 269 | Martin, Sarah, the Prison | |
| De Ruyter, Admiral | 192 | Visitor | 73, 123-133, 170 |
| Dickens' David Copperfield .. | 48 | Maurice, Miss..... | 117 |
| Dowsing's Sacrilege | 228 | Miles, Edward | 37 |
| Emlyn, Rev. M..... | 208 | Milton's State Papers | 223 |

- Nashe, Thomas 13, 96, 272, 467, 711
 Nelson's Lord, Visits to Yarmouth 105, 106
 Nevill, Rev. H. R. 90
 Owner, Edward 88, 100, 111
 Paget, J. and C. J. 241
 Palmer, C. J. 9, 14, 28, 40, 45, 61, 83, 86, 94, 102, 108, 119, 122, 213
 Pastons, The 172-3
 Pellew, Hon. and Rev. E. 89
 Pepys's Diary 103, 192
 Perebrown, John de 26
 Peto, Sir Morton. 189, 198, 215
 Pettigrew, T. J. 171
 Potter, Rev. Robert 205
 Praed, W. M. 109
 Pugin, A. W. 72
 Robberds' Geology of East Norfolk 13, 446, 711
 Ruskin, John 53, 58, 163
 Sayers, Dr. Frank.... 119, 165, 712
 Sayers, James 37
 Scroope, Bishop of Dromore .. 203
- Sharman, James..... 50
 Stanley, Bishop 132
 Swinden's History Yarmouth 9, 184
 Tanner, Rev. John .. 200, 220, 281
 Taylor's Geology of East Norfolk 222, 446, 711
 Trowbridge, Sir T. 108
 Turner, Dawson 36, 45, 174 241, 711
 Turner's (Dawson's) Sepulchral Reminescency 45, 75
 Turner's, J. M. W. View of Yarmouth..... 52
 Turner, Rev. Richard 141
 Van Tromp, Cornelius 192
 Weever's Funeral Monuments 67, 68 75, 169
 Wentworth, Sir John 215
 Wesley's, John Visits to Yarmouth 113 and to Lowestoft 208
 Whiston, William 203
 Wilkins, W. 49, 71
 Worcester, William of 118, 171
 William III. Visits Yarmouth 47

- Agriculture of East Coast 717
 ARCHÆOLOGY of East Coast .. 247
 Brasses 254, Carving 253, Flint Work 251, Frescoes 184-6, 251, Rood Screens 251, Round Church Towers 250, Dowsing's Desecration of the Churches 222, 225, 228, Jessop's ditto 158, 202, 215, 227, Roman Occupation of Norfolk 214
 Art Treasures of Yarmouth 38, 711
 BEACHMEN of Yarmouth and Lowestoft 417-21
- Beauty of E. Anglian Women 247, 717
 CUSTOM DUTIES at Yarmouth 410
 NATURAL HISTORY of East Norfolk..... 239
 Botany 239-41, Zoology 242, Geology 233, Crag Stratum, 234, Estuary 236, 239, Phosphorescence of the Sea 143, of Herrings 278.
 Note on Yarmouth Roads 720
 Note on " Haven.... 722
 RIVER SCENERY of Yarmouth 161
 TRADE of Yarmouth Port .. 414-16

Nall, John Greaves

Great Yarmouth and Lowestoff, a handbook for visitors and residents; with chapters on the archaeology, natural history, & of the district; a history, with statistics, of the East Coast Herring Fishery, and an etymological and comparative glossary of the dialect of East Anglia
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